



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY
साप्ताहिक
WEEKLY

सं. 5] नई दिल्ली, जनवरी 29—फरवरी 4, 2012, शनिवार/माघ 9—माघ 15, 1933
No. 5] NEW DELHI, JANUARY 29—FEBRUARY 4, 2012, SATURDAY/MAGHA 9—MAGH 15, 1933

भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 414.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए राजस्थान राज्य सरकार, गृह (जीआर. V) विभाग, जयपुर की दिनांक 12 अक्टूबर, 2011 की अधिसूचना सं. एफ. 19 (13) गृह-5/2011 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों तथा क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए सम्पूर्ण राजस्थान राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है, अर्थात् :-

क्रम मामला सं. विधि धारा
सं.

(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	128/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 452, 323 तथा 341 के अंतर्गत

(1)	(2)	(3)
2.	129/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 302 तथा 295 के अंतर्गत
3.	130/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 452, 323 तथा 341 के अंतर्गत
4.	132/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 302 तथा 295 के अंतर्गत
5.	133/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 323, 341 तथा 302 के अंतर्गत
6.	134/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 323, 341 तथा 302 के अंतर्गत
7.	135/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 323, 341 तथा 302 के अंतर्गत

(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	136/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 323, 341, 436, 379 तथा 302 के अंतर्गत
2.	137/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 153-ए तथा 435 के अंतर्गत
3.	139/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 153-ए, तथा 307 के अंतर्गत
4.	140/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 336, 452, 323, 354, 379, 427 तथा 436 के अंतर्गत
5.	141/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 452, 323, 153-ए, 354 तथा 307 के अंतर्गत
6.	142/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, तथा 302 के अंतर्गत
7.	143/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, तथा 302 के अंतर्गत
8.	144/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 302, 435 तथा 427 के अंतर्गत
9.	145/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, 153-ए, 307, 323 तथा 341 के अंतर्गत
10.	147/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, तथा 302 के अंतर्गत
11.	148/2011	भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 147, 148, 149, तथा 302 के अंतर्गत

सभी मामले गोपालगढ़ पुलिस स्टेशन, जिला-भरतपुर (राजस्थान) में पंजीकृत हैं तथा उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित अपराधों के संबंध में या उनसे सम्बद्ध प्रयासों, दुष्प्रेरणाओं तथा षड्यंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार में किया गया कोई अपराध या अपराधों का या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत अपराध का अन्वेषण।

[फा. सं. 228/65/2011-ए बी डी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2012

S.O. 414.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Rajasthan, Home (Gr. V) Department, Jaipur vide Notification F. 19 (13) Home-5/2011 dated 12th October, 2011, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Rajasthan for investigation of offences viz :—

Sl. No.	Case No.	Section Laws
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	128/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 452, 323 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
2.	129/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 302 and 295 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
3.	130/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 452, 323 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
4.	132/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 302 and 295 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
5.	133/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 323, 341 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
6.	134/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 323, 341 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
7.	135/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 323, 341 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
8.	136/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 323, 341, 436, 379 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
9.	137/2011	Under Sections 147, 153-A and 435 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
10.	139/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 153-A, and 307 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
11.	140/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 336, 452, 323, 354, 379, 427 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)

(1)	(2)	(3)
12.	141/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 452, 323, 153-A, 354 and 307 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
13.	142/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
14.	143/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
15.	144/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 302, 435 and 427 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
16.	145/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149, 153-A, 307, 323 and 341 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
17.	147/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)
18.	148/2011	Under Sections 147, 148, 149 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860)

all cases registered at Police Station Gopalgarh, District Bharatpur (Rajasthan) and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offences and any other offence or offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F. No. 228/65/2011-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 415.—इस विभाग की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना दिनांक 07 नवम्बर, 2008 के क्रम में और विशेष न्यायालय (प्रतिभूति संव्यवहार संबंधी अपराध विचारण) अधिनियम, 1992 की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, विशेष न्यायालय (प्रतिभूति संव्यवहार संबंधी अपराध विचारण) अधिनियम, 1992 के अंतर्गत श्री सतीश लूम्बा भा.ले.प. एवं लेखा सेवा, 1982 का 67,000 (3% की दर से वार्षिक वेतनवृद्धि)-79000 रुपये के एचएजी वेतनमान में प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर अभिरक्षक के रूप में कार्यकाल 15-12-2011 से और छह महीनों की अवधि के लिए या अभिरक्षक के कार्यालय के समापन तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, बढ़ाती है।

[फा. सं. 22/4/2003-सतर्कता (खंड-II)]

बी. पी. भारद्वाज, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 20th January, 2012

S.O. 415.— In continuation of this Department's Notification of even No. dated 7th November, 2008 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992, the Central Government hereby extends the tenure of Shri Satish Loomba, IA & AS, 1982 as Custodian on deputation basis in the HAG Scale of Rs. 67000 (annual increment @ 3%)-79000 under the Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Act, 1992 for a further period of six months w.e.f. 15-12-2011 or till the Office of Custodian is wound up whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 22/4/2003-VIG (VOL. II)]

V. P. BHARDWAJ, Jr. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ.416.—भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1989 (1989 का 39) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री अमरेन्द्र सिन्हा, अपर सचिव एवं विकास आयुक्त (एमएसएमई) को डॉ. श्याम अग्रवाल के स्थान पर, अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक (सिडबी) के निदेशक मण्डल में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 24/05/2002-आईएफ-1 (खंड-IV)]

रमण कुमार गौड़, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2012

S.O. 416.— In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (39 of 1989), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Amarendra Sinha, Additional Secretary & Development Commissioner (MSME) as a Director on the Board of Directors of Small Industries and Development Bank of India (SIDBI) in place of Dr. Shyam Agarwal for a period of three years or until further orders, whichever is earlier with effect from the date of notification.

[F. No. 24/05/2002-IF-1 (VOL. IV)]

RAMAN KUMAR GAUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 417.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 19 के खण्ड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के परामर्श से, एतद्द्वारा, श्री दीपक ईश्वरभाई अमीन (जन्म तिथि 20-04-1966)

को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केन्द्रीय निदेशक मण्डल में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 3/22/2010-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 417.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Section 19 of The State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Deepak Ishwarbhai Amin (DoB : 20-04-1966) as a part-time non-official director on the Central Board of Directors of State Bank of India, for a period of three years with effect from the date of notification of his appointment or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 3/22/2010-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 418.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970/1980 के खंड 9 के उपखंड (1) और (2) के साथ पठित, बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970/1980 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (च) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार,

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा, विजया बैंक के वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक श्री एच. हरीश बल्लाल (जन्म तिथि 28-09-1955) को उनकी नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा विजया बैंक के अधिकारी के रूप में उनके पदभार छोड़ देने तक अथवा अगले आदेशों तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, विजया बैंक के निदेशक मण्डल में अधिकारी कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 6/13/2011-बीओ-1]

विजय मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 25th January, 2012

S. O. 418.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (f) of sub-section 3 of Section 9 of The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 read with sub-clause (1) and (2) of clause 9 of The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970/1980, the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India hereby appoints Shri H. Harish Ballal (DoB : 28-09-1955) Senior Manager, Vijaya Bank, as Officer Employee Director on the Board of Directors of Vijaya Bank for a period of three years from the date of notification of his appointment or until he ceases to be an officer of the Vijaya Bank or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F.No. 6/13/2011-BO-I]

VIJAY MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 419.—केंद्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. दी तमिलनाडु डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता से संबंधित दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 34 के समक्ष कॉलम 2 तथा 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ अंतःस्थापित की जाएगी, नामतः :—

“(XVIII) जे.के.के. नटराज डेंटल कॉलेज तथा अस्पताल
कोमारपालायम, नमाक्कलन जिला, तमिलनाडु
मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

कंजरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री एंड इंडोडॉन्टिक्स
(यदि दिनांक 31-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

आर्थोडोन्टिक्स एंड डेन्टोफेसियल ओर्थोपेडिक्स
(यदि दिनांक 31-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

एम डी एस कंजरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री

दि तमिलनाडु डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई

एम डी एस (ओर्थो.)

दि तमिलनाडु डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई

पेरियोडोन्टोलोजी
(यदि दिनांक 31-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

एम डी एस (पेरियो.)

दि तमिलनाडु डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई

प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स एंड क्राउन एंड ब्रिज
(यदि दिनांक 31-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

एम डी एस (प्रोस्थो.)

दि तमिलनाडु डॉ. एम.जी.आर. मेडिकल विश्वविद्यालय, चेन्नई

[सं. वो-12017/37/2005-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवसर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2011

S.O. 419.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 34, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by The Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**“XVIII. J. K. K. Nataraja Dental College & Hospital,
Komarapalayam, Namakkal Distt., Tamil Nadu**

Master of Dental Surgery

MDS (Cons. Dent.), The Tamil Nadu
Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai

Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics
(if granted on or after 31-05-2011)

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics
(if granted on or after 31-05-2011)

MDS (Ortho.), The Tamil Nadu
Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai

Periodontology
(if granted on or after 31-05-2011)

MDS (Perio.), The Tamil Nadu
Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai

Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge
(if granted on or after 31-05-2011)

MDS (Prosth.), The Tamil Nadu
Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai”

[No. V 12017/37/2005-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 420.—केंद्र सरकार, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 98 के बाद निम्नलिखित क्रम संख्या एवं प्रविष्टियाँ इसके अंतर्गत अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी, नामतः :—

“99. श्री सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, तुमकुर

श्री सिद्धार्थ डेंटल, कॉलेज, तुमकुर

मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

कनजरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री एंड इंडोडॉन्टिक्स

एम डी एस (कनजरवेटिव डेंटिस्ट्री)

(यदि दिनांक 18-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

श्री सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, तुमकुर

पेरियोडानटोलॉजी

एम डी एस (पेरियो.)

(यदि दिनांक 18-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

श्री सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, तुमकुर

ओर्थोडॉन्टिक्स एवं डेंटोफेसियल आर्थोपेडिक्स

एम डी एस (ओर्थो.)

(यदि दिनांक 20-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

श्री सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, तुमकुर

ओरल एवं मैक्सिलोफैसियल्स सर्जरी
(यदि दिनांक 20-5-2011 को अथवा उसके पश्चात्
प्रदान की गई हो)।

एम डी एस (ओरल सर्जरी)
श्री सिद्धार्थ विश्वविद्यालय, तुमकुर"

[सं. वी-12017/2/2006-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th October, 2011

S.O. 420.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) after Serial No. 98, the following Serial number and entries shall be inserted, namely :—

"99. Sri Siddhartha University, Tumkur

Sri Siddhartha Dental College, Tumkur, Karnataka

Master of Dental Surgery

Conservative Dentistry & Endodontics

(if granted on or after 18-05-2011)

Periodontology

(if granted on or after 18-05-2011)

Orthodontics & Dentofacial Orthopedics

(if granted on or after 20-05-2011)

Oral & Maxillofacial Surgery

(if granted on or after 20-05-2011)

MDS (Cons. Dent.),

Sri Siddhartha University, Tumkur

MDS (Perio.),

Sri Siddhartha University, Tumkur

MDS (Ortho.),

Sri Siddhartha University, Tumkur

MDS (Oral Surgery),

Sri Siddhartha University, Tumkur"

[No. V-12017/2/2006-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 421.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, नामतः :—

2. राजस्थान स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर द्वारा प्रदान की जा रही दंत चिकित्सा डिग्रियों की मान्यता के बारे में दंत चिकित्सा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में क्रम संख्या 72 के कॉलम के 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ अंतःस्थापित की जाएगी नामतः :—

"V सरकारी दंत महाविद्यालय एवं अस्पताल,

जयपुर

मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स और क्राउन एवं ब्रिज

(यदि दिनांक 11-6-2010 को अथवा

उसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)।

एम डी एस (प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स और क्राउन एवं ब्रिज)

राजस्थान स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर"

[सं. वी-12017/15/2006-डीई]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 421. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby, makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 72, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

"V Government Dental College & Hospital, Jaipur

Master of Dental Surgery

Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge

(if granted on or after 11-06-2010

MDS (Prosthodontics and Crown & Bridge),

Rajasthan University of Health Sciences, Jaipur"

[No. V-12017/15/2006-DE]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

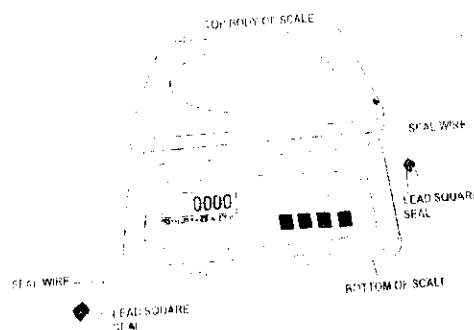
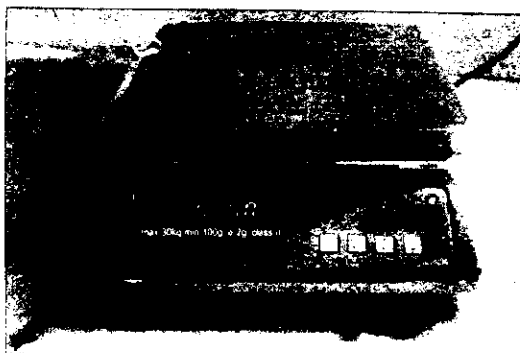
नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 422.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटको प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी, ए-83/1, छत्तरपुर एन्क्लेव, फेज 2, नई दिल्ली-74 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एडब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एटको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/529 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित, आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के फ्रंट, दायीं और बायीं ओर छेद बनाकर और स्केल की बाटम और टाप बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 , 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(312)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 422.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "AW" and with brand name "ATKO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Atko Products Company, A-83/1, Chattarpur Enclave, Phase II, New Delhi-74 (India) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/529;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

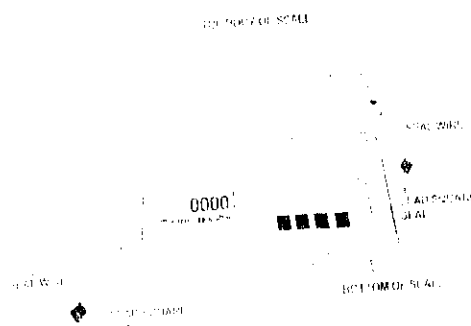


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model

The Sealing is done through the holes made in front, right and left side of the scale, then sealing wire is passed through bottom and top body of scales. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k being the positive, or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (312)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

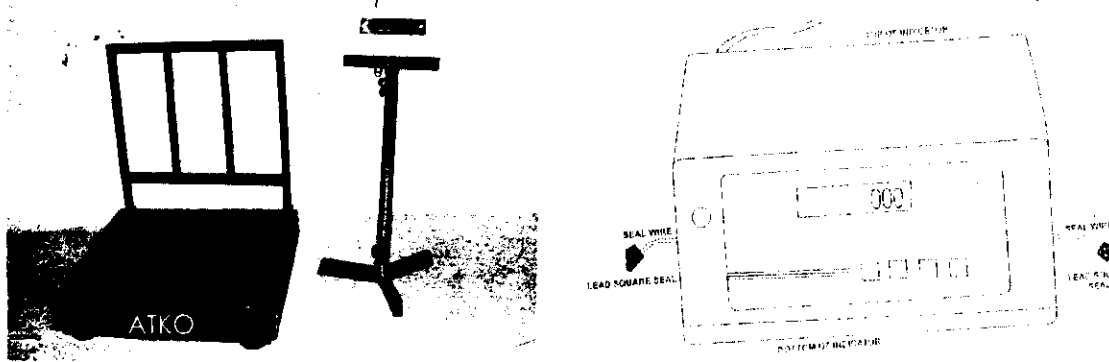
नई दिल्ली, 16 अगस्त, 2011

का.आ. 423.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटको प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी, ए-83/1, छतरपुर एन्क्लेव, फेज-II, नई दिल्ली-74 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एपी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटको” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/530 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित, आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के फ्रंट, दायीं और बायीं ओर छेद बनाकर और स्केल की बाटम और टाप बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 , 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(312)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th August, 2011

S.O. 423.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "AP" and with brand name "ATKO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Atko Products Company, A-83/1, Chattarpur Enclave, Phase-II, New Delhi-74 (India) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/530;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 5g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

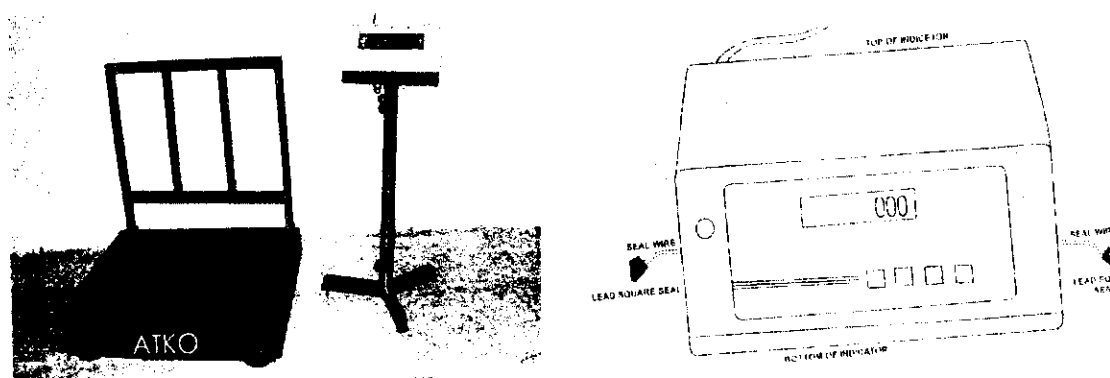


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

The Sealing is done through the holes made in front, right and left side of the indicator, than sealing wire is passed through bottom and top body of scales. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and upto 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (312)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

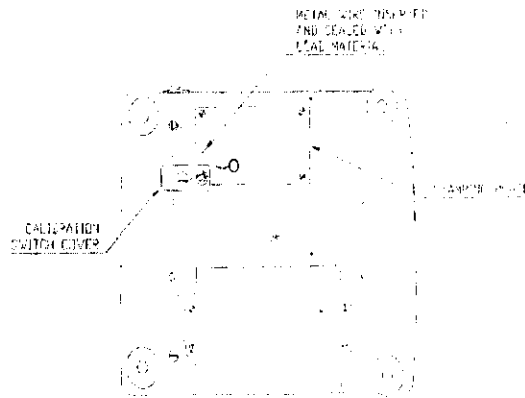
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 424.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियरिंग प्रा.लि., 306, ए भाभा बिल्डिंग, एन एम जोशी मार्ग, डलीसले रोड, मुंबई-400001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "गोल्ड" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फोनिकस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/172 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.2 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित, आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरेंसेंट (वीएफडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल की बाटम साइड में बनाए गए छेद में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाड़ी में लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(109)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 424.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication, belonging to High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "GOLD" and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nitiraj Engineers Pvt. Ltd., 306A, Bhabha Bldg., N. M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Mumbai-400011 (M. S.) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/172;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 600 g. and minimum capacity of 0.2g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Fluorescent (VFD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

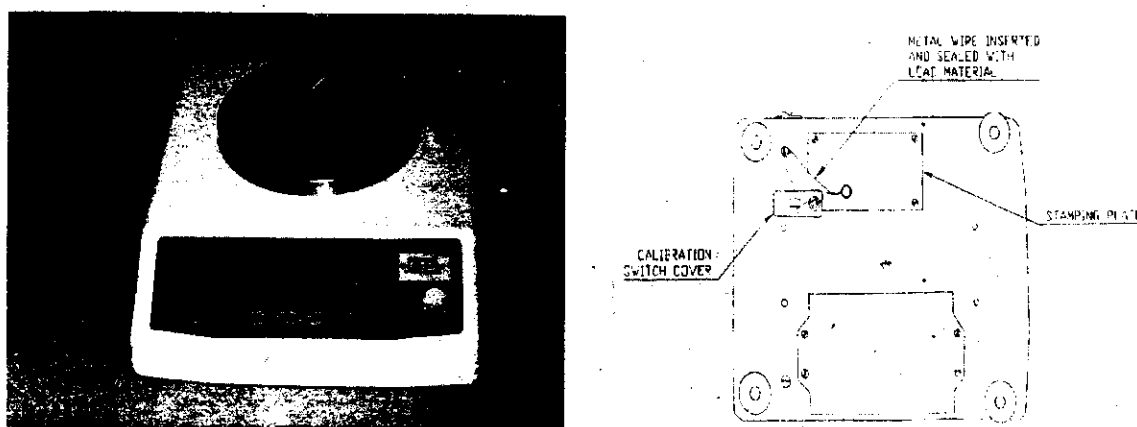


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of sealing of the model.

Sealing is done through the hole, made in the bottom side of the scale, and then sealing wire is passed through these holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of the scale with lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy, performance and of the same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (109)/2010]

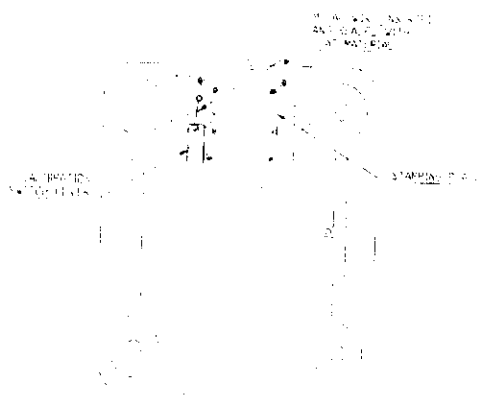
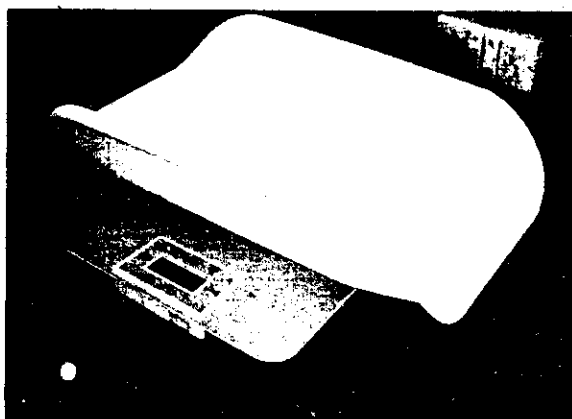
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 425.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियर्स प्रा.लि., 306, ए भाभा बिल्डिंग, एन एम जोशी मार्ग, डलीसले रोड, मुंबई-400001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एनबीएस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेइंग मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “फोनिक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/173समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेइंग मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित, आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एलसीडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण बैटरी से कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 उपकरण के माडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाटम साइड में बनाए गए छेद में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाड़ी में लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(109)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 425.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "NBS" and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nitiraj Engineers Pvt. Ltd., 306A, Bhabha Bldg., N. M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Mumbai-400011 (M. S.) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/173;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. Liquid Crystal Diode display (LCD) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on Batteries.

Figure-1 Model

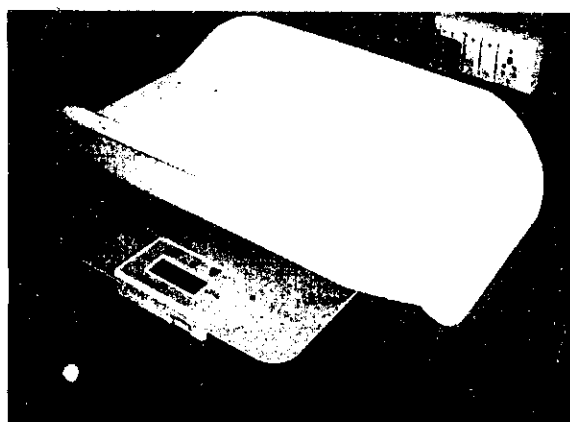


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done through the holes made in the bottom side of the scale, and then sealing wire is passed through these holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of the scale with lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (109)/2010]

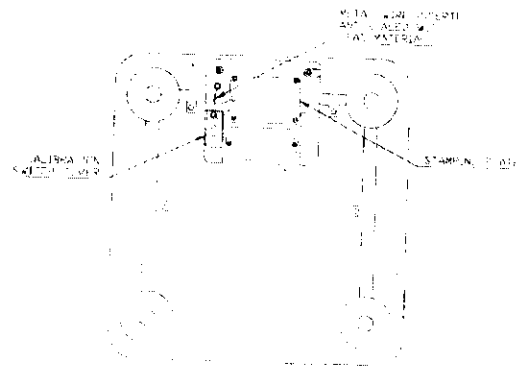
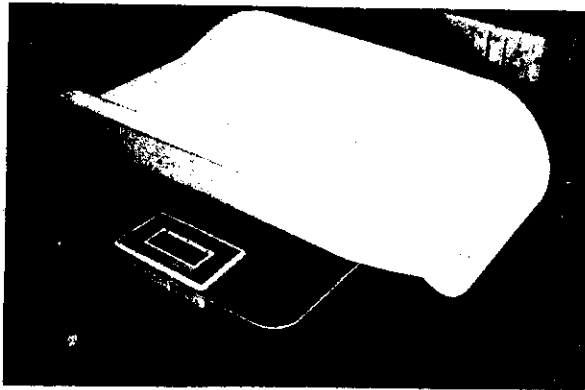
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 426.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियर्स प्रा.लि., 306, ए भाभा बिल्डिंग, एन एम जोशी मार्ग, डलीसले रोड, मुंबई-400011 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीबीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेइंग मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फोनिकस" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/174 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेबी वेइंग मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाटम साइड में बनाए गए छेद में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाड़ी में लीड सील के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(109)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 426.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "PBS" and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Nitiraj Engineers Pvt. Ltd., 306A, Bhabha Bldg., N. M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Mumbai-400011 (M. S.) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/174;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 20 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. Light Emitting Diode display (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

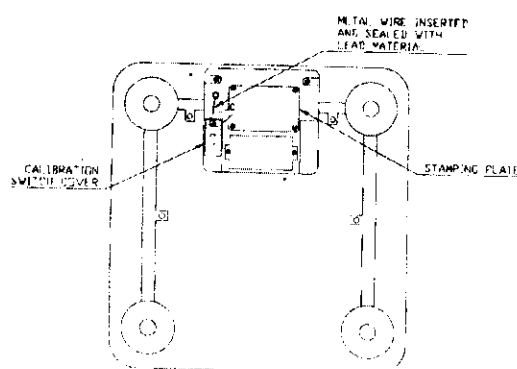
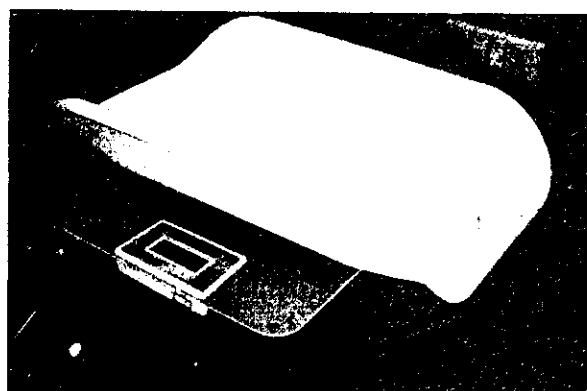


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the Model

Sealing is done through the hole, made in the bottom side of the scale, and then sealing wire is passed through these holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of the scale with lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (109)/2010]

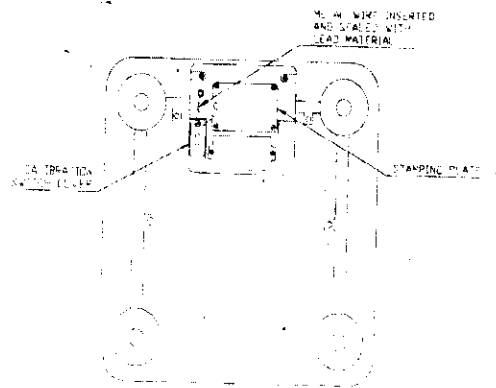
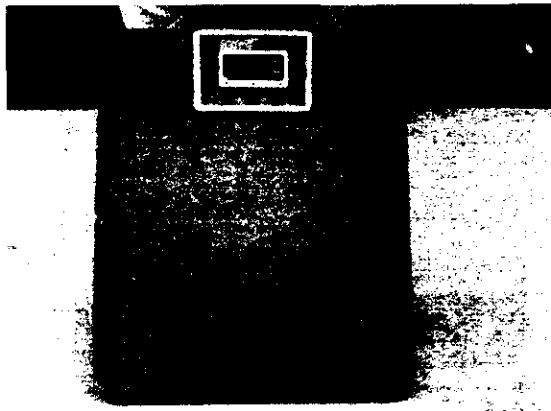
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 427.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियर्स प्रा.लि., 306, ए भाभा बिल्डिंग, एन एम जोशी मार्ग, डलीसले रोड, मुंबई-400011 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीएस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पर्सन वेइंग मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फोनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/175 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पर्सन वेइंग मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 160 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित, आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाटम साइड में बनाए गए छेद में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। स्ट्याम्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाड़ी में लोड सेल के साथ सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्ट्याम्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एस.-21(109)/2010]

वी.एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विभिन्न माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 427.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "PAS" and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Nitiraj Engineers Pvt. Ltd., 306A, Bhabha Bldg., N. M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Mumbai-400011 (M. S.) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/175;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 160 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Emitting Diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

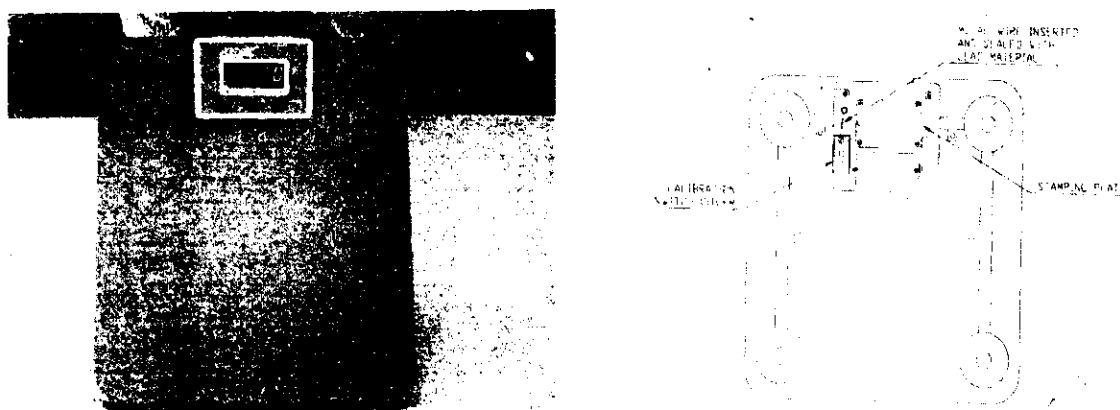


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the Model.

Sealing is done through the hole, made in the bottom side of the scale, and then sealing wire is passed through these holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of the scale with lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 200kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (109)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

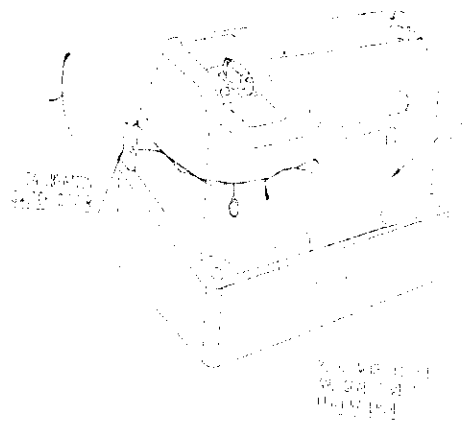
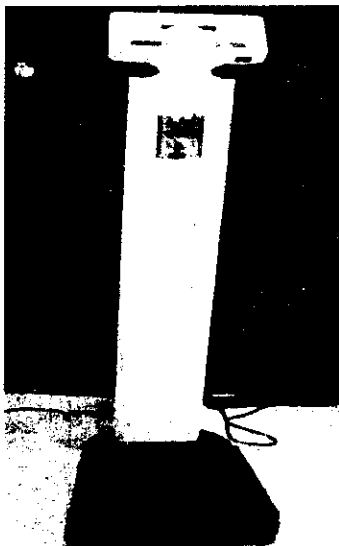
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 428.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नीतिराज इंजीनियर्स प्रा. लि., 306, ए भाभा बिल्डिंग, एन एम जोशी मार्ग, डलीसले रोड, मुंबई-400001 (महाराष्ट्र) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "पीडब्ल्यूसी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कोआयन आपरेटिव पर्सन वेइंग मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फोनिक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/176 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कोआयन आपरेटिव पर्सन वेइंग मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति-2 मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

स्केल के रियर एंड फ्रंट साइड के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टाम्पिंग के लिए लीड सोल के साथ स्केल की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(109)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 428.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Coin Operated Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "PWC" and with brand name "PHOENIX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Nitiraj Engineers Pvt. Ltd., 306A, Bhabha Bldg., N. M. Joshi Marg, Delisle Road, Mumbai-400011 (M.S.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/176;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Coin Operated Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

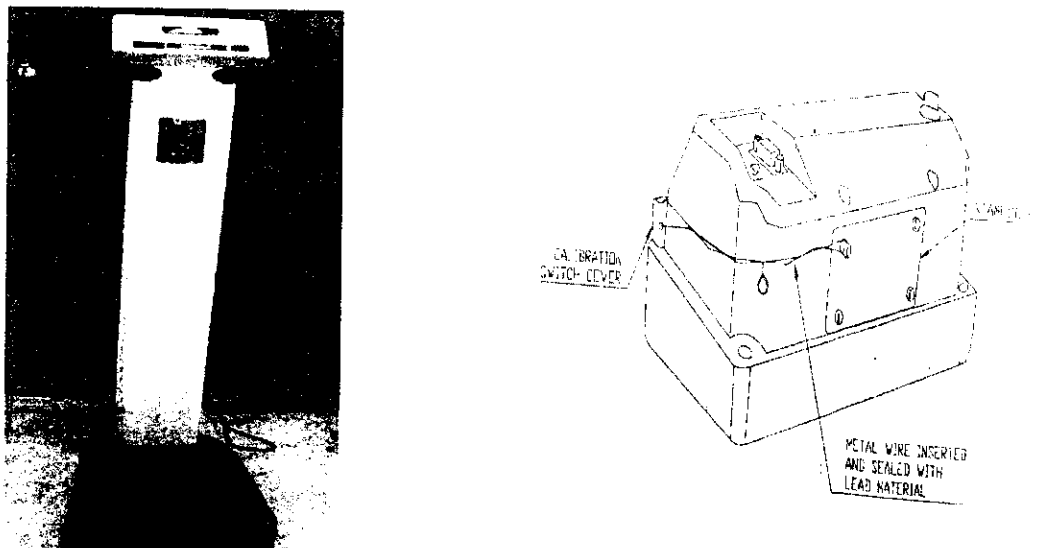


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done through the hole, made in the rear and front side of the scale, and then sealing wire is passed through these holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of the scale with lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 200 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(109)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

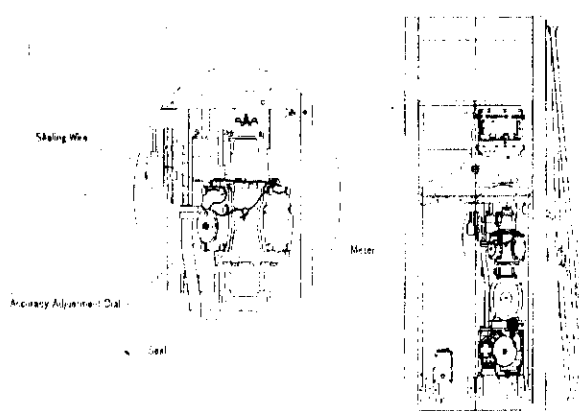
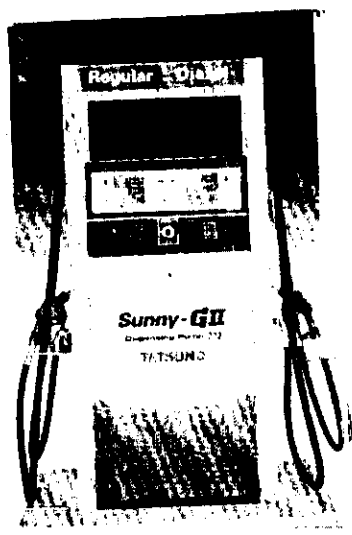
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 429.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी एनआईएसटी जापान द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तत्सुनो इंजीनियरिंग एंड सर्विसेस कं. लि., 19/17 मु 18 कुकोट लमलुक्का पटुम्ठानी, थाईलैंड 12130 द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स तत्सुनो कार्पोरेशन, जापान द्वारा विक्रीत और मैसर्स तत्सुनो इंडिया प्रा.लि., 404, रूनवाल एस्क्वेयर, इस्टर्न एक्सप्रेस हाइवे, सियोन चुन्नाभट्टी सिग्नल, सियोन (पूर्व), मुंबई-400022 द्वारा भारत में विपणीत यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 वाले "सन्नी-जी II" शृंखला के पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मीटर (फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर) अंकक सूचन सहित जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तत्सुनो" है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) के मॉडल और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/10/357 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मीटर (फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर) है जो पोजीटिव डिस्पलेसमेंट मीटर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। इसकी अधिकतम फ्लो दर 80 लीटर प्रति मिनट और न्यूनतम फ्लो दर 3 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। इसमें रुपए में 5 अंकों की राशि सूचक यूनिट हेतु, 7 अंक वॉल्यूम सूचक में, 7 अंक देय मूल्य के लिए और इलेक्ट्रो मैकेनिकल टोटलाइजर 7 अंकों तक और 10 अंक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोटलाइजर के लिए हैं। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज और 415 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज 3 फेज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसमें बहुप्रकार के ईंधन जैसे कि पेट्रोल, डीजल, कोरोसीन इत्यादि के वितरण करने की क्षमता है। न्यूनतम मापमात्रा 2 लीटर है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट की सीलिंग के अतिरिक्त, नट एंड बोल्ट में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर एसेम्बलिंग प्लग से सील किया जाता है। लीड सील तोड़े बिना केलिब्रेशन व्हील अभिगमन नहीं कर सकता। लीड सील तोड़े, बिना इलेक्ट्रो केलिब्रेशन अभिगमन नहीं कर सकता।

मॉडल में इलेक्ट्रो-इलेक्ट्रोमैकेनिकल टोटलाइजर/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोटलाइजर है। स्वचलन उद्देश्य के लिए आर एस 485 पोर्ट उपलब्ध है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(90)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 429.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by NIST Japan is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Measuring Systems For Liquids Other Than Water (Fuel Dispenser) with digital indication of accuracy class 0.5 (hereinafter referred to as said model) of series— 'SUNNY-G-II' with brand name "TATSUNO", manufactured by M/s. TATSUNO Engineering & Services Co. Ltd. 19/79 Mu 18 Kukot Lamukka Pathumthani Thailand 12130, sold by M/s. TATSUNO Corporation, Japan and marketed in India by M/s. Tatsuno India Pvt. Ltd., 404, Runwal Esquare, Eastern Express Highway, Sion Chunnabhathi Signal, Sion (East), Mumbai-400022 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/10/357;

The said model is Meter for Liquid other than Water (Fuel Dispenser) working on the principle of positive displacement meter. Its maximum flow rate is 80 lpm and minimum flow rate is 3 litre/minute. It has indication of 5 digits for Unit Price in Rupees, 7 digits for Volume indication, 7 digits for price to pay and electro mechanical totalizer upto 7 digits and electronic totalizer upto 10 digits. It operates on 230V, 50 Hertz single phase and 415 volts, 50 hertz 3 phase alternate current power supply. It is capable of dispensing multiple variety of fuel that is Petrol, diesel, kerosene etc. The minimum measured quantity is 2 Litre.

Figure-1 Model

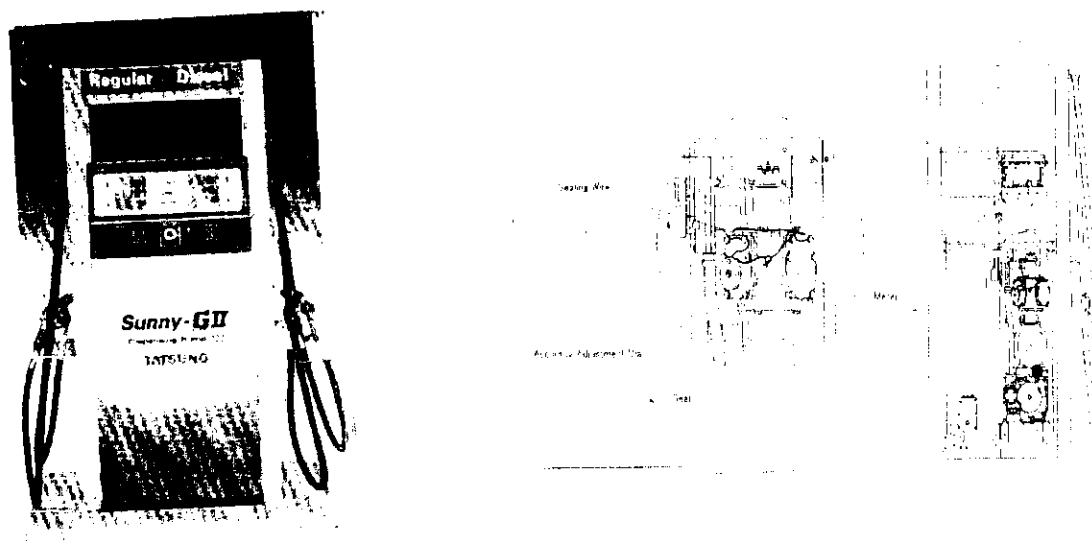


Figure-2—Sealing arrangement

The sealing shall also be done by passing sealing wire through the nut and bolt assembly plugged by a seal. The calibration wheel cannot be accessed without breaking the lead seal. The electronic calibration cannot be accessed without breaking the lead seal.

The said model has electro-mechanical totalizer/electronic totalizer. There is RS 485 port available for automation purpose.

[F. No.WM-21 (90)/2010]

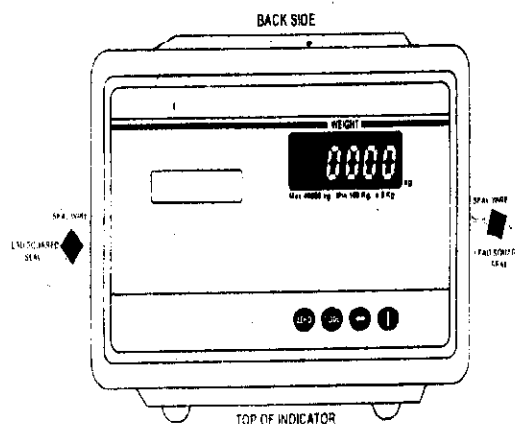
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 430.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इगल स्केल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग वर्क्स, प्लाट नं. 140/141, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, नोबल नगर के सामने, कोटरपुर वाटर वर्क्स के पास, पी ओ सरदार नगर, अहमदाबाद-381475, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-1, "ईएसएमडब्ल्यू आरडब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, 'स्वचालित रेल वेब्रिज' (इन मोशन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "फ्लाईंग इगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/158 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 'स्वचालित रेल वेब्रिज' (इन मोशन) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता/एक्सल 20.5 टन/एक्सल, अधिकतम क्षमता 120 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 कि.ग्रा. है। मापमान अंतराल (डी) 20 कि.ग्रा. है। चलते हुए वाहन के एक्सल का भार जो सभी भार सैलों द्वारा महसूस किया जाता है, को जोड़ा जाता है और सड़क के एक किनारे पर फिट किया गया जंक्सन बाक्स/कंट्रोलर के माध्यम से डिजिटल वेट इंडीकेटर में भरा जाता है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बाड़ी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से 300 टन तक है और मापमान अंतराल (डी) ≤ 200 कि.ग्रा. है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(364)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 430.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of “Automatic Rail Weighbridge” (In Motion type) with digital indication of Accuracy Class-I, of series “ESMWRW” and with brand name “FLYING EAGLE” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Scale Manufacturing Works, Plot No. 140/141, Industrial Estate, Opp. Nobel Nagar, Nr. Kotarpur Water Works, PO. Sardar Nagar, Ahmedabad-381475, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/158;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based “Automatic Rail Weighbridge” (In Motion type) with a maximum capacity /axle of 20.5 tonne/axle, maximum capacity of 120 tonne and minimum capacity of 400kg. The scale interval (d) is 20kg. The Weight of the axle of the vehicle in motion is sensed by all the load cells is summed up and fed to digital weight indicator through the junction box/controller fitted one side of the road. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

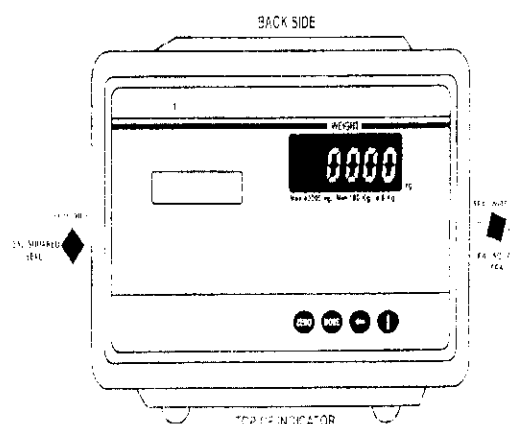


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 5 tonne to 300 tonne with scale interval (d) ≤ 200 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (364)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

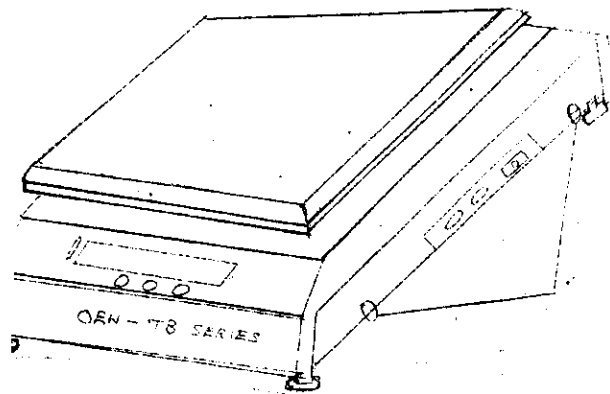
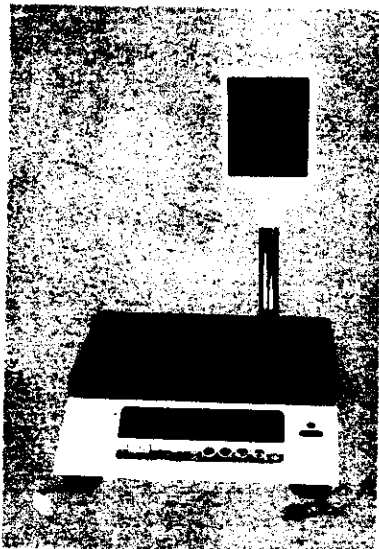
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 431.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऑरिअन इंजीनियरिंग वे, नं. 22 के वी पी लेआउट, कुरुवमपल्लयम, तिरुपुर-641604, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ओईडब्ल्यू-टीबी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "भारथ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/301 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(169)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 431.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "OEWTB" and with brand name "BHARATH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Orion Engineering Weigh, No. 22, K.V.P. Layout, Karuvampalayam, Tirupur-641604, Tamil Nadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/301;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

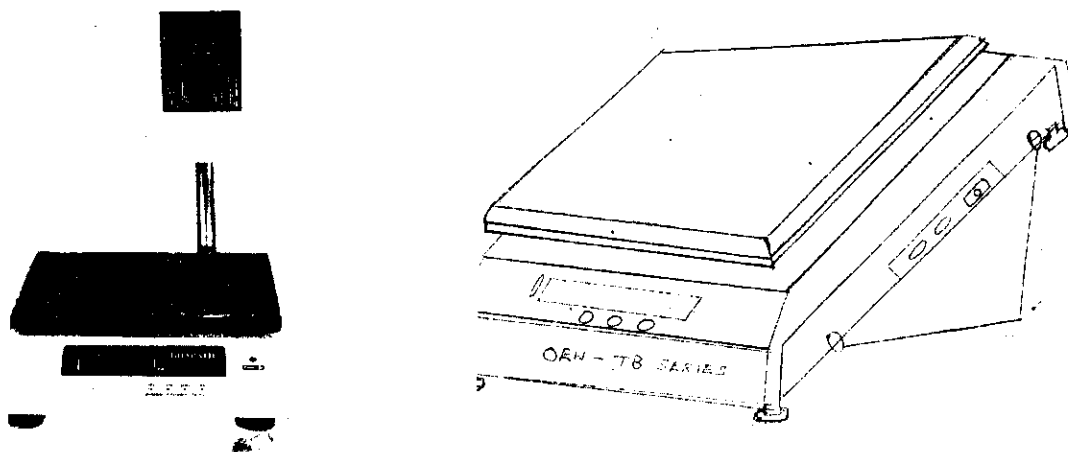


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(169)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

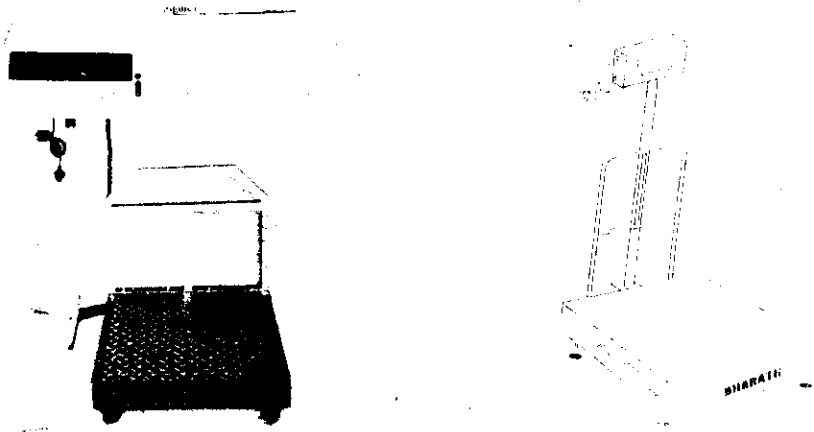
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 432.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऑरिअन इंजीनियरिंग वे, नं. 22 के. वी. पी. लेआउट, कुरुवमपल्लयम, तिरुपुर-641604, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ओईडब्ल्यू-पीटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "भारथ" (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/302 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(169)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 432.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "OEW-PT" and with brand name "BHARATH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Orion Engineering Weigh, No. 22, K.V.P. Layout, Karuvampalayam, Tirupur-641604, Tamilnadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/302.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

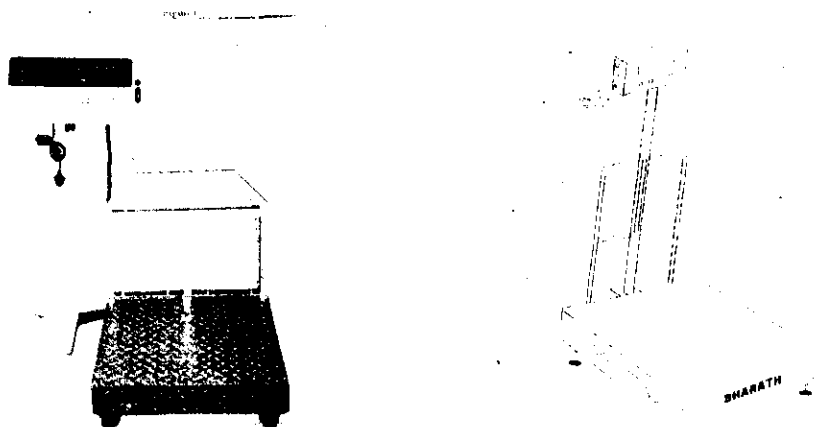


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(169)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

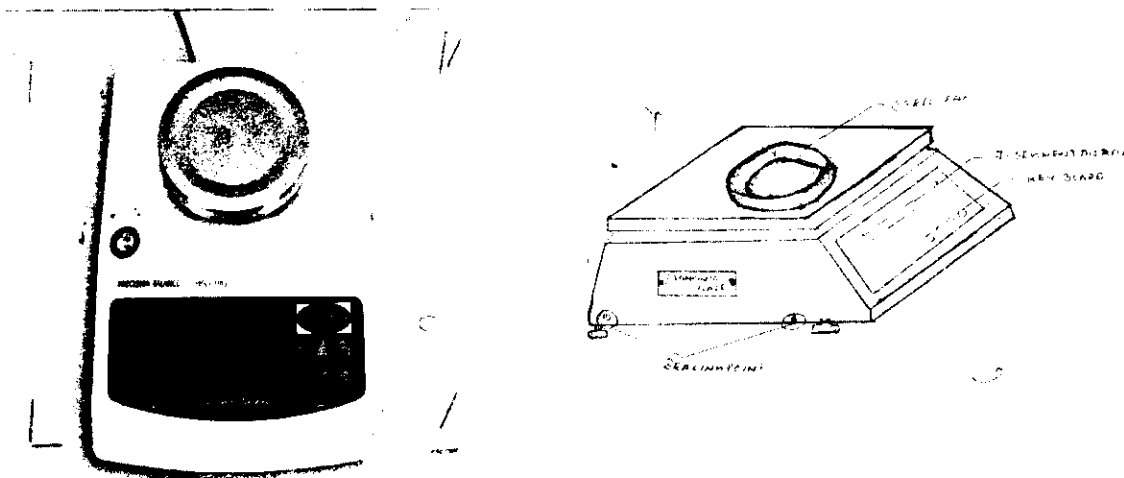
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 433.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऑरिअन इंजीनियरिंग वे, नं. 22 के. वी. पी. लेआउट, कुरुवमपल्लयम, तिरुपुर-641604, तमिलनाडु द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ओईडब्ल्यू-जेपी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "भारथ" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/333 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्र. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्र. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्र. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्र. से 50 मि.ग्र. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्र. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(169)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 433.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series “OEW-JP” and with brand name “BHARATH” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Orion Engineering Weigh, No. 22, K.V.P. Layout, Karuvampalayam, Tirupur-641604, Tamilnadu and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/333;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 300g. and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

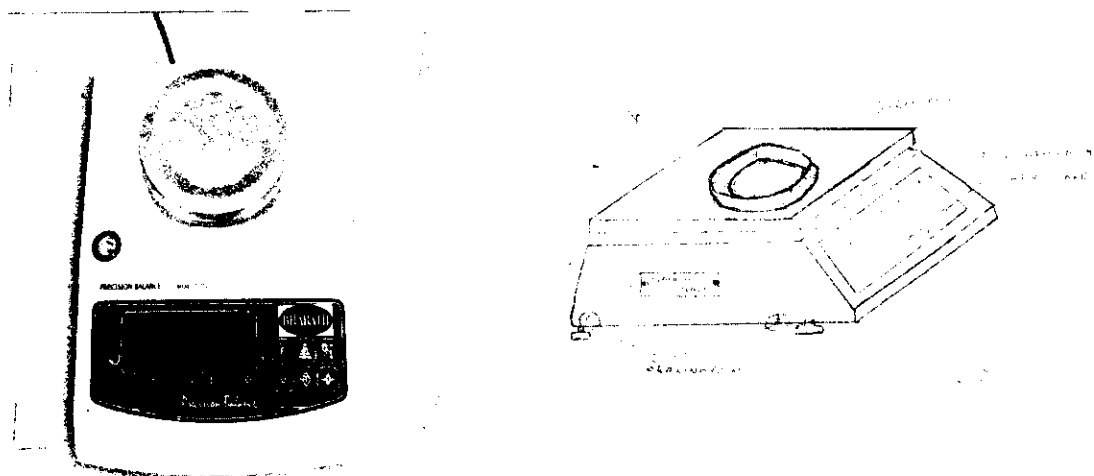


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for ‘e’ value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg. or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(169)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

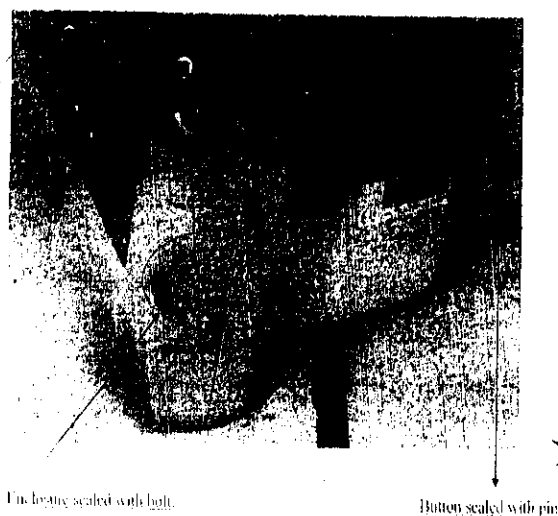
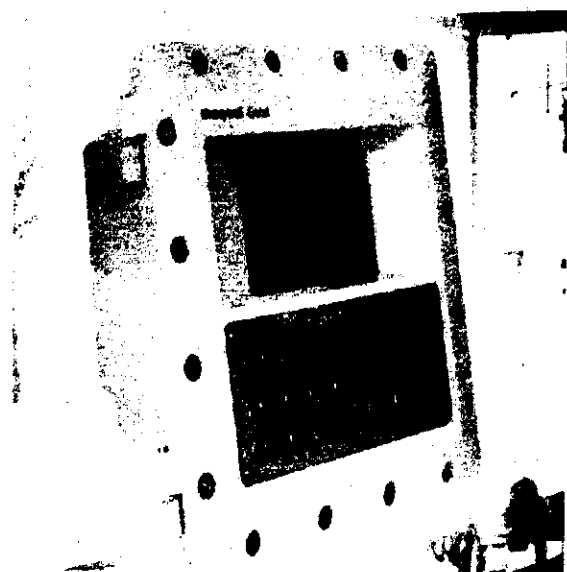
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 434.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम(6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम(4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 के दूसरे परंतुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हनीवैल एन्फ अमेरीकास आईएनसी, रोजवैल, यूएसए द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 वाले "1010एक्स-सीबी" शृंखला के लोड कम्प्यूटर, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "हनीवैल एन्फ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स हनीवैल कंट्रोलस एंड आटोमेशन इंडिया प्रा. लि., 56-57, हडपसर इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, पुणे-411013, भारत द्वारा बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में बिक्री और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/11/203 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल द्रव्य माप प्रतिष्ठापन के भाग के रूप में उपयोग होने वाले एक इलैक्ट्रॉनिक परिकलन और सूचन यंत्र (पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों के लिए मीटर) है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है। जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है घरे को किसी प्रकार से अनाधिकृत रूप से खोलने से रोकने के लिए बोल्ट को नीचे दायीं तरफ से सील किया जा सकता है और बाट तथा माप पैरामीटर में अनाधिकृत बदलाव को उपकरण के दायीं तरफ के बटन को सील करके रोका जा सकता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(307)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 434.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it along with the model approval certificate issued by Nederlands Meetinstituut, Netherlands, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of load computer of series “1010Ax-CB” with brand name “Honeywell Enraf” and Accuracy Class 0.5 (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Honeywell Enraf Americas Inc., Roswell, USA and sold in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Honeywell Controls and Automation India Pvt. Ltd., 56-57 Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Pune-411013, India and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/11/203;

The said model is an electronic calculating and indication device (Meter for liquids other than water) for use as part of a liquid measurement installation.

Figure-1



Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above. Against any unauthorized opening of the enclosure the bolt in the lower right can be sealed and also against unauthorized changing of the Weights and Measures parameters the button on the right hand side of the instrument can be sealed as shown in the picture.

[F. No. WM-21(307)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

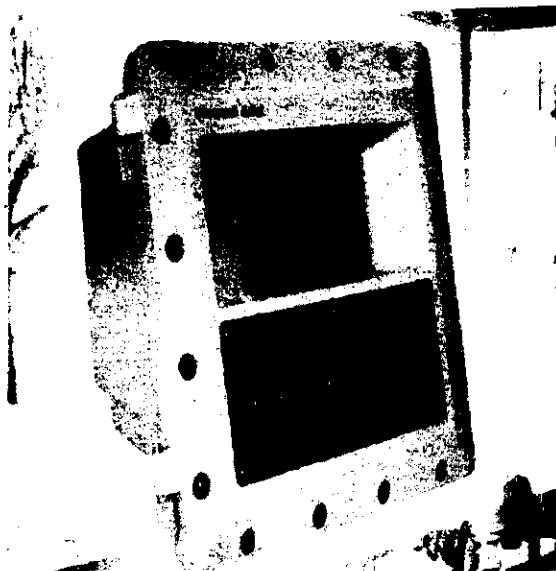
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 435.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 2011 के नियम 8 के उप-नियम(6) और नियम 11 के उप-नियम(4) के साथ पठित विधिक माप विज्ञान अधिनियम, 2009 (2010 का 1) की धारा 22 के दूसरे परंतुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स हनीवैल एन्फ अमेरीकास आईएनसी, रोजवैल, यूएसए द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 वाले "1010एक्स-सीजे" शृंखला के लोड कम्प्यूटर, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "हनीवैल एन्फ" है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स हनीवैल कंट्रोल्स एंड आटोमेशन इंडिया प्रा. लि., 56-57, हडपसर इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टेट, पुणे-411013, भारत द्वारा बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में बिक्रीत और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/11/204 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल द्रव्य माप प्रतिष्ठापन के भाग के रूप में उपयोग होने वाले एक इलेक्ट्रॉनिक परिकलन और सूचन यंत्र (पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों के लिए मीटर) है।

आकृति-1



Enclosure sealed with bolt.

Button sealed with pin.

आकृति-2 : मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है। जैसा कि चित्र में दिखाया गया है घेरे को किसी प्रकार से अनाधिकृत रूप से खोलने से रोकने के लिए बोल्ट को नीचे दायीं तरफ से सील किया जा सकता है और बाट तथा माप पैरामीटर में अनाधिकृत बदलाव को उपकरण के दायीं तरफ के बटन को सील करके रोका जा सकता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(307)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान,

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 435.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it along with the model approval certificate issued by Nederlands Meetinstituut, Netherlands, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the second proviso to Section 22 of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) and sub-rule (6) of rule 8 and sub-rule (4) of rule 11 of the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of load computer of series “1010Ax-CJ” with brand name “Honeywell Enraf” and Accuracy Class 0.5 (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Honeywell Enraf Americas Inc., Roswell, USA and sold in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Honeywell Controls and Automation India Pvt. Ltd., 56-57 Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Pune-411013, India and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/11/204;

The said model is an electronic calculating and indication device (Meter for liquids other than water) for use as part of a liquid measurement installation.

Figure-1

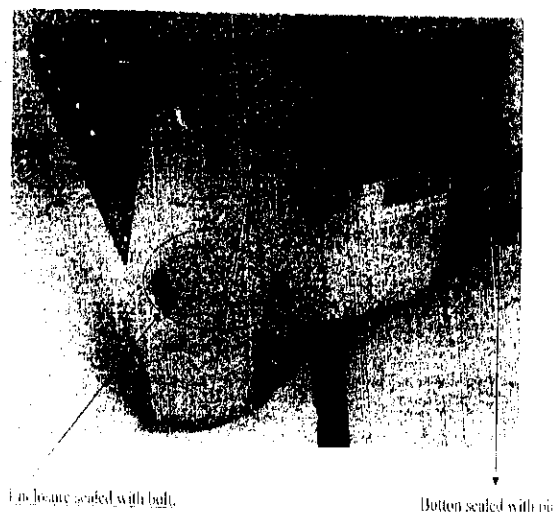
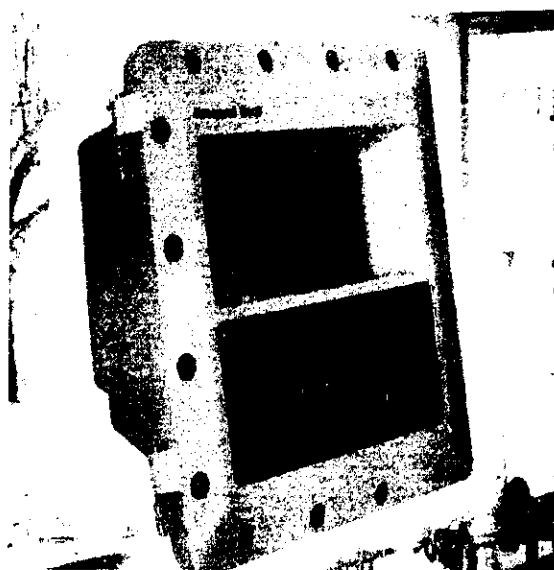


Figure-2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above. Against any unauthorized opening of the enclosure the bolt in the lower right can be sealed and also against unauthorized changing of the Weights and Measures parameters the button on the right hand side of the instrument can be sealed as shown in the picture.

[F. No. WM-21(307)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

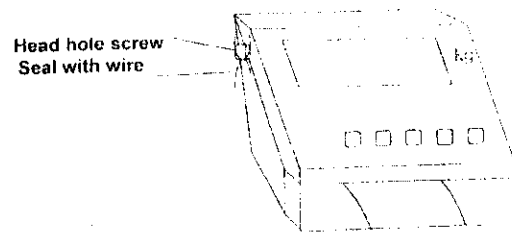
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 436.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लिओट्रोनिक स्कैल्स प्रा.लि., 47, हाइड मार्केट, अमृतसर-143001 (पंजाब) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एफएसडी-501" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एलईओ" (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/140 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 250 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



(Front Side of Electronic Weighbridge Indicator)

आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुँच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुँच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मा- 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(306)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

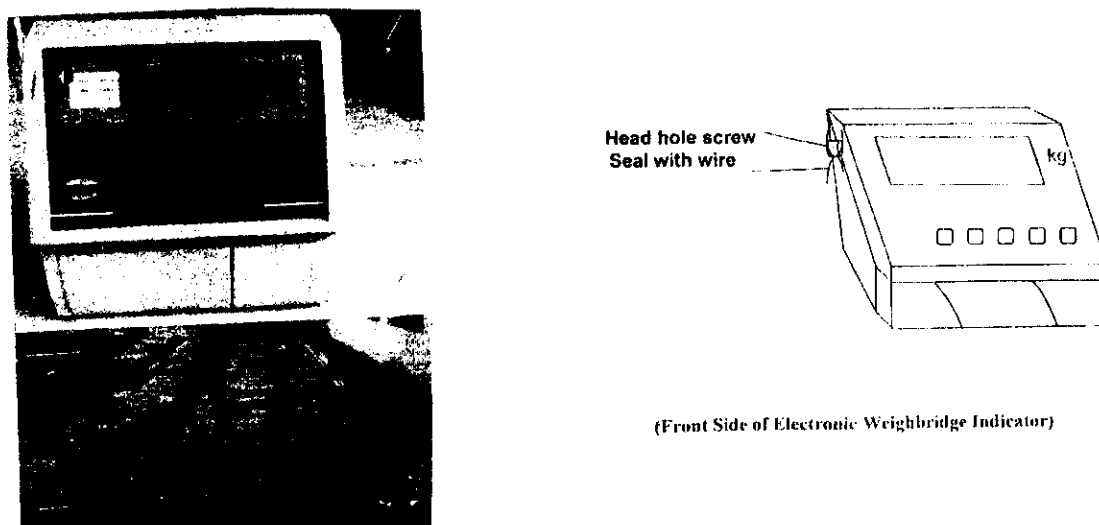
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 436.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "FSD-501" and with brand name "LEO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Leotronic Scales Pvt Ltd., 47, Hide Market, Amritsar-143001 (Punjab) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/140.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50tonne and minimum capacity of 250kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



(Front Side of Electronic Weighbridge Indicator)

Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 200tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(306)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

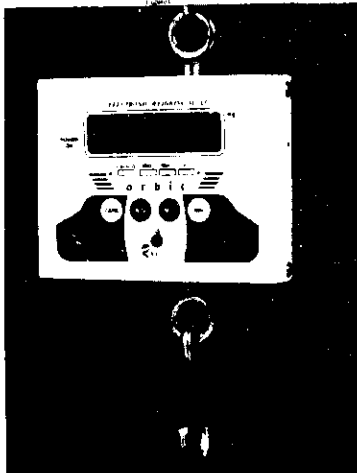
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 437.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स राजेन स्केल ट्रेडर्स, जवाहर गेट, अमरावती, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "आरएच-150" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "राजेन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/622 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(359)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2011

S.O. 437.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "RH-150" and with brand name "RAJEN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Rajen Scale Traders, Jawahar Gate, Amrawati, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/622.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with a maximum capacity of 150kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

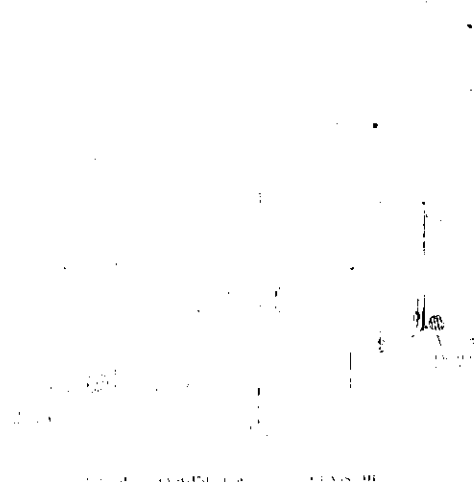
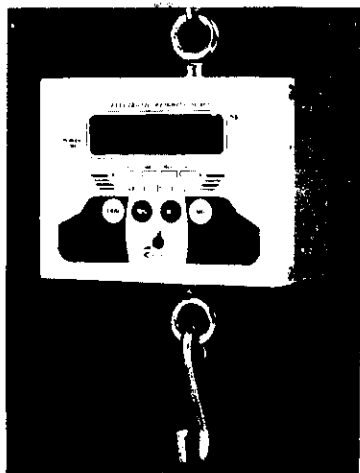


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with capacity from 50kg. and up to 5 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(359)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

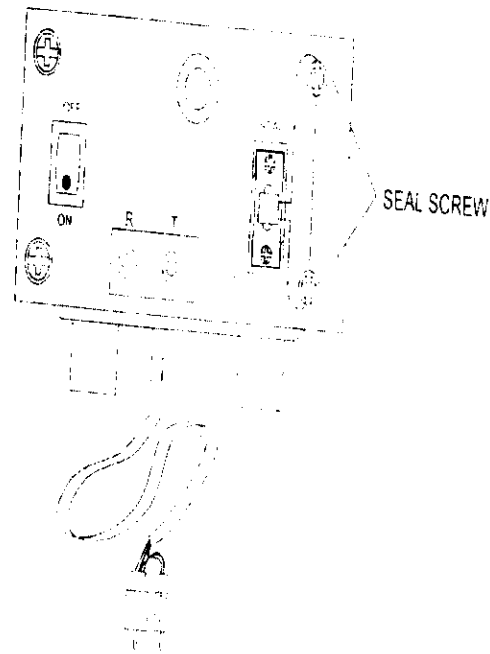
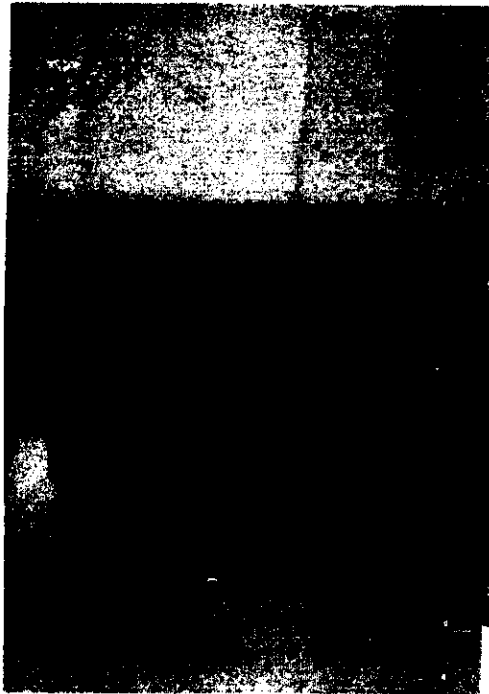
नई दिल्ली, 4 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 438.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स होवल सेल्ज एंड सिस्टम, ए-120, झिलमिल फ्लेटिड फैक्ट्री कॉम्प्लैक्स, एक्सटेंडिड इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110032 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एसयूपी-05" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित "टैक्सी मीटर" के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "होवल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/332 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल "टैक्सी मीटर" मापन उपकरण है जो लगातार योग करता जाता है और यात्री द्वारा देय भाड़े को यात्रा के दौरान किसी भी समय दर्शाता है। सार्वजनिक वाहन के यात्रियों द्वारा देय भाड़ा, तय की गई दूरी और निर्धारित स्पीड से कम पर व्यतीत किए गए समय का फलन है जो प्राधिकृत शुल्क के अनुसार अनुपूरक भाड़े से स्वतंत्र है। मीटर की रीडिंग प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) द्वारा दर्शायी जाती है। टैक्सी मीटर का 'के' फेक्टर 3360 प्लसिस प्रति किलोमीटर पर चलता है। इंडीकेटर 5 अंकों तक अधिकतम किराया दर्शाता है, 4 अंकों तक अधिकतम दूरी दर्शाता है और 4 अंकों तक अधिकतम समय दर्शाता है। टैक्सीमीटर के साथ प्रिंटर, मोबाइल कम्युनिकेशन और जी पी एस सुविधा अनुपूरक रूप से लगाई गई है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का सीलिंग डायग्राम

सीलिंग स्क्रू, सीलिंग बुश और सीलिंग डिस्क में होल बना कर, इनमें से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है और सीलिंग डिस्क पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(170)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th October, 2011

S.O. 438.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues publishes the certificate of approval of the model of "Taxi Meter" with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of "SUP-05" series and with brand name "HOVEL" manufactured by M/s. Hovel Scales & Systems, A-120, Jhilmil Flated Factory Complex, Extended Industrial Area, Shahadara, Delhi-110032 and which is assigned the approved mark IND/09/10/332.

The said model of "Taxi Meter" is a measuring instrument which totalizes continuously and indicates the fare at any moment of journey the charges payable by the passenger of a public vehicle as function of the distance traveled and below a certain speed, the fare is calculated as function of the time taken. This being independent of supplementary charges according to the authorized tariffs. The reading of the meter is indicated by the Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'k' factor of the Taxi Meter is 3360 pulses per kilometer. The indicator have 5 digits for maximum fare indication, 4 digits for maximum distance indication and 4 digits for maximum time indication. Printer, Mobile communication and GPS facility are supplementary devices which may be attached with the taximeter.

Figure-1

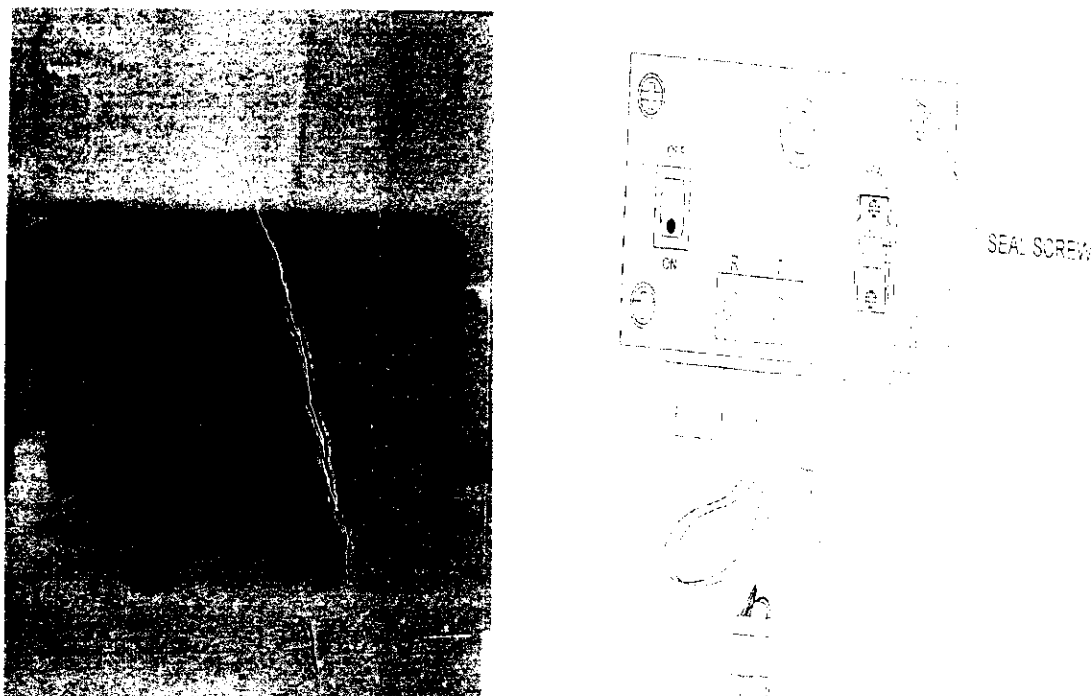


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by making the holes and passing a seal wire through sealing screw, sealing bush and sealing disk, and then a lead seal is applied on the sealing disk. A schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F.No. WM-21(170)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

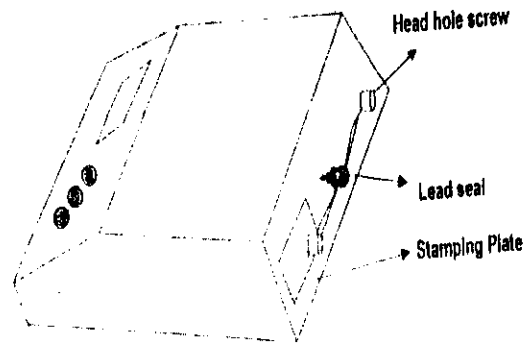
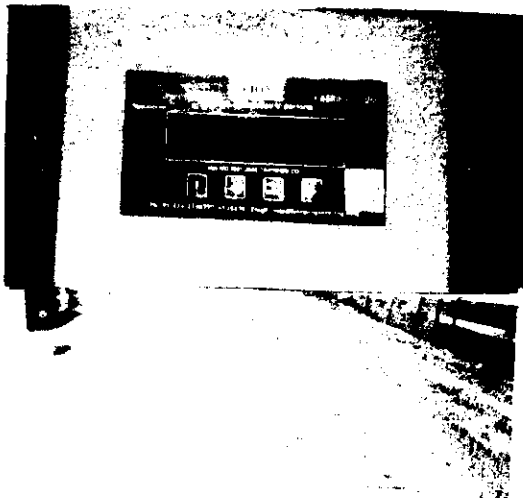
नई दिल्ली, 4 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 439.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा विधिक माप विज्ञान (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लिऑन इंजीनियरिंग, 2420-2422, डीएलएफ फेज-4, डीएलएफ सिटी, गुडगांव-122002 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एल ई” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लिऑन” (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/221 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलने उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलईडी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1 मॉडल (वेब्रिज)



(Back Side of Electronic Weighbridge Indicator)

आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बाड़ी में बनाए गए होल्ज में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(140)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th October, 2011

S.O. 439.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards and Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "LE" and with brand name "LEION" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Leion Engineering, 2420-2422, DLF Phase IV, DLF City, Gurgaon-122002 (Haryana) and which is assigned the approved mark IND/09/10/221;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 50tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The LED Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model (Weighbridge)

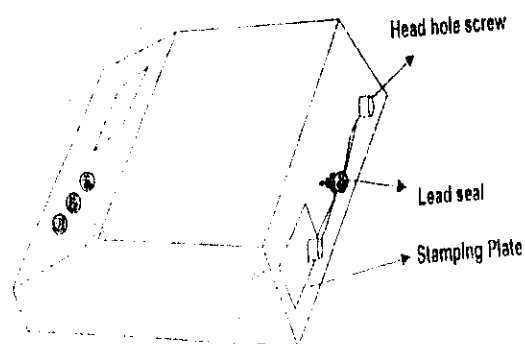
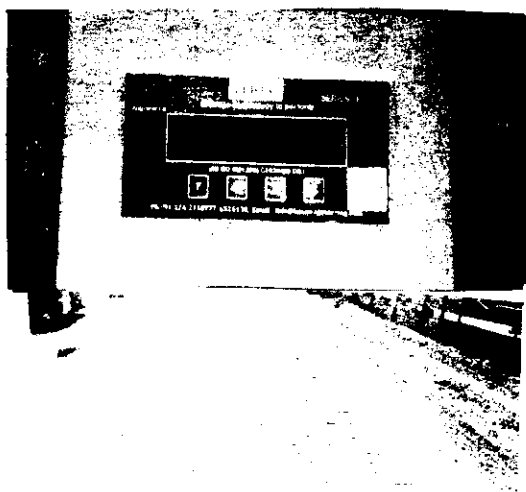


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 200tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(140)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

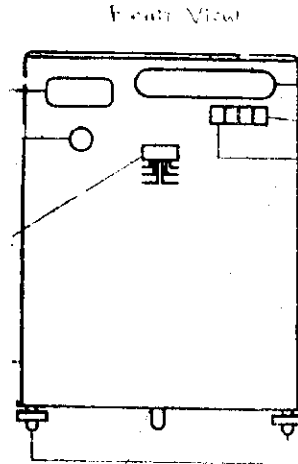
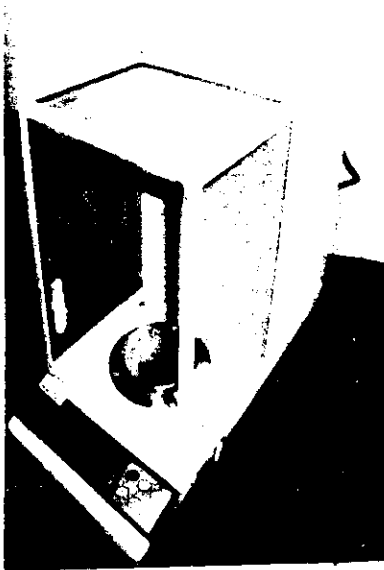
नई दिल्ली, 4 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 440.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एडेयर दत्त एंड कं. (1) लि., 1/21, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले “एडी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एडेयर दत्त” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/117 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मेगनेटिक फोर्स कम्पनशेसन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.1 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वी एफ डी प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बाड़ी में दिए गए होल्ज में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(101)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विभिन्न माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th October, 2011

S.O. 440.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series "AD" and with brand name "ADAIR DUTT" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Adair Dutt & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd., 1/21, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-110002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/117;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 210g and minimum capacity of 10mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The VFD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

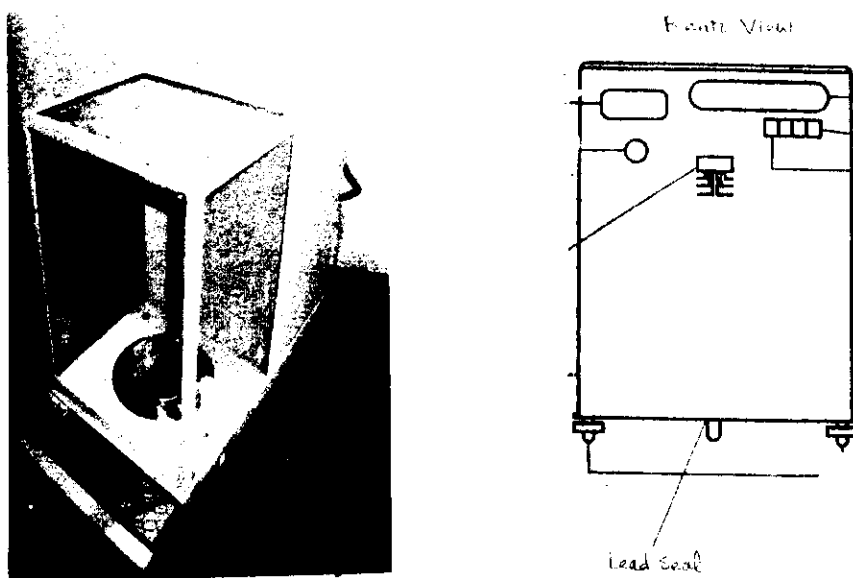


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declare that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(101)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

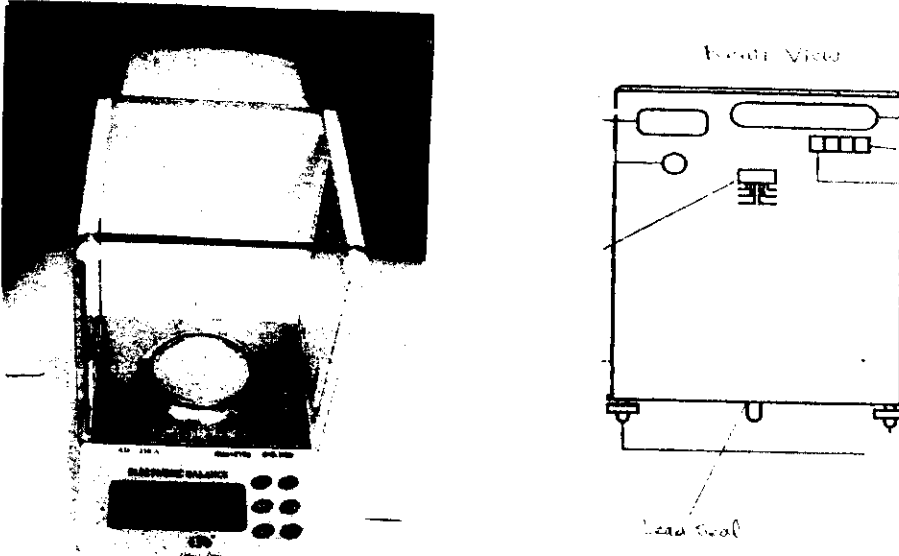
नई दिल्ली, 4 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 441.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एडेयर दत्त एंड कं. (1) लि., 1/21, आसफ अली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110002 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "एडी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एडेयर दत्त" है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/118 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक इलेक्ट्रो मैग्नेटिक फोर्स कम्पनशेसन सिद्धांत पर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 210 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.1 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बॉडी में दिए गए होल्ज में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 या अधिक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(101)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th October, 2011

S.O. 441.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves and issues the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special accuracy (Accuracy class-I) of series “AD” and with brand name “ADAIR DUTT” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Adair Dutt & Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd., 1/21, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-110002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/118;

The said model is an electro magnetic force compensation principle non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 210g and minimum capacity of 10mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.1mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid crystal diode (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

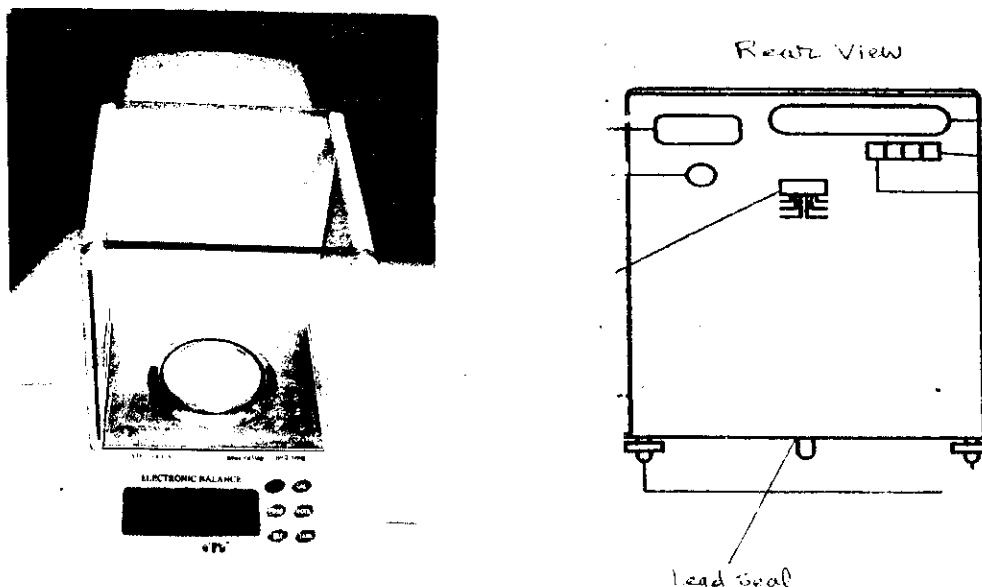


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 50,000 or above for 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(101)/2010]

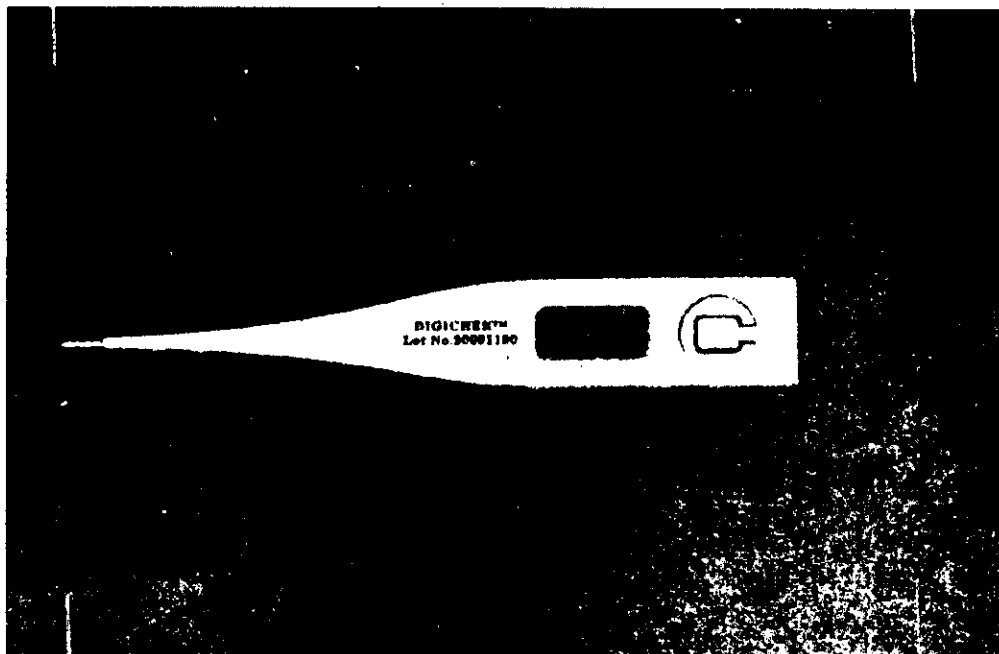
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 4 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 442.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स हंगझु सजोय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एंड इंस्ट्रूमेंट कं. लि., बिल्डिंग 2, नं. 202, झेनझोंग रोड वेस्ट लेक इकोमी एंड टेक्नोलोजी ज़ोन, 310030 होंगझोंग चाइना द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-II वाले "एस 1001" शृंखला के अधिकतम डिवाइस अंकक सूचन सहित, क्लिनीकल थर्मामीटर के साथ, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम 'डीजीचैक' है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे मैसर्स श्री जय दुर्गे इम्पोर्ट (प्रा.) लि., 204, हरी सदन, दूसरा तल, 20, अंसारी रोड, दरिया गंज, नयी दिल्ली-110002 द्वारा बिक्री से पहले या बाद में बिना किसी परिवर्तन के भारत में विपणित किया गया और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/10/348 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

आकृति



उक्त मॉडल हार्ड टिप टाइप क्लिनीकल इलेक्ट्रीकल थर्मामीटर है जो अधिकतम डिवाइस, एल सी डी (लिविड क्रिस्टल डायोड) टाइप अंकक सूचन सहित मापमान रेंज 32°C से 42°C में है और जिसका न्यूनतम स्केल अंतराल 0.1°C है। यह 1.5वीं डीसी बैटरी से परिचालित होता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(166)/2010]

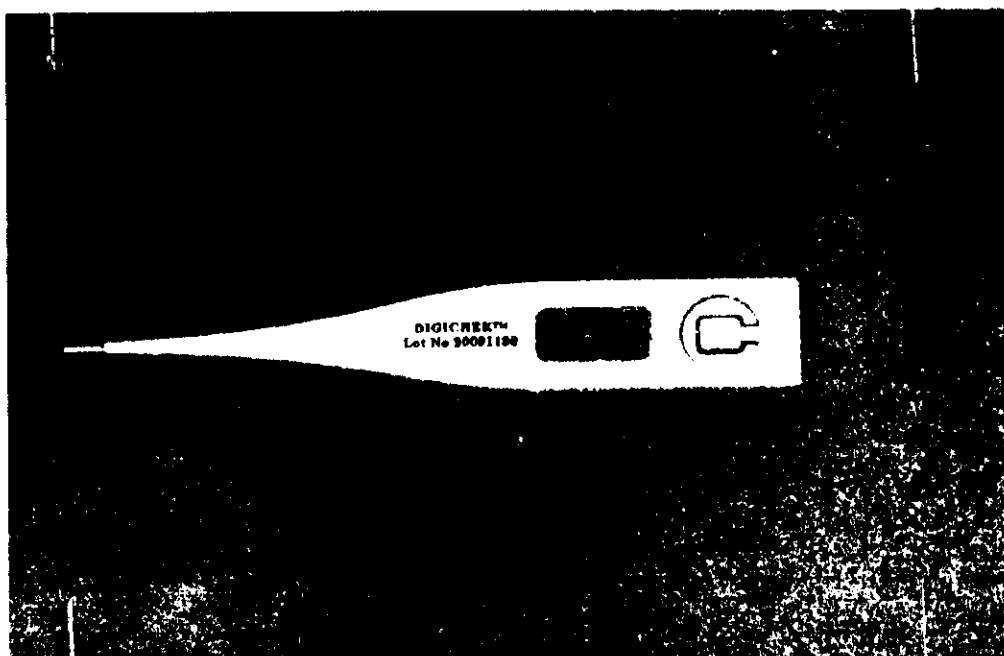
बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 4th October, 2011

S.O. 442.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976(60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Clinical Electrical Thermometer with Maximum Device with digital indication of Accuracy Class-II of series "S1001" and with brand name "DIGICHEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Hangzhou Sejoy Electronics & Instruments Co. Ltd., Building 2, No. 202, Zhenzhong Road West Lake Economy & Technology Zone, 310030 Honagzhou China and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s. Shri Jai Durge Import (P) Ltd., 204, Hari Sadan, IInd Floor, 20, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-110002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/10/348;

Figure-1



The said model is a hard tip type Clinical Electrical Thermometer with Maximum Device, having measurement range of 32°C to 42°C with digital indication of LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) type and the smallest scale interval is 0.1°C. It operates on 1.5V D.C. battery.

[F. No. WM-21(166)/2010]

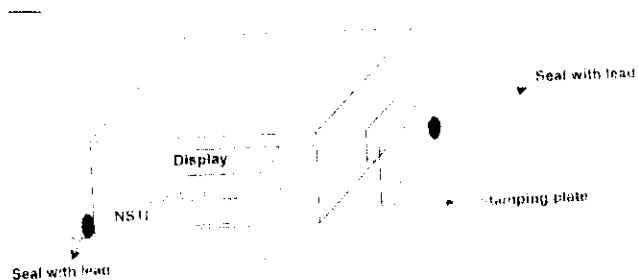
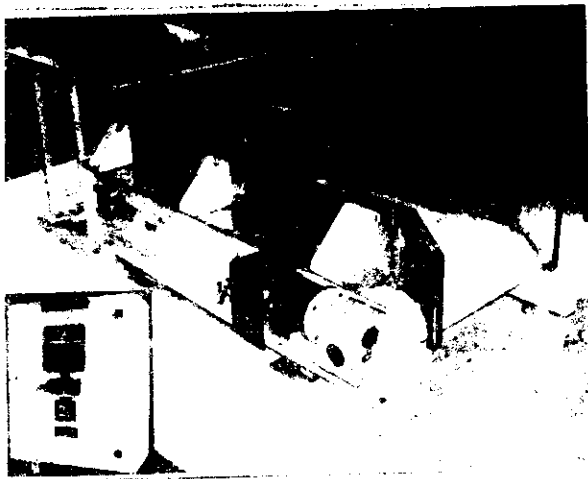
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 443.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथाथता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नोविओ सिस्टेमेटिक्स टी आई प्रा. लि. 19, आर एन मुकजी रोड, कोलकाता-700001 (पश्चिम बंगाल) द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-1 वाले 'ओएटी' शृंखला के कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (बेल्ट व्हीयर टाइप) अंकक सूचन सहित के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एनएसटीआई" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/354 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित (बेल्ट व्हीयर) बेल्ट कंवेयर, बेइंग सिस्टम और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक कंट्रोल पेनल सहित तोलन उपकरण है इसका मापमान अंतराल 10 ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम मात्रा प्रवाह दर क्यूएमएस 3000 कि.ग्रा./घंटा और न्यूनतम मात्रा प्रवाह दर क्यूएमआईएन 600 कि.ग्रा./घंटा है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्केल की बाडी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो कंटिन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित सहित 3000/घंटा की क्षमता रखते हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(172)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

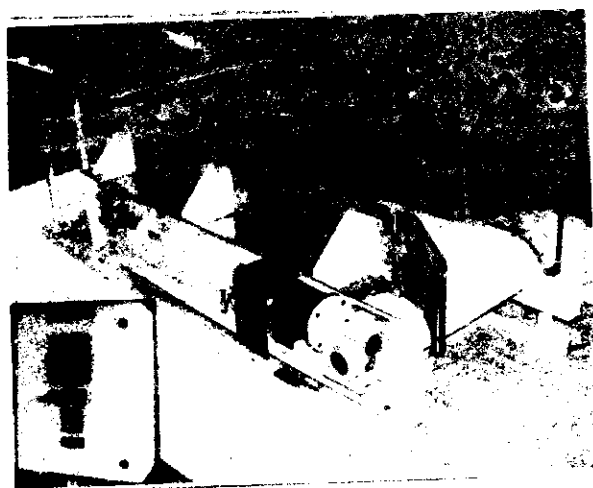
New Delhi, the 5th October, 2011

S.O. 443.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is/satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher) belonging to accuracy class-I of 'OAT' series with brand name "NSTI" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Nouveau Systematix TI Pvt Ltd, 19, R. N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkatta-700001 (West Bengal) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/354;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher) along with belt conveyor, weighing system and electronic control panel. Its scale interval is 10g. Its maximum flow rate Q_{max} is 3000kg/hour and minimum flow rate Q_{min} is 600kg/hour. The LED/LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the Continuous Totalizing Automatic Weighing Instrument (Belt Weigher) of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity upto 3000kg/hour manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (172)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

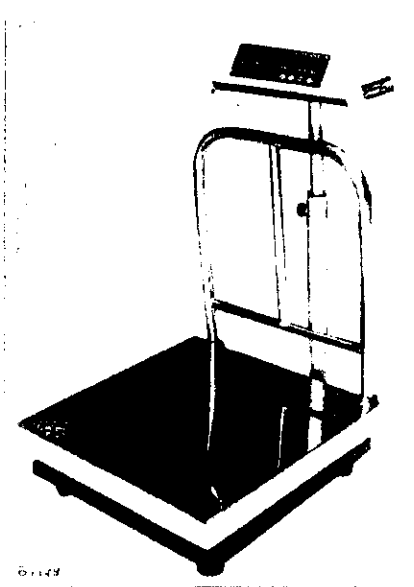
नई दिल्ली, 5 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ.444.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स उमा इंस्ट्रूमेंट, एट पोस्ट, जलिया, टी ए महमदाबाद, जिला खेड़ा, पिन-387335 (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एयूपी-7' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आटो डौलक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/353 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2-उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल की बाड़ी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(189)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th October, 2011

S.O. 444.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "AUP-7" and with brand name "AUTO DELUX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Uma Instruments, At-Post, Jaliya, TA. Mahemdabad, Dist. Kheda, Pin-387335, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/353;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

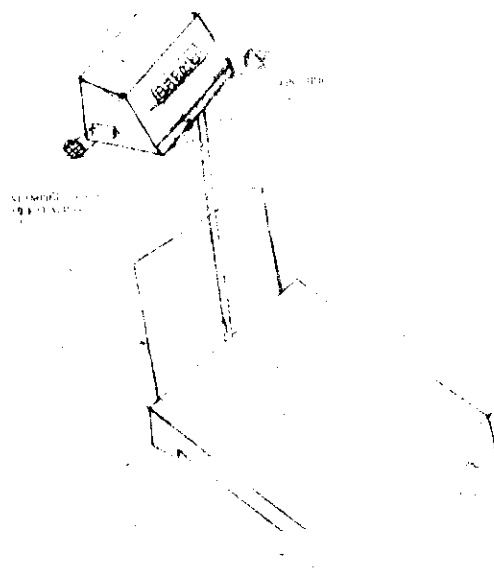
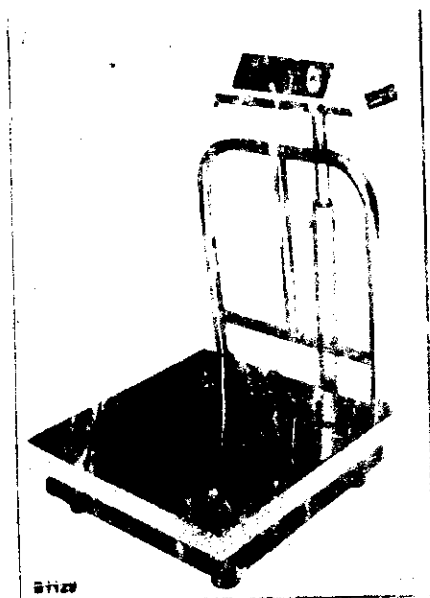


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

The instrument has external control of calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500g to 10,000g and 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (189)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

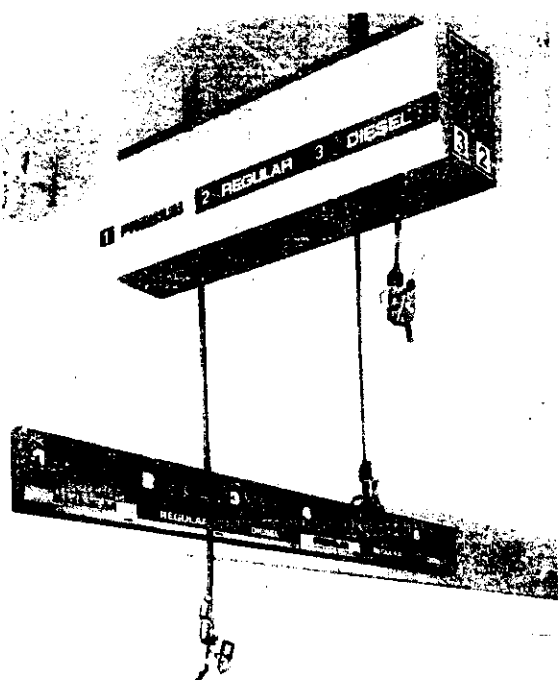
नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 445.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स तत्सुनो कोरपोरेशन इंडस्ट्रियल मार्केटिंग डिपार्टमेंट, 200, लिंजिमा-चो, साकाइकु, गेकोहामा, 244-8501 जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स ऑयलको, सर्विसिज (इंडिया) लि. 39/44, स्कोम-6, रोड नं. 02, सिआँ (ईस्ट) मुंबई 400022 द्वारा भारत में विपणीत यथार्थता वर्ग 0.5 वाले "एसएनएस/स्पेस-फिल सिस्टम" शृंखला के पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मोटर (फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर) अंकक सूचन सहित जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तत्सुनो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) के मॉडल और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/193 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों हेतु मोटर (फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर) है जो पोजीटिव डिस्प्लेसमेंट मोटर के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। इसकी अधिकतम फ्लो दर 60 लीटर प्रति मिनट और न्यूनतम फ्लो दर 03 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। इसमें मूल्य रूप में 5 अंकों का सूचन, 6 अंक वॉल्यूम सूचन में, अधिकतम देय मूल्य के लिए 6 अंक और टोटलाइजर के लिए 7 अंक हैं। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज सिंगल फेज और 415 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज 3 फेज, प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इस में बहुप्रकार के ईंधन जैसे कि गैसोलिन, डीजल ऑयल इत्यादि के वितरण करने की क्षमता है। न्यूनतम मापपात्र 5 लीटर है।

आकृति



आकृति-2—सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट की सीलिंग के अतिरिक्त, नट एंड बोल्ट में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर एसेम्बलिंग प्लग से सील किया जाता है। लीड सील तोड़े बिना केलिब्रेशन व्हील अभिगमन नहीं कर सकता। प्लसर ब्रास्केट पर लगाई गई लीड सील तोड़े, बिना इलेक्ट्रॉनिक केलिब्रेशन अभिगमन नहीं कर सकता।

मॉडल में इलेक्ट्रो-इलेक्ट्रो मैकनीकल टोटलाइजर/इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टोटलाइजर है। इसमें मैकनीकल केलीब्रेशन डिवाइस, कार्ड रीडिंग और प्रिंटिंग सुविधा युक्त है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(05)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th October, 2011

S.O.445.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Measuring Systems For Liquids Other Than Water with digital indication of accuracy class 0.5 (hereinafter referred to as said model) of series -‘SNS/Space-Fill System’ with brand name ‘TATSUNO’. manufactured by M/s. TATSUNO Corporation International Marketing Department, 200, Iijima-cho, Sakaeku, Yokohama, 244-8501, Japan and marketed in India by Mis Oileo Services (India) Ltd., 39/44, Scheme-6, Road No. 02, Sion (East), Mumbai-400022 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/193;

The said model is a Meter for Liquid other than Water (Fuel Dispenser) working on the principle of positive displacement meter. Its maximum flow rate is 60 lpm and minimum flow rate is 0.3 litre/minute. It has indication of 5 digits for amount in Rupees, Volume indication for 6(six) digits, maximum price to pay indication 6 (six) digits and totalizer upto 7 digits. It operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz single phase and 415 volts, 50 Hertz 3phase alternate current power supply. It is capable of dispensing multiple variety of fuel that is Gasoline, diesel oil etc. The minimum measured quantity is 5 Litre.

Figure-1 Model

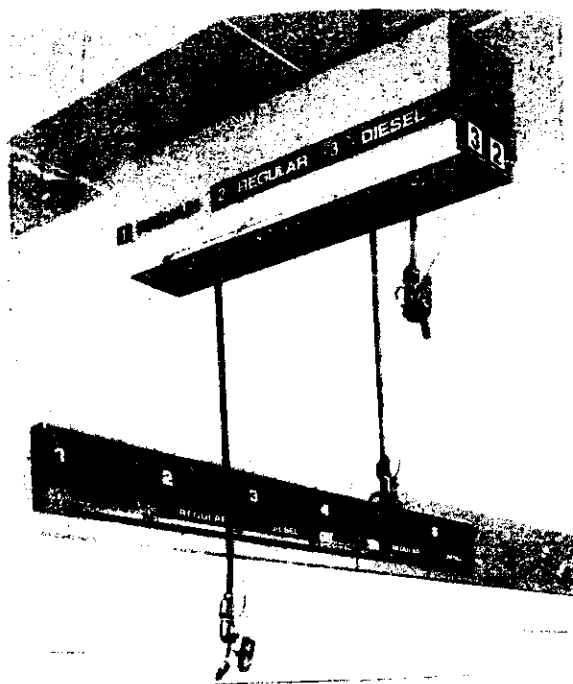


Figure 2 Sealing arrangement

The sealing shall also be done by passing sealing wire through the nut and bolt assembly plugged by a seal. The calibration wheel cannot be accessed without breaking the lead seal. The calibration cannot be accessed without breaking the lead seal on the pulsar bracket.

The said model has electro- mechanical totalizer/electronic totalizer. It is having mechanical calibration device, card reading and printing facility.

[F. No.WM-21 (05)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

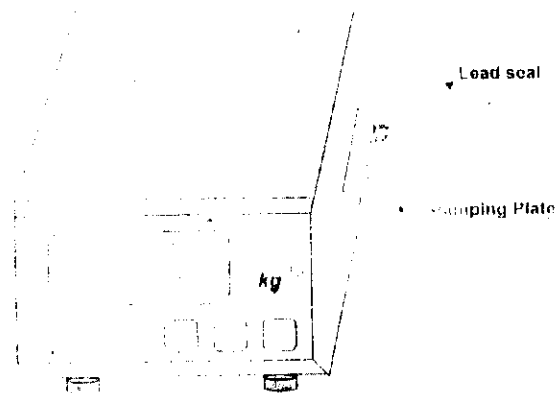
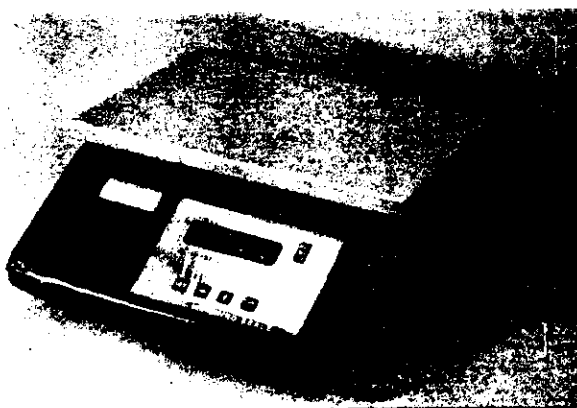
नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ.446.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (पॉइंटों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैक्सट्रोन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स, बी-11, डीएसआईडीसी, झिल मिल इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एमआईटी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्सट्रोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/567 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम -21(333)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th October, 2011

S.O. 446.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MIT" and with brand name "MAXTRON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Maxtron Instruments, B-11, DSIDC, Jhill Mill Indl-Area, Shahdra, Delhi-110095 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/567;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1

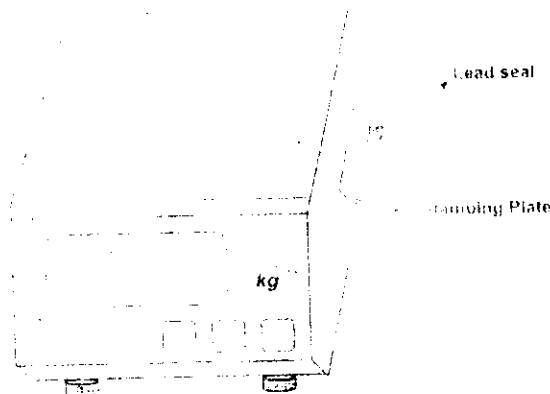
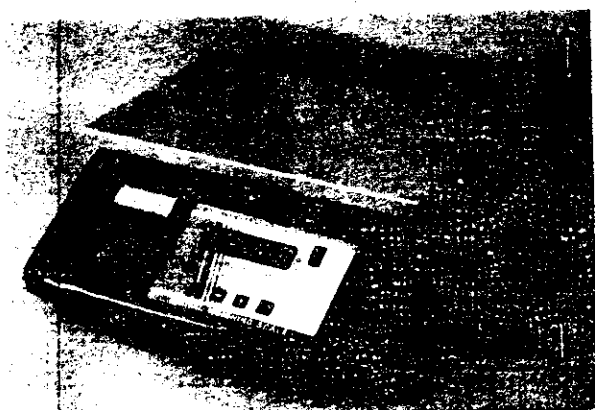


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the Model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section(12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (333)/2010]

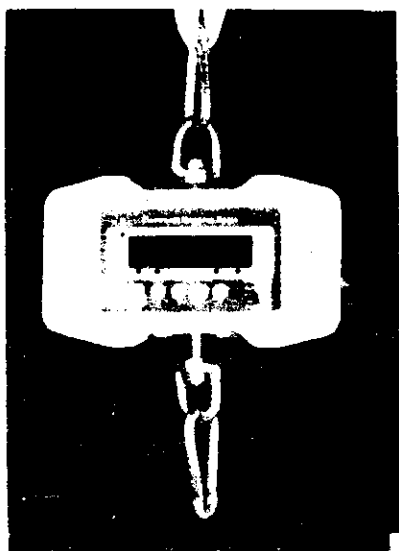
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 447.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उद्युक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैक्सट्रोन इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स, बी-11, डीएसआईडीसी, झिल मिल इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-110095 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एमआईएच' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैक्सट्रोन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/568 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक चिकुत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति 2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेट्र, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 या 5×10^0 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं। •

[फा. स. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(333)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 10th October, 2011

S.O. 447.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication, of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MIH" and with brand name "MAXTRON" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Maxtron Instruments, B-11, DSIDC, Jhill Mill Indl-Area, Shahdra, Delhi-110095 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/568;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with a maximum capacity of 100kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1 Model

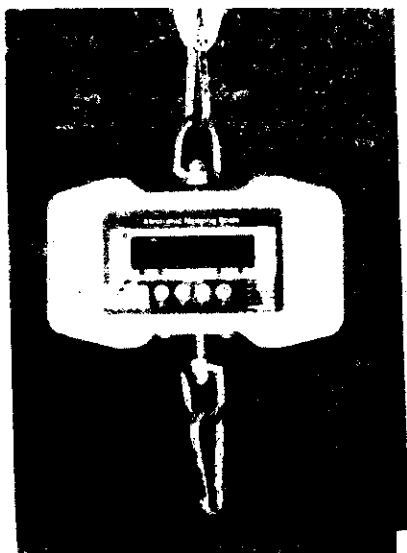


Figure- 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section(12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 1000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 2g. and verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (333V/2010)]

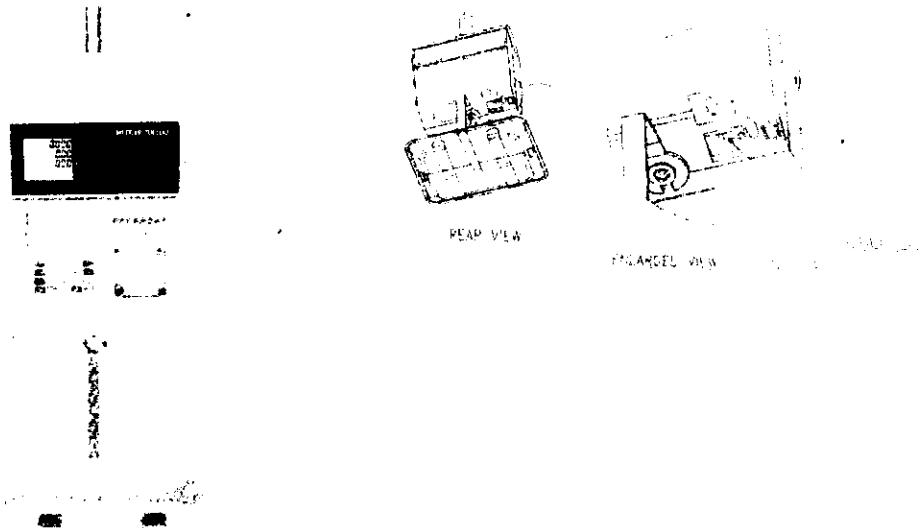
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 448.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो (चेंगझाउ) स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम लिमिटेड चीन द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'बी ट्विन एच 2' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लि., अमर हिल्स, साकी विहार रोड, पोवई, मुंबई -400072 द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/416 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

बाटम प्लेट के हैंड होल्स, टाप कवर और स्टेम्पिंग प्लेट में से सील वायर निकाली जाती है। दूसरे उदाहरण में साइड कवर और बाटम प्लेट के होल्स में से वायर निकाली जाती है और तब इसे बायीं तरफ सील किया जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 0.1 ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 ग्रा. या उसे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(220)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 448.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (2) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) of series "b Twin h2" and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Mettler Toledo (Shanghai) Scales & Systems Limited, China and marketed in India without any alteration before and after sale by M/s. Mettler Toledo India Pvt. Ltd., Amar Hills, Saki Vihar Road, Powai, Mumbai-400 072 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/416;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The LCD display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1 Model

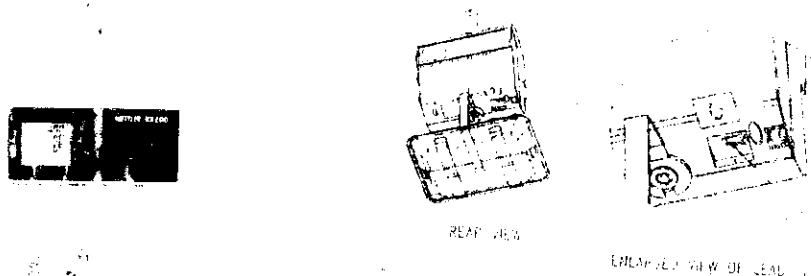


Figure- 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Seal wire passes through bead holes of bottom plate, top cover and stamping plate. In the second instance, wire is passed through the holes in the side cover and bottom plate and then sealed at left side. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 0.1g to 2g, and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 4×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the said manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (220)/2010]

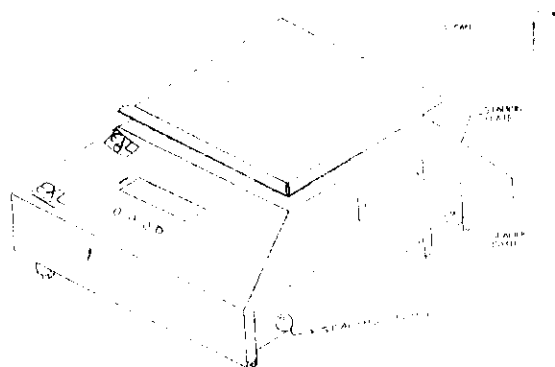
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 449.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ईएक्सएल इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, स्वरूप नगर, वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर रोड, उप्पल, हैदराबाद-39 आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथाथता (यथाथता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एक्सएलटीएम' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईएक्सएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/606 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(368)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 449.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "XLTM" and with brand name "EXL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s EXL Electronics, Swaroop Nagar, Venkateshwar Temple Road, Uppal, Hyderabad-39, A. P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/606;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1

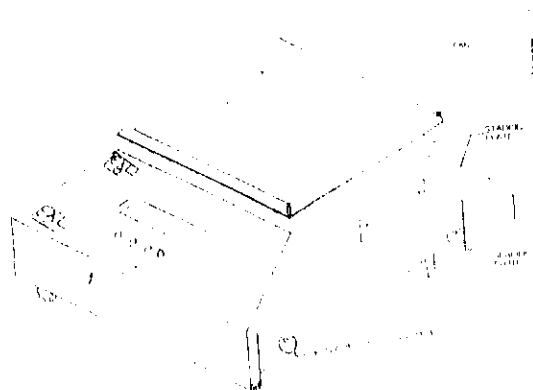
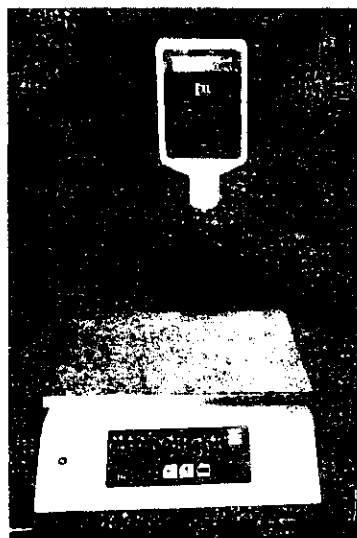


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(368)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

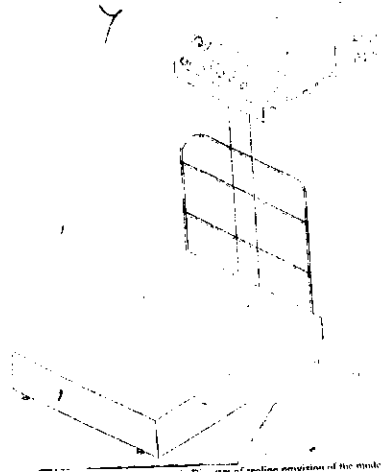
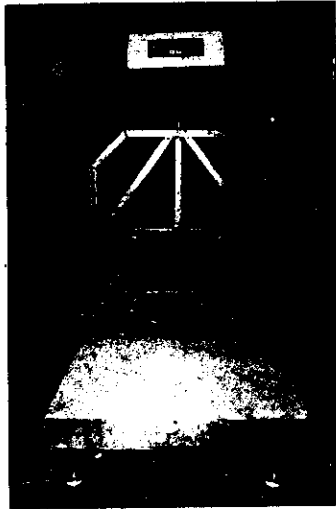
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 450.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ईएक्सएल इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स, स्वरूप नगर, वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर रोड, उप्पल, हैदराबाद-39, आंध्र प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एक्सएलपीएफ' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईएक्सएल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/607 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(368)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 450.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "XL.PF" and with brand name "EXL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. EXL Electronics, Swaroop Nagar, Venkateshwar Temple Road, Uppal, Hyderabad-39, A. P. and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/607;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure -1

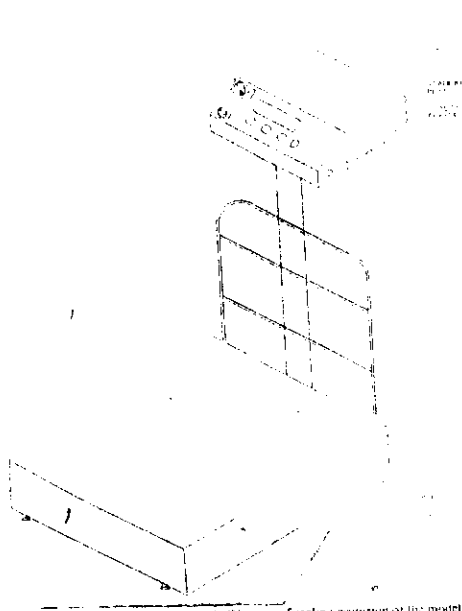
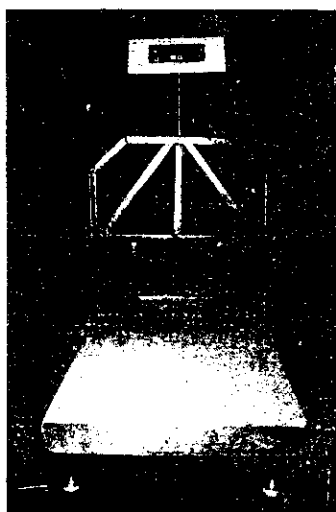


Figure 2 -Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(368)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

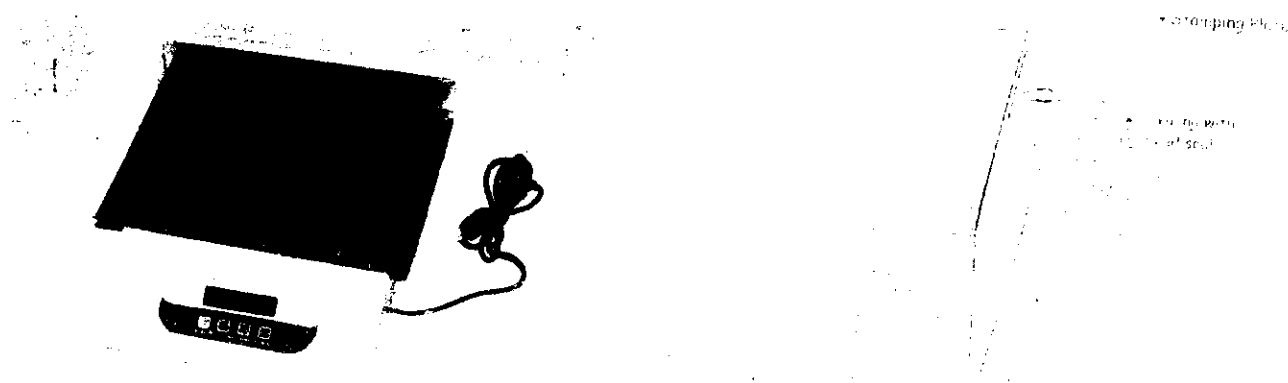
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 451.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इम्मक वेइंग सिस्टम, जी टी रोड, बटाला-143505 (पंजाब) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले 'ईडब्ल्यूएसटी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनिकटैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/537 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मस्टर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-5} , 2×10^{-5} या 5×10^{-5} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(316)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

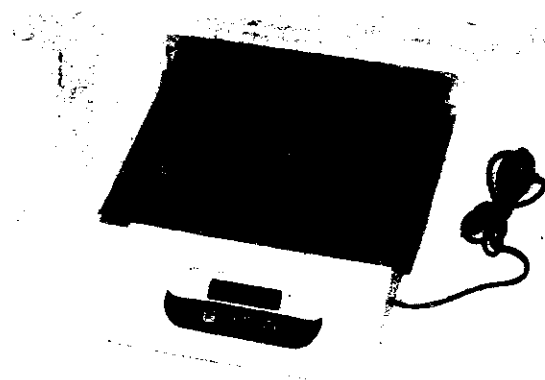
New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 451.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "EWST" and with brand name "UNIKTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Emmkay Weighing Systems, G. T. Road, Batala-143505 (Punjab) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/537;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1



Figure—2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(316)/2010]

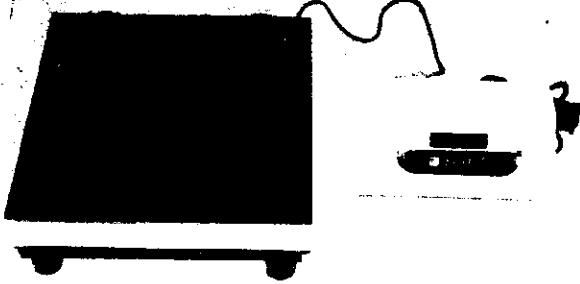
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 452.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इम्मके वेइंग सिस्टम, जी टी रोड, बटाला-143505 (पंजाब) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'ईडब्ल्यूएसपी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनिकटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/538 संमनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति—2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} , या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(316)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 452.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) of series "EWSP" and with brand name "UNIKTECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Frankay Weighing Systems, G. T. Road, Barala-143505 (Punjab) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/538.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg. and minimum capacity of 400 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1

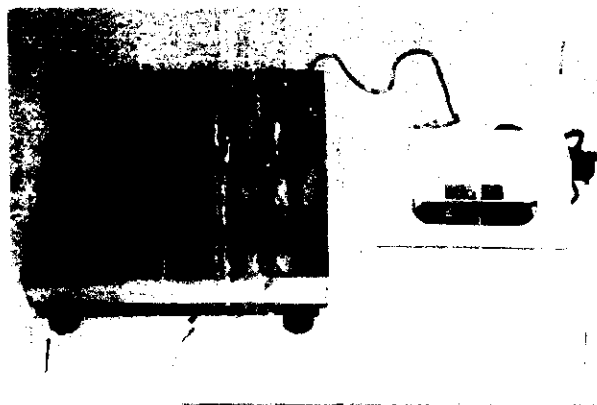


Figure-2— Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has a manual control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for e value of 5g. or more and with e value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(316)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

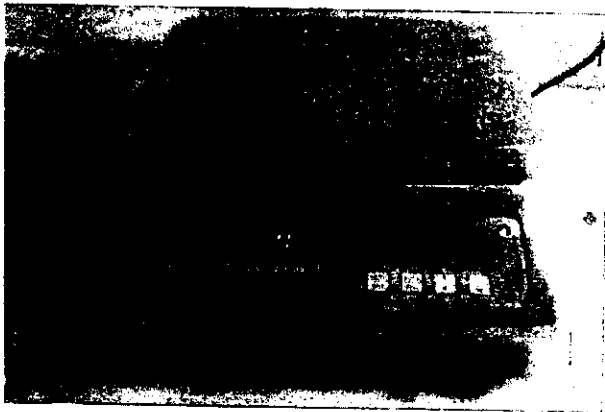
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 453.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शक्ति इंटरप्राइज, 101, कैलाश एस्टेट, रिंग रोड सर्कल, ओडव, अहमदाबाद-382415 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एसई-टी' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शक्ति" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/21 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(358)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 453.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SE-T" and with brand name "SHAKTI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shakti Enterprise, 101, Kailash Estate, Ring Road Circle, Odhav, Ahmedabad-382415 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/21;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1



Figure-2— Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(358)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

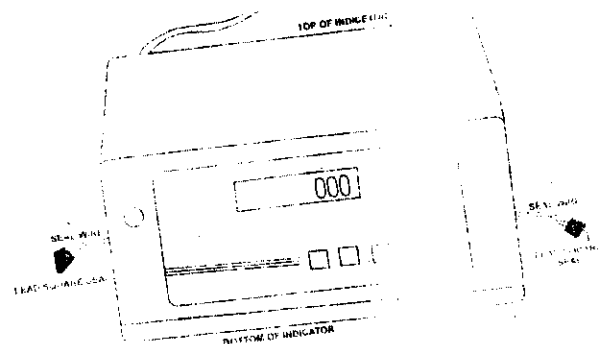
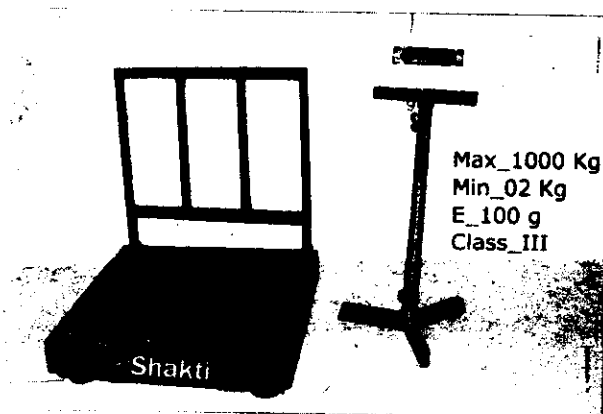
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 454.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शक्ति इंटरप्राइज, 101, कैलाश एस्टेट, रिंग रोड सर्कल, ओडव, अहमदाबाद-382415 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'एसई-पीएफ' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शक्ति" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/11/22 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(358)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 454.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SE-PF" and with brand name "SHAKTI" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shakti Enterprise, 101, Kailash Estate, Ring Road Circle, Odhav, Ahmedabad-382415 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/11/22;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1

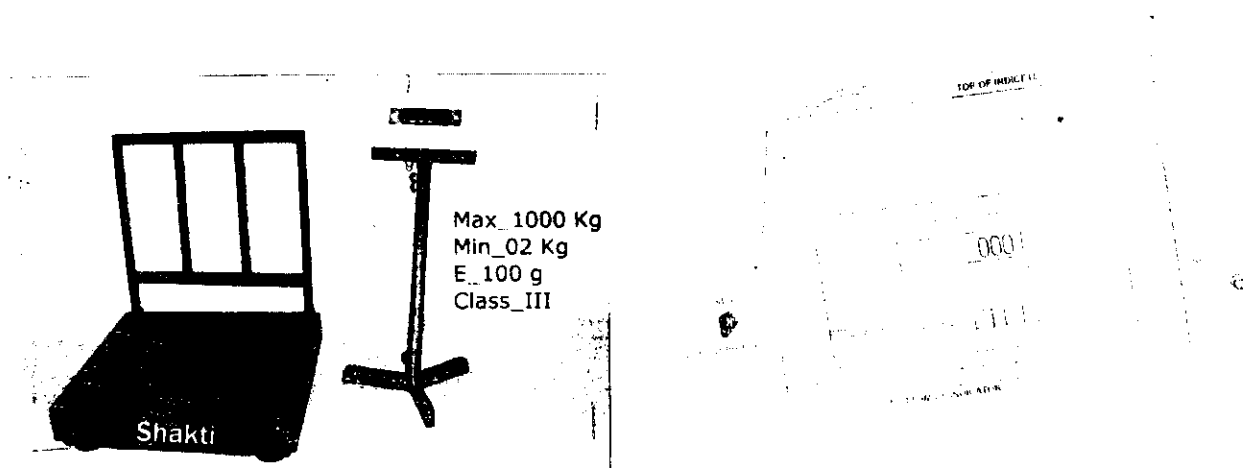


Figure 2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(358)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 455.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बजाज स्केल्ज, ओल्ड नं. 86, न्यू नं. 171, ब्रोडवे मैन रोड, पार्यस, चेन्नै-108 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले 'बजाज' शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "बजाज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/601 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2: मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(360)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 455.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "BAJAJ" and with brand name "BAJAJ" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Bajaj Scales, Old No. 86, New No 171, Broadway Main Road Parrys, Chennai-108 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/601;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1

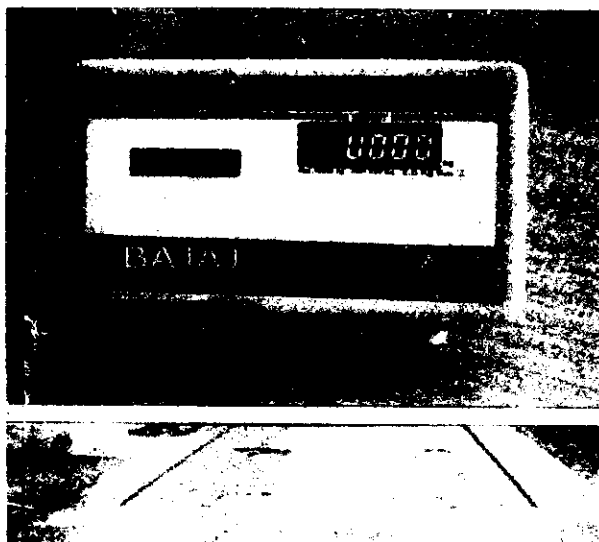


Figure 2 : Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(360)/2010]

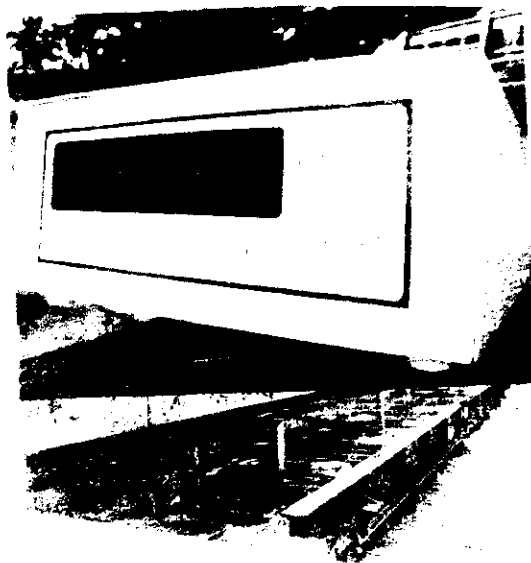
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 456.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्ज्यूट वेइंग सिस्टम, नं. 65, ई एच रोड, विसरारपाडी, चेन्नै-600039 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एडब्ल्यू एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज मल्टी लोड सैल टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “वेमैक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/503 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज मल्टी लोड सैल टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/वैक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक के अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(290)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 456.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report(see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act,1976(60 of 1976)and the Standards of Weights and Measures(Approval of Models) Rules,1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge Multi-Load cell Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series “AWS” and with brand name “WEYMACH” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Accurate Weighing System, No. 65, E. H. Road, Vysarpadi, Chennai-600039 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/503

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge Multi Load Cell Type) with a maximum capacity of 60 tonne and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20kg. .It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure 1

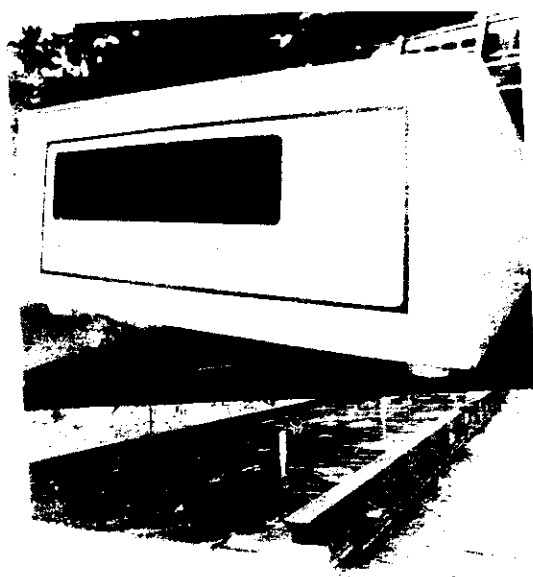


Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side /back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section(12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 200tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g or above and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(290)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

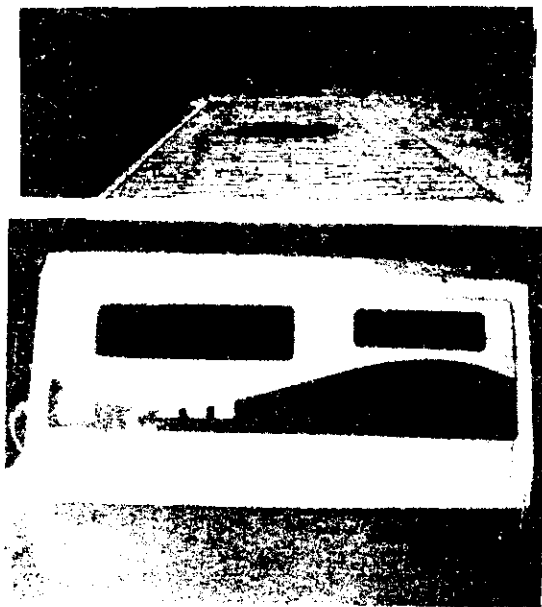
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 457.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जे पी सामसंग वेइंग टेक्नोलोजी, गांव व डाकघर बैंकपुर, जिला बिजनौर, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “जे पी एस डब्ल्यू” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “जेपी सामसंग” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/426 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेब्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम।

डिस्पले की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले के राइट साइड/बैंक साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. से या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 और 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(253)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

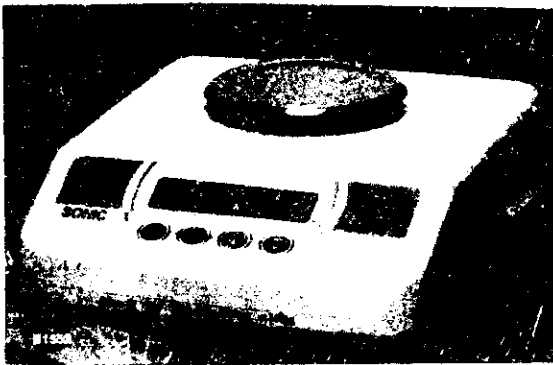
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 458.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी स्केल्स, ए/201, के.टी. मेलोडी, ओम नगर, वसई रोड (प.), थाने-401202, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एस टी एच-3” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सोनिक” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/410 सम्पुनर्देशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.2 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.01 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। डिस्पले के ऊपरी कवर और बेस प्लेट से पूरी तरह से सील को जोड़ा जा रहा है। इसके बाद सील वायर को इन दोनों छेदों में से निकालकर सील से जोड़ा जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(248)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 458 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabel top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "STH" and with brand name "SONIC" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shree Lakshmi Scales, A/201, K.T.Melody, Om Nagar, Vasai Road (W), Thane-401202, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/410;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabel top type) with a maximum capacity of 300g. and minimum capacity of 0.2 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.01g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model



Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n), in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(248)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 459.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी स्केल्स, ए/201, के.टी. मेलोडी, ओम नगर, वसई रोड (प.), थाने-401202, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस टी एल-11” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सोनिक” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/411 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2 उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। डिस्पले के ऊपरी कवर और बेस प्लेट से पूरी तरह से सील को जोड़ा जा रहा है। इसके बाद सील वायर को इन दोनों छेदों में से निकालकर सील से जोड़ा जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(248)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 459.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabel top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "STL-11" and with brand name "SONIC" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shree Lakshmi Scales, A/201, K.T. Melody, Om Nagar, Vasai Road (W), Thane-401202, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/411;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabel top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model



Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate and top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 2 g. and with verification scale interval (n), in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(248)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

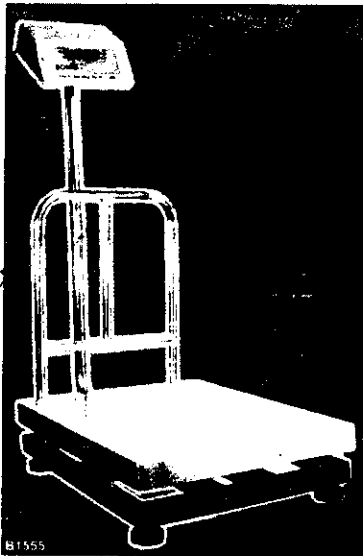
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 460.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी स्केल्स, ए/201, के.टी. मेलोडी, ओम नगर, वसई रोड (प.), थाने-401202, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एच पी एफ-6” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सोनिक” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/412 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2—उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। डिस्पले के ऊपरी कवर और बेस प्लेट से पूरी तरह से सील को जोड़ा जा रहा है। इसके बाद सील वायर को इन दोनों छेदों में से निकालकर सील से जोड़ा जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 0.1 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(248)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 466.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "HPPF-6" and with brand name "SONIC" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shree Lakshmi Scales, A/201, K.T. Melody, Om Nagar, Vasai Road (W), Thane-401202, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/412;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

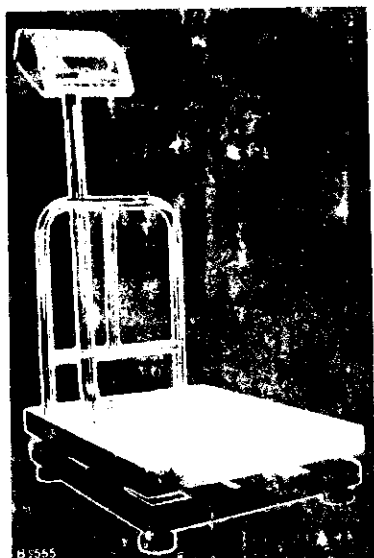


Figure-2—Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 0.1 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(248)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

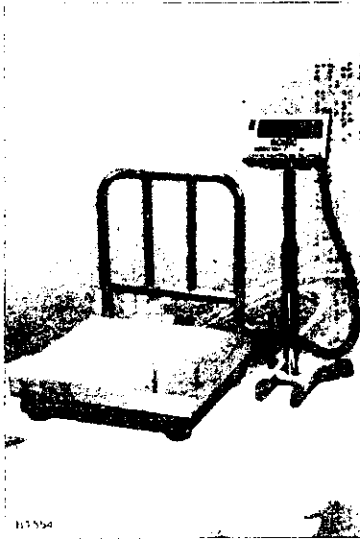
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 461.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976(1976 का 60) और बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी स्केल्स, ए/201, के.टी. मेलोडी, ओम नगर, वसई रोड (प.), थाने-401202, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस पी एल-7” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सोनिक” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/413 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2—उपकरण के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

डिस्पले की बाड़ी से सीलिंग वायर निकालकर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। डिस्पले के ऊपरी कवर और बेस प्लेट से पूरी तरह से सील को जोड़ा जा रहा है। इसके बाद सील वायर को इन दोनों छेदों में से निकालकर सील से जोड़ा जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(248)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 461 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SPL-7" and with brand name "SONIC" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shree Lakshmi Scales, A/201, K.T. Melody, Om Nagar, Vasai Road (W), Thane-401202, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/413;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

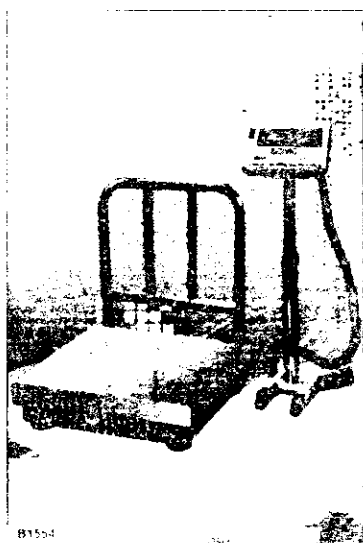


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(248)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

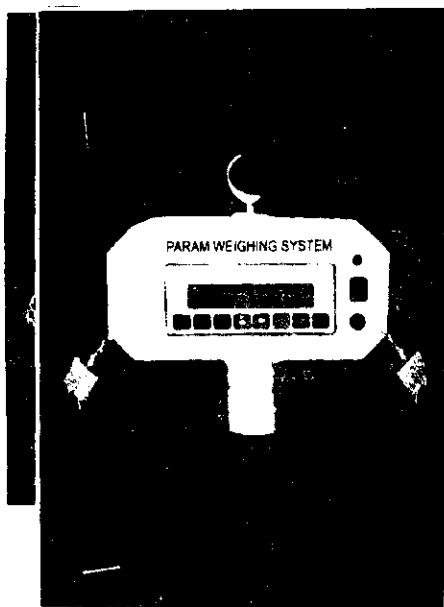
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 462.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स परम वेइंग सिस्टम, शॉप नं. 7, रामानन्द कॉम्प्लैक्स, जनसेवा बैंक के पास, पुणे-सोलापुर रोड, पुणे-28 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पीडब्ल्यूएससी-10टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रैन टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “पीएआरएम” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/598 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रैन टाइप) है। इसकी अभ्युत्तम क्षमता 10000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शतप्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2 मॉडल के इंडीकेटर का सीलिंग प्रावधान।

स्केल की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले की राइट साइड/लेफ्ट साइड में सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े दो छेदों में से सील वायर निकाली जाती है जो सील से जुड़ी है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(355)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 462.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane Type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "PWSC-10T" and with brand name "PARAM" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Param Weighing System, Shop No.7, Ramanad Complex, Nr. Janseva Bank, Pune-Solapur Road, Pune-28 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/598;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane Type) with a maximum capacity of 10000kg. and minimum capacity of 40kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 2kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

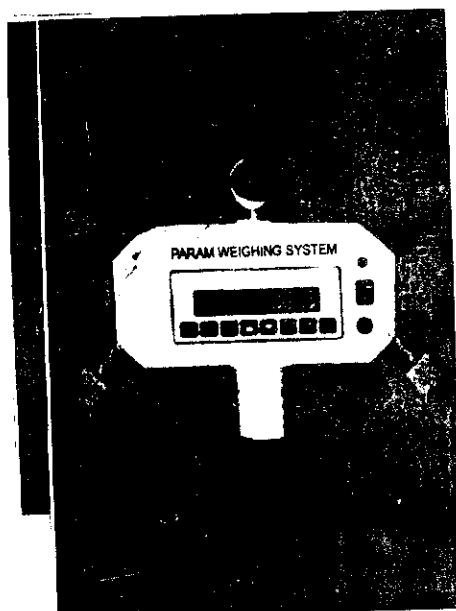


Figure-2 Sealing arrangement

Sealing is done on the right side/left side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by seal wire passing through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

The Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity range from 50 kg. and up to 50 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(355)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

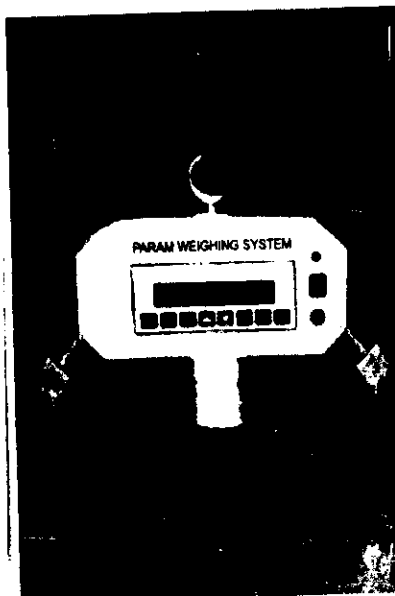
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 463 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए पैसर्स परम वेइंग सिस्टम, शॉप नं. 7, रामानन्द कॉम्प्लैक्स, जनसेवा बैंक के पास, पुणे-सोलापुर रोड, पुणे-28 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीडब्ल्यूएससी-1टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पीएआरएम" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/599 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति - 2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाडी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में टिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(355)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S.O. 463.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "PWSH-1T" and with brand name "PARAM" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Param Weighing System, Shop No.7, Ramanand Complex, Nr. Janseva Bank, Pune-Solapur Road, Pune-28 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/599:

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model



Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of Sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by hole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[E.No.WM-21(355)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

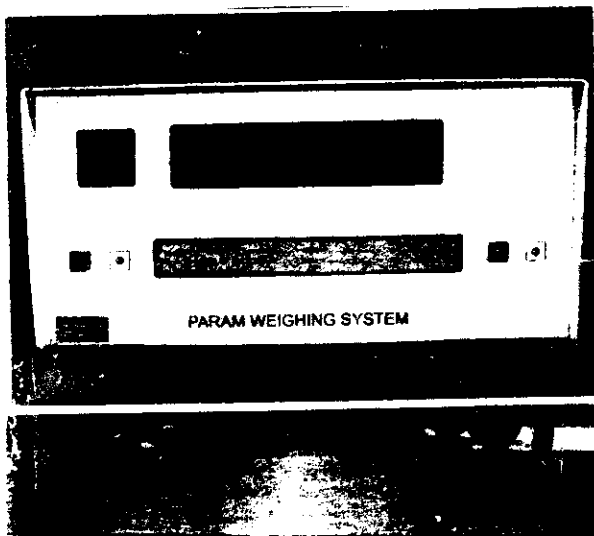
नई दिल्ली, 28 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 464.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स परम वेइंग सिस्टम, शॉप नं. 7, रामानन्द कॉम्प्लैक्स, जनसेवा बैंक के पास, पुणे-सोलापुर रोड, पुणे-28 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीडब्ल्यूएसडब्ल्यूबी-40टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलैक्ट्रिक वेब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पीएआरएम" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/600 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलैक्ट्रिक वेब्रिज) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिजाइन की बाडी में से सीलिंग करने के लिये डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप को सीलिंग करने के लिये सीलिंग का सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एव. परीक्षण योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी दिए जायेंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन)-सहित 5 टन से 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(355)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 28th October, 2011

S. O. 464.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "PWSWB-40 T" and with brand name "PARAM" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Param Weighing System, Shop No.7, Ramanad Complex, Nr. Janseva Bank, Pune-Solapur Road, Pune-28 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/600;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

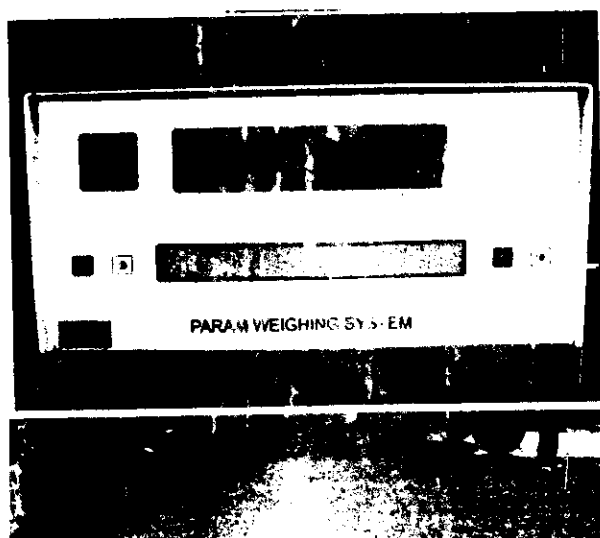


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of Sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the right side/back side of the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by wire to base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or above and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[E.No.WM-21(355)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

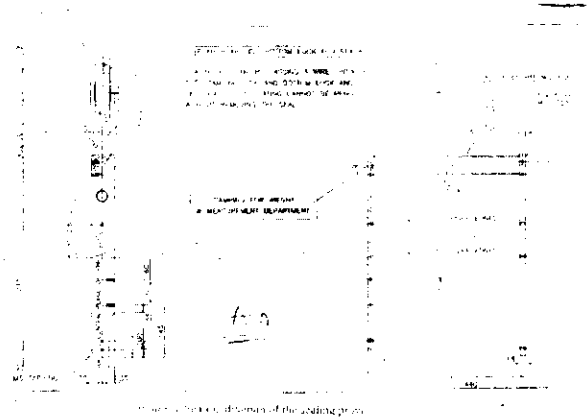
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 465.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जसू भाई इंजीनियरिंग प्रा.लि., 64/ए, जीआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, वटवा, अहमदाबाद-382445 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X(2) वाले "एजी" शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण मैकेनिकल टाइप के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जेएमएचएसएल" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/380 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण मैकेनिकल टाइप है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि.ग्रा. और उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकार पर आधारित फिलरेट 2 फिल्स प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को फ्री फ्लोइंग, नॉन स्टिकी, नॉन डस्टी उत्पाद जैसे गेहूं, चाय आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

आकृति -1



आकृति -2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्पिंग साइड और बॉटम लॉक एवं अंतिम छेद में से वायर निकालकर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील हटाए बिना सेटिंग को हटाया नहीं जा सकता। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सील करने की व्यवस्था का एक चित्र ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 कि. ग्रा. से 100 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(160)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 465.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of Mechanical type belonging to Accuracy Class, X(2) of 'AG' series with brand "JMHSL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jasu Bhai Engineering Pvt. Ltd., 64/A, GIDC Industrial Estate, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382445 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/380;

The said model is a lever based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of Mechanical type. It has the maximum capacity of 25kg. with its fillrate as tric (2) fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing, non-sticky, non-dusty products like wheat, tea etc.

Figure-1 Model

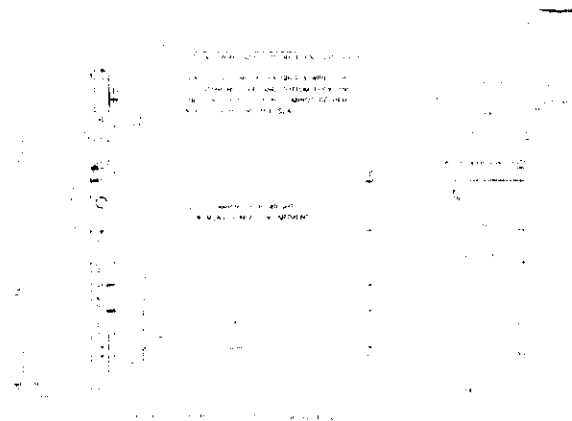


Figure-2 Sealing Diagram of the sealing provision of the model

The Sealing is done by passing a wire through the stamping side and bottom back lock and end hole. Thus setting cannot be removed without removing the seal. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10kg. to 100 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the said approved model has been manufactured

[E.No WM-21(160)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director General Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 466.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जसू भाई इंजीनियरिंग प्रा. लि., 64/ए, जीआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, वटवा, अहमदाबाद-382445 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग X(1) वाले "एजीई" शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जेएमएचएसएल" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/381 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण डिजिटल टाइप है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और उत्पाद की मात्रा और प्रकार पर आधारित फिलरेंट 3 फिल्ल प्रति मिनट है। मशीन को फ्री फ्लोइंग, नॉन स्टिकी, नॉन डस्टी उत्पाद जैसे गेहूं, चाय आदि भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।

आकृति-1

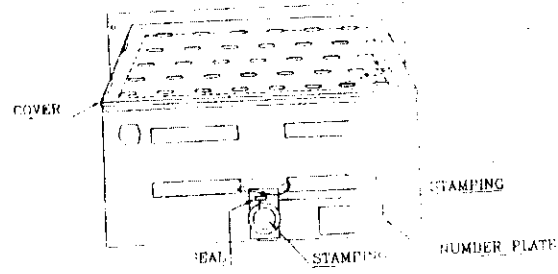
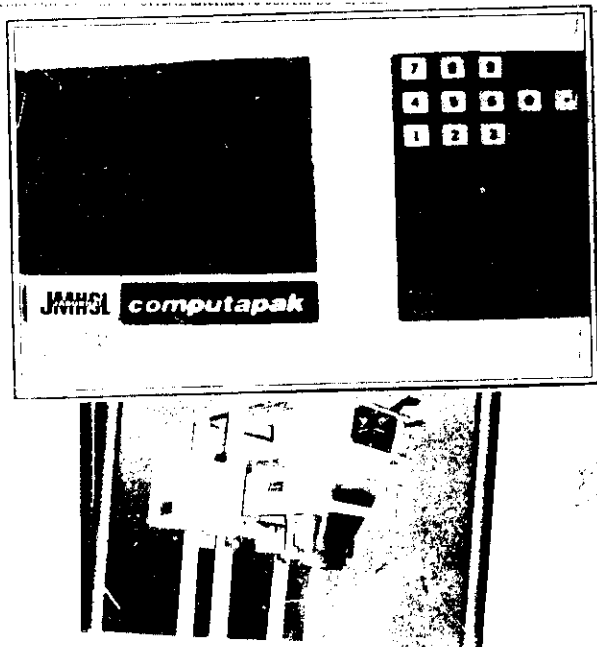


Figure 2 Sealing diagram of the seal (a) view of the mechanism

आकृति 2 सीलिंग प्रावधान का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

कम्प्यूटैपैक की पिछली ओर सील और मुहर लगाई गई है जो कम्प्यूटैपैक की स्टॉप्प पर बने पिछले छेदों में से गुजरने वाली एक तार द्वारा नियंत्रित होती है। ताकि सील लगाए जाने के मुहर को सील हटाए बिना न हटाया जा सके। इस मॉडल को सील करने की व्यवस्था का एक चित्र ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 कि. ग्रा. से 100 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज में हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(160)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 466.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type belonging to Accuracy Class, X(1) of 'AGE' series with brand "JMHSL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jasu Bhai Engineering Pvt. Ltd., 64/A, GIDC Industrial Estate, Vatva, Ahmedabad-382445 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/381;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument of digital type. It has the maximum capacity of 50 kg. with its fillrate as 3 fills per minute depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling the free flowing, non sticky, non-dusty products like wheat, tea etc. The instrument operates on 230 Volts., 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

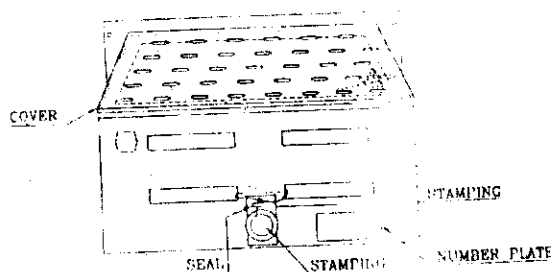
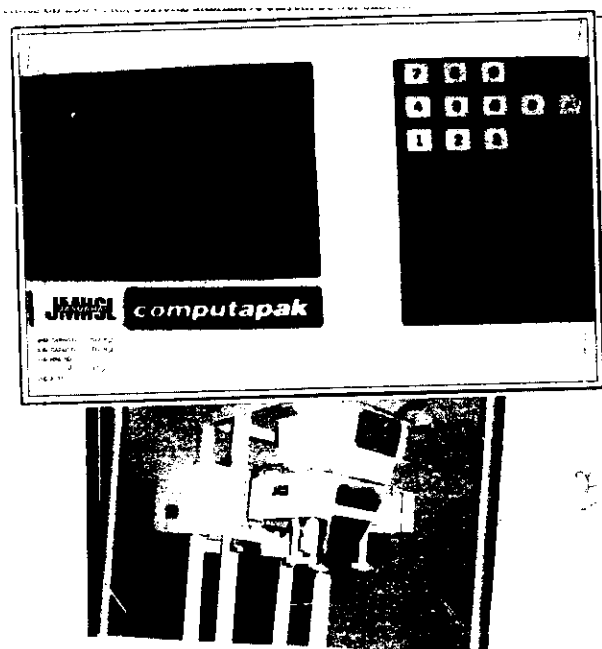


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Figure-2 Sealing Diagram of the sealing provision of the model

The sealing and stamping is tied on back surface of Computapak controller by passing wire through the Computapak rear slots hole on the stamping. So that after sealing the stamping cannot be removed without removing seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 10kg to 100kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(160)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

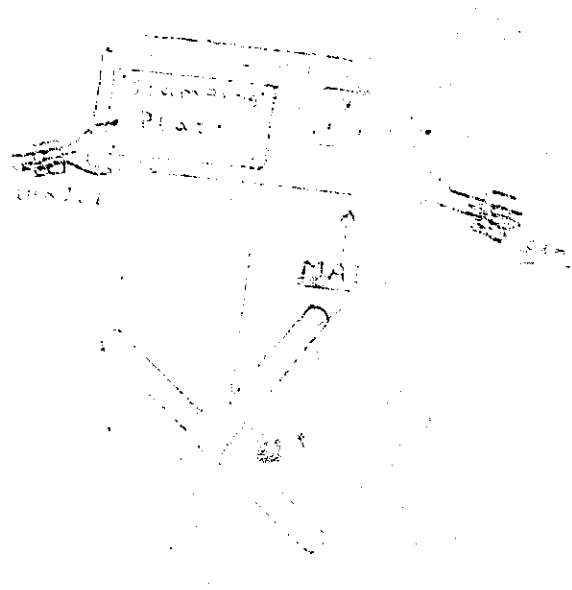
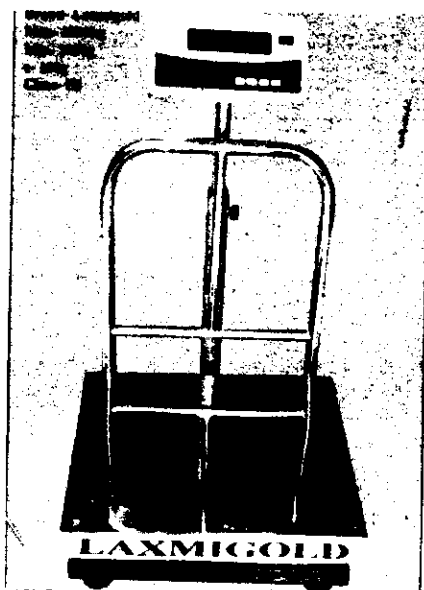
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 467.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लक्ष्मी इंजीनियरिंग एंड फाउण्डरी वर्क्स, 15/ए, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, हिसार (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एलपी-44-यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लक्ष्मी गोल्ड" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/235 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति -2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दोनों तरफ आउटर कवर और बाटम प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ और $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(107)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 467.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "LP-44-U" and with brand name "LAXMI GOLD" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Laxmi Engg. & Foundry Works, 15/A, Industrial Area, Hissar (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/235;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

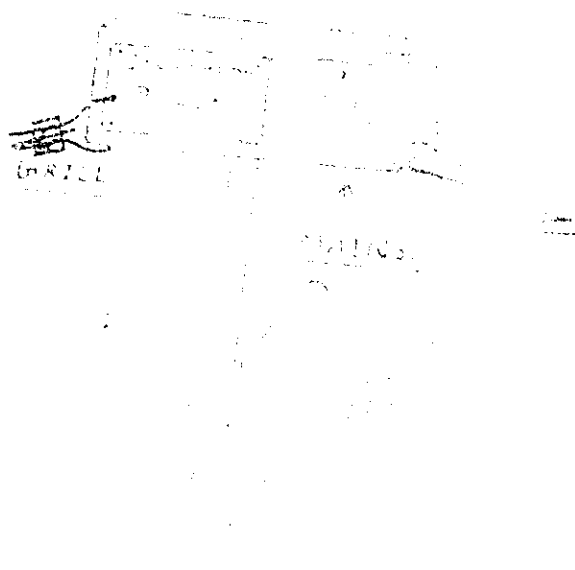
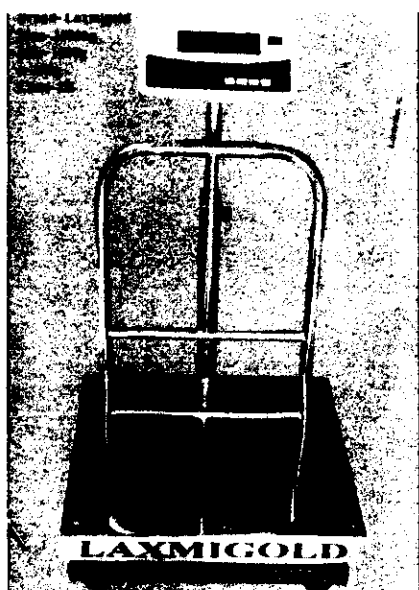


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

From the both side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(107)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

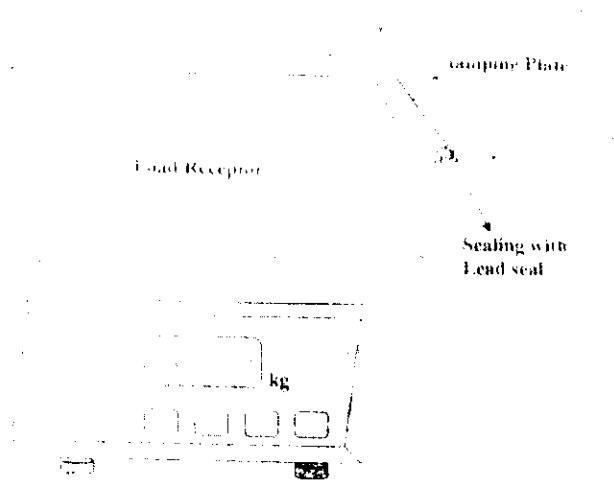
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 468.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लक्ष्मी इंजीनियरिंग एंड फाउण्डरी वर्क्स, 15/ए, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, हिसार (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एलटी-44-के" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैबल टाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लक्ष्मी गोल्ड" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/236 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैबल टाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के दोनों तरफ आउटर कवर और बाटम प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्ट्याम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} और 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(107)/2009]

बो. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 468.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "LT-44-K" and with brand name "LAXMI GOLD" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Laxmi Engg. & Foundry Works, 15/A, Industrial Area, Hissar (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/236;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volt, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

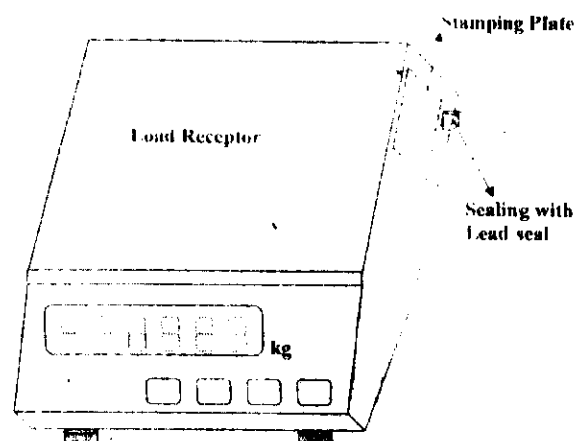


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

From the right side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(107)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

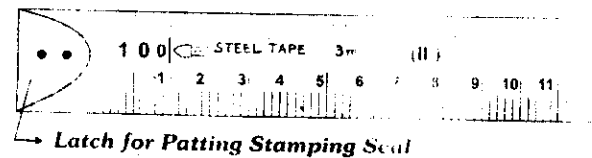
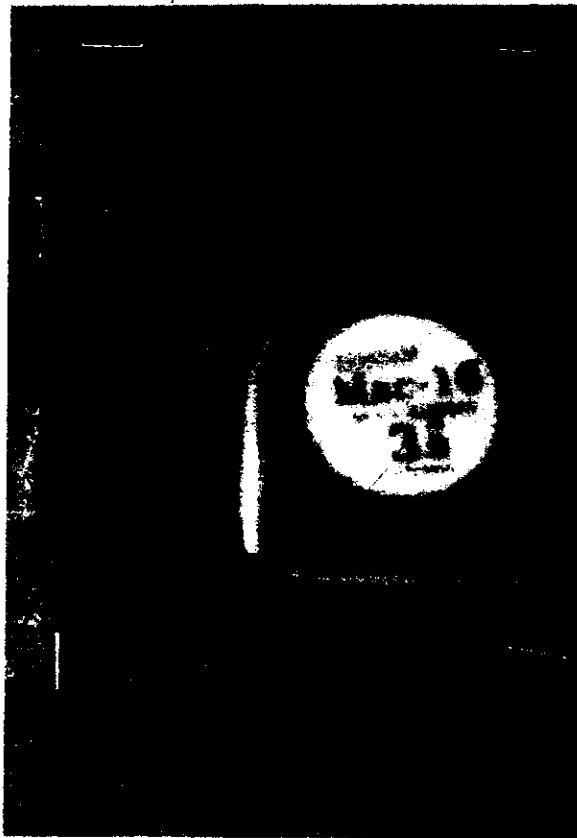
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 469.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तौसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैकमैन टूल (प्रा.) लि., लाइनपार निजामपुर रोड, परनाला, बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग. II वाले "मैकमैन" शृंखला के "स्टील टेप मैजर" के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैकमैन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/449 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्टील फीता माप है जिसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 3 मीटर है तथा न्यूनतम भाग 1 मिलीमीटर है जिसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है जहां कड़े माप की लम्बाई सुविधाजनक या व्यवहारिक न हो।

आकृति-1 मॉडल



आकृति -2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्टील टेप मेजर के प्रारंभ में सत्यापन स्टाम्प दी गई है जैसाकि ऊपर आकृति में दिखाया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के स्टील टेप मैजर भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज .5 मीटर से 5 मीटर तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(249)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 469.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the 'Steel Tape Measure', of Accuracy Class-II of series 'MACMAN' with brand name "MACMAN" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. MacMan Tool (P) Ltd, Linepar Nizampur Road, Pamala, Bahadurgarh (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/449;

The said Model is a Steel tape measure of maximum length 3m and smallest division in of 1mm which is used for measurement of length. It is used for measurement of length where the use of rigid length measure is not convenient or practicable.

Figure-1 Model

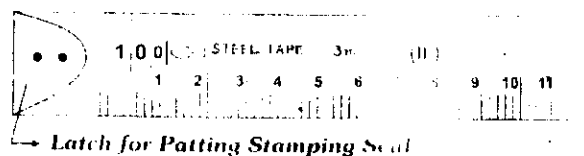
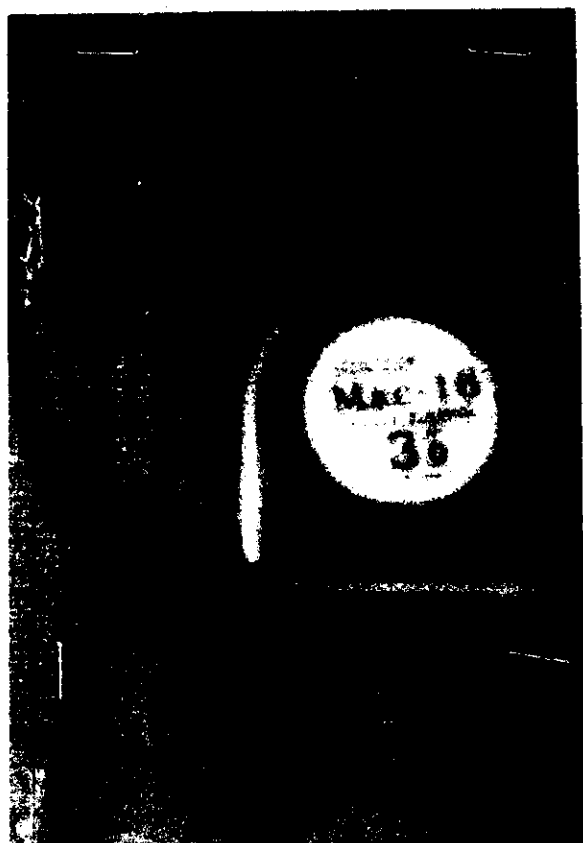


Figure-2 Sealing provision

The verification stamp is given at the beginning of the Steel tape measure as shown in the figure above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the steel tape measure of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series in the range of 0.5m to 5m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(249)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

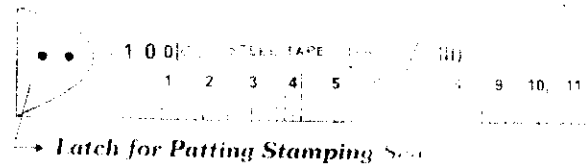
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 470.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैकमैन टूल (प्रा.) लि., लाइनपार निजामपुर रोड, परनाला, बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग. III वाले “मैकमैन” शृंखला के “स्टील टेप मैजर” के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मैकमैन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/450 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्टील फीता माप है जिसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 10 मीटर है तथा न्यूनतम भाग 1 मिलीमीटर है जिसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है जहां कड़े माप की लम्बाई सुविधाजनक या व्यावहारिक न हो।

आकृति -1 मॉडल



आकृति -2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्टील टेप मैजर के प्रारंभ में सत्यापन स्टाम्प दी गई है जैसाकि ऊपर आकृति में दिखाया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के स्टील टेप मैजर भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 5 मीटर से 100 मीटर तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(249)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

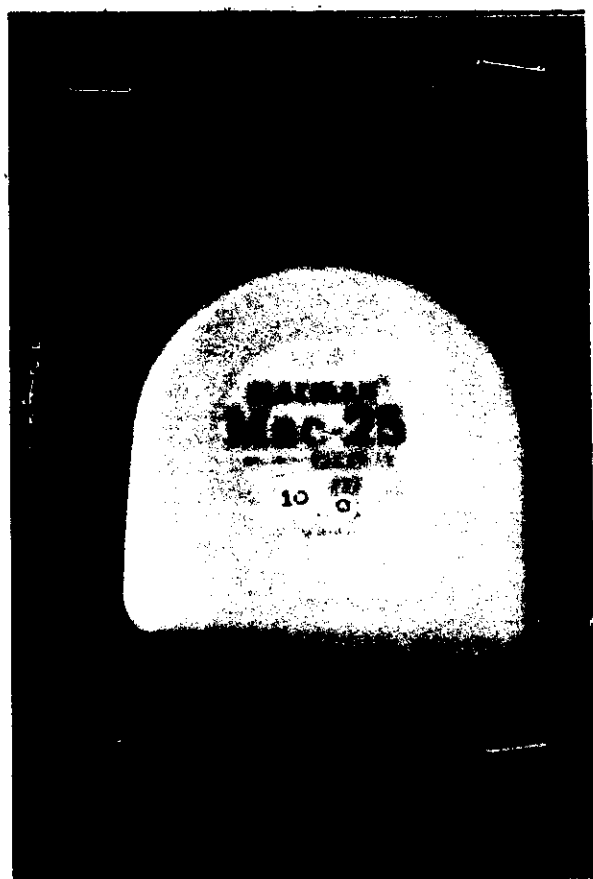
New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 470.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Steel Tape Measure, of Accuracy Class-III of series 'MACMAN' and with brand name "MACMAN" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. MacMan Tool (P) Ltd, Linepar Nizampur Road, Parnala, Bahadurgarh (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/450;

The said Model is Steel tape measure of maximum length 10m and smallest division is of 1mm which is used for measurement of length. It is used for measurement of length where the use of rigid length measure is not convenient or practicable.

Figure-1 Model



100m
1 2 3 4 5
• Tach for Putting Stamping S

Figure-2 Sealing provision

The verification stamp is given at the beginning of the Steel tape measure as shown in the figure above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the steel tape measure of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series in the range of 5m to 100m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(249)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

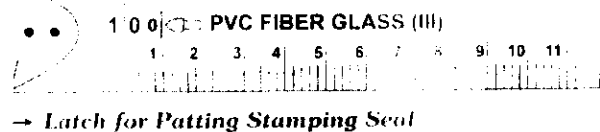
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 471.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तौसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैकमैन टूल (प्रा.) लि., लाइनपार निजामपुर रोड, परनाला, बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग III वाले "मैकमैन" शृंखला के "प्लास्टिक टेप मैजर" के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मैकमैन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/451 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्टील फीता माप है जिसकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 15 मीटर है तथा न्यूनतम भाग 2 मिलीमीटर है जिसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है। इसका उपयोग लम्बाई को मापने के लिए किया जाता है जहां कड़े माप की लम्बाई सुविधाजनक या व्यवहारिक न हो।

आकृति -1 मॉडल



आकृति -2 सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्टील टेप मैजर के प्रारंभ में सत्यापन स्टाम्प दी गई है जैसाकि ऊपर आकृति में दिखाया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के "प्लास्टिक टेप मैजर" भी होंगे जिनकी रेंज 5 मीटर से 100 मीटर तक है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(249)/2009]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 471 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the 'Plastic Tape Measure', of Accuracy Class-III of series 'MACMAN' with brand name "MACMAN" (herein referred to as said model), manufactured by M/s. MacMan Tool (P) Ltd, Linepar Nizampur Road, Parnala, Bahadurgarh (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/451;

The said Model is Plastic tape measure of maximum length 15m and smallest division in of 2mm which is used for measurement of length. It is used for measurement of length where the used of rigid length measure is not convenient or practicable.

Figure-1 Model

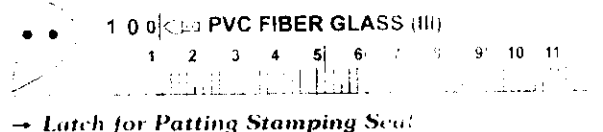


Figure-2 Sealing provision

The verification stamp is given at the beginning of the Plastic tape measure as shown in the-figure above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the Plastic tape measure of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series in the range of 5m to 100m manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.WM-21(249)/2009]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

(भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो)

नई दिल्ली, 24 जनवरी, 2012

क्र.आ. 472.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, तो संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 15945: 2011 ट्यूबरहित टायर -वाल्व और घटक-परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ	-	31 दिसम्बर 2011

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[संदर्भ : टी ई डी/जी-16]

टी. वी. सिंह, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (टी ई डी)

(Bureau of Indian Standards)

New Delhi, the 24th January, 2012

S.O. 472.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No., Year & title of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, Date of Established if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15945 : 2011 Tubeless tyres - Valves and components—Test methods	—	31 December, 2011

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref. TED/G-16]

T. V. SINGH, Scientist 'F' & Head (Transport Engg.)

Date: 24-01-2012

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 473.—भारत सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिये उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन संलग्न सूची के कालम (1) में वर्णित व्यक्ति को कालम (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्र में सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए नियुक्त करती है।

अनुसूची

व्यक्ति का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
श्री भगवत सागर ओझा, स्पेशल भूमि आध्वपति अधिकारी और सक्षम प्राधिकारी	सम्पूर्ण
मैसर्स गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर	हरियाणा राज्य और राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली

[फा. सं. एल-14014/3/12-जी.पी.]

ए . गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 23rd January, 2012

S.O. 473 .—Whereas, in pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby authorizes the person mentioned in column (1) of the schedule given below to perform the functions of the Competent Authority under the said Act for laying pipelines by the said M/s. GAIL (India) Limited in the area mentioned in column (2) of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of the person	Area of Jurisdiction
(1)	(2)
Shri Bhagwat Sagar Ojha, Special Land Acquisition Officer & Competent Authority, On deputation basis to M/s. GAIL (India) Limited.	Whole State of Haryana & National Capital Territory of Delhi

[F. No. L-14014/3/12/G. P.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 474.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1342(अ) तारीख 03 जून , 2011, जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख 08 जून, 2011, में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में असम राज्य में असम नवीकरण परियोजना के माध्यम ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड के द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 12 सितम्बर, 2011, को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी वित्तीय मामलों से मुक्त होकर ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

सर्कल : नाजिरा		मोजा : जुक्तली	जिला: शिवसागर	राज्य: असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	डांग संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			वर्ग मीटर
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	मला गाँव	48	00	02	23	
		49	00	03	29	
		50	00	03	57	
		51	00	03	57	
		52	00	07	61	
		53	00	02	90	
		54	00	02	04	
		55	00	03	25	
		59	00	03	02	
		60	00	04	08	
		61	00	04	08	
		62	00	00	50	
		63	00	00	50	
		64	00	03	32	

सर्कल : नाजिरा		मोजा : जुक्तली	जिला : शिवसागर	राज्य : असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	डाग संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			वर्ग मीटर
			हेक्टर	आर		
1	2	3	4	5		6
1. मली गाँव (बारी...)						
		65	00	05		25
		131	00	02		69
		132	00	00		16
		133	00	00		50
		134	00	00		50
		135	00	00		50
		136	00	01		64
		137	00	04		08
		143	00	11		21
		144	00	05		81
		145	00	03		32
		146	00	06		59
		161	00	05		61
		162	00	08		66
		163	00	03		06
		164	00	06		12
		185	00	03		82
		186	00	02		72
		188	00	02		99
		189	00	03		56
		223	00	00		50
		224	00	00		50
		230	00	00		50
		231	00	04		79
		665	00	06		12
2. मेछागर गौहाड़ गाँव						
		216(सरकारी जमीन)	00	00		80
		306	00	01		77
		310	00	05		94
		349(सरकारी जमीन)	00	02		74
		354	00	13		54
		355	00	07		79
		356	00	06		28
		357	00	15		40
		358	00	00		50
		360	00	06		40
		361	00	10		82
		362	00	24		24
		363	00	03		53
		364	00	18		86
		365	00	12		61
		371	00	02		29
		372	00	00		58
		373	00	01		04

सर्कल : नाजिरा		मोजा : जुकतासी	जिला: शिवसागर	राज्य: असम	
क्रम सं	गाँव का नाम	डाग संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	मेछागर गौहाड़ गाँव (जारी)	380	00	05	53
		381	00	06	30
		382	00	04	26
		383	00	03	45
		384	00	02	35
		385	00	02	61
		387	00	00	00
		402	00	00	50
		403	00	00	60
		404	00	01	57
		405	00	02	26
		406	00	00	99
		407	00	01	05
		408	00	02	55
		409	00	01	92
		410	00	02	50
		411	00	05	20
		412	00	03	88
		413	00	15	16
		458	00	03	89
		459	00	10	03
		461	00	03	56
		462	00	09	81
		520	00	10	37
		522	00	09	33
		523	00	05	32
		524	00	01	40
		525	00	05	24
		526	00	00	50
		527	00	08	48
		528	00	01	82
		556	00	01	26
		679 (सरकारी जमीन)	00	02	31
		713	00	01	76
		714	00	15	00
		715	00	00	62
		716	00	04	22
		720	00	00	50
		721	00	00	60
		722	00	07	52

सर्कल : नाजिरा		मोजा : जुकताली	जिला: शिवसागर	राज्य: असम	
क्रम सं	गाँव का नाम	डांग संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	मेछागर गौहाड़ गाँव (जारी)	724	00	09	43
		731	00	01	55
		732	00	02	36
		733	00	03	20
		734	00	02	09
		735	00	01	68
		959	00	00	50
		970	00	03	41
		971	00	05	06
		972	00	00	50
		974	00	01	94
		975	00	02	67
		976	00	02	54
		977	00	09	00
		1021	00	00	50
		1023	00	03	99
		1024	00	00	50
		1025	00	10	12
		1026	00	06	18
		1027	00	05	88
		1028	00	10	96
		1030	00	08	70
		1031	00	10	56
		1032	00	03	40
		1046	00	03	54
		1047	00	06	89
		1048	00	16	86
		1049	00	07	95
		1050	00	05	91
		1051	00	07	48
		1052	00	00	52
		1053	00	01	88
		1054	00	00	50
		1264	00	04	31
		1266	00	05	17
		1293	00	02	19

सर्कल : नाजिरा		मोजा : अतखेल	जिला: शिवसागर	राज्य: असम	
क्रम सं	गाँव का नाम	डाग संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	आमकतिया गौहाइ गाँव	1	00	03	80
		2	00	08	53
			00	02	61
		डाग नंबर 2 व गाँव के सीमा की जमीन			
		3	00	02	18
		6	00	11	05
4	चुतिया गाँव	7	00	00	50
		740	00	91	31
		962	00	00	50
		963	00	35	13
		965	00	15	90
		966	00	49	31
		970	00	02	79
		971	00	02	97
		980	00	00	50
5	नापाम बारुवती	832	00	02	93
		1710	00	04	35
		1774	00	05	85
		1775	00	07	43
		1776	00	11	43
		1778	00	05	68
		1779	00	07	72
		1780	00	00	50
		1790	00	02	08
		1796	00	08	50
		1799	00	63	87
		1801	00	08	32
		1802	00	05	94
		1805	00	16	38
		1806	00	07	18
		1813	00	00	50
		1818	00	14	85
		1820	00	00	50
		1821	00	01	56
		1822	00	01	56
		1823	00	04	04
		1932	00	47	60
		1983	00	00	50
		1984	00	00	50
		1985	00	01	68
		1986	00	00	50
		1987	00	04	68
		1988	00	05	26
		1989	00	07	13
		1990	00	12	95
		1994	00	13	22

सर्कल : नाजिरा		मोजा : अतखेल	जिला : शिवसागर	राज्य : असम		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	डाग संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			वर्ग मीटर
			हेक्टर	आर	वर्ग मीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
5	नापाम बागुवती (जारी)	1995	00	08	05	
		1996	00	08	88	
		1997	00	16	63	
		1999	00	16	09	
		2002	00	08	91	
		2003	00	04	85	
		2004	00	13	65	
		2006	00	02	19	
		2007	00	01	52	
		2008	00	05	21	
		2009	00	06	07	
		2021	00	16	36	
		2049	00	00	65	
		2055	00	04	53	
		2057	00	10	44	
		2056	00	08	12	
		2073	00	10	90	
		2074	00	00	50	
		2075	00	05	26	
		2076	00	03	15	
		2077	00	10	69	

[फा सं. ओ.-12016/13/2009-ओ.एन.जी.-III]

राज शोखर सिकदार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th January, 2012

S. O. 474.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O.1342(E) dated the 03 June, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated the 08 June, 2011, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline under Assam Renewal Project in Lakwa & Lakmani Fields of Sivasagar District in the State of Assam by Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 12.09.2011.

And whereas the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted his report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying this pipeline, has decided to acquire right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of this declaration, in Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Circle : NAZIRA Mouza : ZUKTOLI District : SIVASAGAR State : ASSAM					
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Dag Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Mala Gaon	48	00	02	23
		49	00	03	29
		50	00	03	57
		51	00	03	57
		52	00	07	61
		53	00	02	90
		54	00	02	04
		55	00	03	25
		59	00	03	02
		60	00	04	08
		61	00	04	08
		62	00	00	50
		63	00	00	50
		64	00	03	32
		65	00	05	25
		131	00	02	69
		132	00	00	16
		133	00	00	50
		134	00	00	50
		135	00	00	50
		136	00	01	64
		137	00	04	08
		143	00	11	21
		144	00	05	81
		145	00	03	32
		146	00	06	59
		161	00	05	61
		162	00	08	66
		163	00	03	06
		164	00	06	12
		185	00	03	82
		186	00	02	72
		188	00	02	99
		189	00	03	56
		223	00	00	50
		224	00	00	50
		230	00	00	50
		231	00	04	79
		365	00	06	12

Circle : NAZIRA Mouza : ZUKTOLI District : SIVASAGAR State : ASSAM					
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Dag Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Mechagarh Gohain Gaon	216(Government Land)	00	00	80
		306	00	01	77
		310	00	05	94
		349(Government Land)	00	02	74
		354	00	13	54
		355	00	07	79
		356	00	06	28
		357	00	15	40
		358	00	00	50
		360	00	06	40
		361	00	10	82
		362	00	24	24
		363	00	03	53
		364	00	18	86
		365	00	12	61
		371	00	02	29
		372	00	00	58
		373	00	01	04
		380	00	05	53
		381	00	06	30
		382	00	04	26
		383	00	03	45
		384	00	02	35
		385	00	02	61
		387	00	00	00
		402	00	00	50
		403	00	00	60
		404	00	01	57
		405	00	02	26
		406	00	00	99
		407	00	01	05
		408	00	02	55
		409	00	01	92
		410	00	02	50

Circle : NAZIRA Mouza : ZUKTOLI District : SIVASAGAR State : ASSAM					
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Dag Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Mechagarh Gohain Gaon(Contd.)	411	00	05	20
		412	00	03	88
		413	00	15	16
		458	00	03	89
		459	00	10	03
		461	00	03	56
		462	00	09	81
		520	00	10	37
		522	00	09	33
		523	00	05	32
		524	00	01	40
		525	00	05	24
		526	00	00	50
		527	00	08	48
		528	00	01	82
		556	00	01	26
		679(Government Land)	00	02	31
		713	00	01	76
		714	00	15	00
		715	00	00	62
		716	00	04	22
		720	00	00	50
		721	00	00	60
		722	00	07	52
		724	00	09	43
		731	00	01	55
		732	00	02	36
		733	00	03	20
		734	00	02	09
		735	00	01	68
		959	00	00	50
		970	00	03	41
		971	00	05	06
		972	00	00	50

Circle : NAZIRA Mouza : ZUKTOLI District : SIVASAGAR State : ASSAM					
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Dag Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Mechagarh Gohain Gaon(Contd.)	974	00	01	94
		975	00	02	67
		976	00	02	54
		977	00	09	00
		1021	00	00	50
		1023	00	03	99
		1024	00	00	50
		1025	00	10	12
		1026	00	06	18
		1027	00	05	88
		1028	00	10	96
		1030	00	08	70
		1031	00	10	56
		1032	00	03	40
		1046	00	03	54
		1047	00	06	89
		1048	00	16	86
		1049	00	07	95
		1050	00	05	91
		1051	00	07	48
		1052	00	00	52
		1053	00	01	88
		1054	00	00	50
3	Amkotiya Gohain Gaon	1264	00	04	31
		1266	00	05	17
		1293	00	02	19
		1	00	03	80
		2	00	08	53
		In between 2& VB	00	02	61
		3	00	02	18
		6	00	11	05
		7	00	00	50

Circle : NAZIRA Mouza : ATHKHEL District : SIVASAGAR State : ASSAM					
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Dag Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Chutia Gaon	740	00	91	31
		962	00	00	50
		963	00	35	13
		965	00	15	90
		966	00	49	31
		970	00	02	79
		971	00	02	97
		980	00	00	50
5	Napam Baruwati	832	00	02	93
		1710	00	04	35
		1774	00	05	85
		1775	00	07	43
		1776	00	11	43
		1778	00	05	68
		1779	00	07	72
		1780	00	00	50
		1790	00	02	08
		1796	00	08	50
		1799	00	63	87
		1801	00	08	32
		1802	00	05	94
		1805	00	16	38
		1806	00	07	18
		1813	00	00	50
		1818	00	14	85
		1820	00	00	50
		1821	00	01	56
		1822	00	01	56
		1823	00	04	04
		1932	00	47	60
		1983	00	00	50
		1984	00	00	50
		1985	00	01	68
		1986	00	00	50
		1987	00	04	68
		1988	00	05	26
		1989	00	07	13
		1990	00	12	95
		1994	00	13	22
		1995	00	06	05
		1996	00	08	88
		1997	00	16	63
		1999	00	16	09

Circle : NAZIRA Mouza : ATHKHEL District : SIVASAGAR State : ASSAM					
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Dag Number	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Napam Baruwati(Contd.)	2002	00	08	91
		2003	00	04	85
		2004	00	13	65
		2006	00	02	19
		2007	00	01	52
		2008	00	05	21
		2009	00	06	07
		2021	00	16	36
		2049	00	00	65
		2055	00	04	53
		2057	00	10	44
		2056	00	08	12
		2073	00	10	90
		2074	00	00	50
		2075	00	05	26
		2076	00	03	15
		2077	00	10	69

[F.No.O-12016/13/2009-O.N.G.-III]

R. S. SIKDAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 475.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2740(अ) तारीख 28 नवंबर, 2011 के साथ पठित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 505 तारीख 10 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा-वासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त गजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 27 जुलाई, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : अटागढ़	जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि. एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) कुमारपुर	114	00	14	10
	111	00	09	85
	110	00	13	68
2) बालीपुर	84	00	01	42
	86	00	20	85
	88	00	09	72
	89	00	03	03
	87	00	04	51
	90	00	01	64
	110	00	16	96
	109	00	13	08
	147	00	04	89
	149	00	46	40
	148	00	17	97
	150	00	27	53
	182	00	04	24
	183	00	01	53
	178	00	00	62
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : टंगी चौडवार	जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) छोटा पडगाँव	4	00	04	74
	3	00	02	16
	5	00	10	50
	6	00	06	11
	11	00	18	29
	14	00	00	10
	13	00	21	46
	12	00	01	54
	30	00	00	72
	31	00	01	20
	29	00	04	48
	50	00	07	09
	51	00	12	21
	52	00	09	25
2) अंबेलिझरी	361	00	07	22
	360	00	18	31
	362	00	09	48
	329	00	00	22
	327	00	00	28

1	2	3	4	5
2) अंबीलझरी (निरंतर)	319	00	20	57
	320	00	09	24
	322	00	12	73
	324	00	00	65
	323	00	11	74
	295	00	14	25
	296	00	00	36
	297	00	11	09
	275	00	22	48
	274	00	11	45
	273	00	06	30
	299	00	00	63
	303	00	02	05
	304	00	19	00
3) माछापंगी	421	00	01	03
	419	00	00	41
	416	00	00	25
	283	00	40	71
	287	00	01	31
	290	00	15	74
	268	00	00	28
	265	00	01	35
	260	00	09	95
	261	00	04	87
	200	00	11	25
	177	00	22	99
	175	00	03	62
	212	00	06	81
	174	00	00	85
	169	00	06	66
	166	00	00	10
	168	00	09	62
	167	00	03	08
	142	00	05	97
	165	00	00	36
	146	00	29	59
	147	00	07	10
	159	00	01	88
	150	00	06	76
	151	00	07	31
	119	00	01	53
	118	00	42	40

1	2	3	4	5
3) माछापंजी (निरंतर)	116	00	01	77
	107	00	00	38
	106	00	13	73
	109	00	07	17
	111	00	04	52
	62	00	22	96
	48	00	17	49
4) पातालासिंगरा	190	00	03	41
	191	00	04	67
	174	00	00	16
	159	00	05	38
	158	00	02	97
	157	00	12	44
	63	00	00	25
	64	00	22	56
	62	00	04	69
	66	00	00	49
	67	00	01	95
	58	00	18	42
	70	00	01	83
	56	00	20	99
	55	00	01	18
	54	00	00	10
	53	00	14	20
	52	00	01	45
	646	00	32	74
	647	00	00	10
5) अभयापुर	358	00	20	90
	357	00	20	42
	360	00	29	48
	361	00	02	84
	363	00	07	98
	362	00	03	20
	338	00	00	10
	366	00	00	14
	136	00	07	16
	134	00	03	04
	135	00	06	48
	144	00	00	17
	160	00	02	67
	148	00	00	14
6) सफा	656	00	11	04

1	2	3	4	5
6) मफा (निरंतर)	655	00	07	60
	654	00	34	71
	227	00	09	23
	179	00	40	31
	174	00	07	19
	150	00	02	56
	136	00	05	36
	129	00	04	87
	152	00	07	47
	127	00	06	53
	125	00	05	63
	66	00	00	10
	63	00	10	59
	60	00	14	97
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : धर्मशाला	जिला : जाजपुर	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) वेरहमपुरसाना	91	00	02	16
	101	00	00	76
	96	00	01	81
	97	00	04	29
	98	00	05	84
	64	00	13	09
	65	00	00	61
	63	00	03	23
	24	00	00	16
	43	00	02	57
	23	00	01	62
	8	00	05	54
2) गहाडपुर	562	00	02	64
	631	00	02	92
	632	00	06	26
	636	00	02	69
	741	00	01	32
	639	00	12	16
	653	00	00	97
	647	00	06	33
	659	00	00	10
	688	00	11	39
	689	00	00	53
	690	00	01	36
	691	00	03	75
	692	00	04	16
	693	00	01	83
	694	00	00	99

1	2	3	4	5
2) गहाड़पुर (निरंतर)	719	00	01	22
	785	00	00	13
	754	00	16	44
	760	00	02	34
	759	00	01	80
	758	00	00	83
	764	00	04	79
	768	00	04	49
	767	00	01	22
	771	00	00	65
3) रंपेड़	62	00	04	43
	63	00	00	10
	158	00	04	58
	157	00	08	88
	174	00	11	51
	176	00	00	19
	177	00	03	85
	178	00	03	78
	179	00	01	36
	181	00	07	14
	186	00	01	12
	185	00	03	20
	184	00	01	64
	182	00	03	01
	183	00	02	61
	286	00	02	82
	285	00	01	24
	289	00	00	10
	280	00	00	31
	283	00	01	83
	282	00	00	10
	284	00	06	20
	290	00	05	36
	295	00	01	49
	300	00	00	10
	301	00	00	66
	293	00	06	54
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : दर्पण	जिला : जाजपुर	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) रातगाणा	140	00	01	38
	111	00	14	90
2) समिआ	208	00	10	91
	194	00	08	60
	195	00	21	79

1	2	3	4	5
2) सविआ (निरंतर)	196	00	08	64
	191	00	00	59
	188	00	16	94
	190	00	00	35
	189	00	01	82
	757	00	04	07
	750	00	28	31
	749	00	06	93
	748	00	01	60
	746	00	05	56
	745	00	08	68
	743	00	06	45
	790	00	08	46
	709	00	10	58
	707	00	00	18
	706	00	00	68
	705	00	04	42
	704	00	07	20
	1056	00	05	78
	1037	00	04	46
	1119	00	01	43
	1071	00	14	90
	1072	00	16	68
	1075	00	11	00
	1076	00	00	52
	1023	00	12	16
	1024	00	00	50
	1022	00	03	93
	1082	00	00	31
	1084	00	12	31
	993	00	00	43
	1088	00	11	77
	992	00	03	89
	991	00	03	42
	989	00	07	29
	1087	00	00	62
	988	00	04	04
	987	00	25	15
	1094	00	20	91
	1097	00	18	83
	1711	00	12	60
	1725	00	10	97

1	2	3	4	5
2) मनिआ (निग्नर)	1729	00	22	60
	1728	00	01	76
	1736	00	01	83
	1742	00	08	86
	1752	00	09	67
	1755	00	09	47
	1756	00	00	10
	1758	00	03	81
	1763	00	00	47
	1771	00	01	43
	1770	00	06	75
	1769	00	21	39
3) हरिचंदनपुर	323	00	01	29
	324	00	13	63
	327	00	01	88
	316	00	22	27
	315	00	03	04
	314	00	26	48
	305	00	05	32
	306	00	00	73
	304	00	18	87
	302	00	09	95
	297	00	20	08
	273	00	00	54
4) काशिआपल	82	00	19	33
	73	00	03	89
	18	00	00	16
	24	00	03	97
	25	00	07	61
	26	00	13	62
	34	00	01	96
	29	00	03	92
	33	00	07	52
	32	00	04	19
	43	00	10	64
	44	00	04	37
	31	00	02	64
	48	00	01	03
5) एंडारपडा	579	00	07	66
	578	00	03	00
	580	00	05	92
	582	00	21	12

1	2	3	4	5
5) एंडारापडा (निगम)	584	00	06	38
	586	00	02	11
	588	00	01	14
	587	00	03	58
	591	00	00	43
	700	00	01	22
	617	00	00	10
	619	00	03	20
	620	00	05	30
	621	00	01	64
	955	00	01	60
	953	00	03	69
	954	00	05	40
	956	00	06	28
	957	00	00	14
	958	00	05	50
	959	00	03	55
	962	00	00	10
	960	00	00	88
	961	00	01	92
	964	00	04	69
	966	00	00	58
	972	00	08	51
	970	00	11	57
	990	00	08	03
	992	00	10	63
	994	00	02	52
	993	00	03	57
	996	00	00	85
	997	00	00	10
	912	00	00	10
	919	00	02	02
	918	00	00	67
	917	00	00	10
	926	00	06	22
	923	00	02	20
	924	00	03	22
	938	00	05	90
	925	00	01	20
	937	00	06	74
	940	00	00	18
	928	00	00	24
5) एंडारापडा (निगम)	936	00	17	90
	930	00	02	85
	931	00	00	76
6) पुनीआ	10	00	12	54
	11	06	02	73
	13	00	06	40
	12	00	13	76
	22	00	04	82
	18	00	23	91
	17	00	00	62

1	2	3	4	5
मंडल/तेहसिल/तालुक : गेंदिआ	जिला : डेंकानल	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) कुशपदा	9	00	01	15
	10	00	00	58
	7	00	02	31
	6	00	00	22
	8	00	15	46
	12	00	00	77
	5	00	08	20
	4	00	04	47
	15	00	01	95
	3	00	01	17
	16	00	06	06
	17	00	00	30
	18	00	03	88
	21	00	00	18
	20	00	01	18
2) नीलाचंगपुर	40	00	05	23
	42	00	24	68
	43	00	00	30
	173	00	09	90
	171	00	05	78
3) धउलिआ	17	00	02	40
	5	00	07	92
	4	00	06	50
	3	00	01	22
	6	00	06	70
	7	00	06	25
	15	00	01	15
	9	00	14	19
	10	00	02	01
4) रतनपुर	470	00	12	19
	463	00	10	09
	462	00	00	10
	438	00	01	38
	439	00	02	63
	440	00	13	32
	441	00	03	88
	442	00	00	10
	364	00	04	36
	366	00	00	15
	365	00	17	41
	355	00	01	50
	357	00	19	22
	359	00	02	07
	237	00	01	66
	235	00	01	69
	234	00	06	43
	231	00	17	87
	218	00	11	87

1	2	3	4	5
4) गन्तपुर (निगम)	200	00	17	57
	202	00	13	36
	201	00	01	07
	203	00	08	32
5) एम्पदा	10 29	00	01	37
	1030	00	02	27
	1031	00	06	15
	1032	00	17	73
	1035	00	14	50
	1036	00	17	95
	1037	00	02	24

[फा सं. एल.-14014/111/2010-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2012

S. O. 475.— Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 505 dated 10th February, 2011, read with their notification number S.O. 2740(E) dated 28th November, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 27th July, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Athagad		District:Cuttack		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	

1) Kumarpur	114	00	14	10
	111	00	09	85
	110	00	13	68
2) Balipur	84	00	01	42
	86	00	20	85
	88	00	09	72
	89	00	03	03
	87	00	04	51
	90	00	01	64
	110	00	16	96
	109	00	13	08
	147	00	04	89
	149	00	46	40
	148	00	17	97
	150	00	27	53
	182	00	04	24
	183	00	01	53
	178	00	00	62

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Tangi-Choudwar	District:Cuttack	State:Orissa		
1) Chota Padagan	4	00	04	74
	3	00	02	16
	5	00	10	50
	6	00	06	11
	11	00	18	29
	14	00	00	10
	13	00	21	46
	12	00	01	54
	30	00	00	72
	31	00	01	20
	29	00	04	48
	50	00	07	09
	51	00	12	21
	52	00	09	25
2) Ambilijhari	361	00	07	22
	360	00	18	31
	362	00	09	48
	329	00	00	22
	327	00	00	28

1	2	3	4	5
2) Ambalighari (Contd)	319	00	20	57
	320	00	09	24
	322	00	12	73
	324	00	00	65
	323	00	11	74
	295	00	14	25
	296	00	00	36
	297	00	11	09
	275	00	22	48
	274	00	11	45
	273	00	06	30
	299	00	00	63
	303	00	02	05
	304	00	19	00
3) Machhapangi	421	00	01	03
	419	00	00	41
	416	00	00	25
	283	00	40	71
	287	00	01	31
	290	00	15	74
	268	00	00	28
	265	00	01	35
	260	00	09	95
	261	00	04	87
	200	00	11	25
	177	00	22	99
	175	00	03	62
	212	00	06	81
	174	00	00	85
	169	00	06	66
	166	00	00	10
	168	00	09	62
	167	00	03	08
	142	00	05	97
	165	00	00	36
	146	00	29	59
	147	00	07	10
	159	00	01	88
	150	00	06	76
	151	00	07	31
	119	00	01	53
	118	00	42	40

1	2	3	4	5
3) Machhapangi (Contd)	116	00	01	77
	107	00	00	38
	106	00	13	73
	109	00	07	17
	111	00	04	62
	62	00	22	96
	48	00	17	40
4) Patalasingara	190	00	03	41
	191	00	04	67
	174	00	00	16
	159	00	05	38
	158	00	02	97
	157	00	12	44
	63	00	00	25
	64	00	22	56
	62	00	04	69
	66	00	00	49
	67	00	01	95
	58	00	18	42
	70	00	01	83
	56	00	20	99
	55	00	01	18
	54	00	00	10
	53	00	14	20
	52	00	01	45
	646	00	32	74
	647	00	00	10
5) Abhayapur	358	00	20	90
	357	00	20	42
	360	00	29	48
	361	00	02	84
	363	00	07	98
	362	00	03	20
	338	00	00	10
	366	00	00	14
	136	00	07	16
	134	00	03	04
	135	00	06	48
	144	00	00	17
	160	00	02	67
	148	00	00	14
6) Sapha	656	00	11	04

1	2	3	4	5
6) Sapha (Contd)	655	00	07	60
	654	00	34	71
	227	00	09	23
	179	00	40	31
	174	00	07	19
	150	00	02	56
	136	00	05	36
	129	00	04	87
	152	00	07	47
	127	00	06	53
	125	00	05	63
	66	00	00	10
	63	00	10	59
	60	00	14	97

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Dharmasala	District:Jajapur	State:Orissa		
1) Berhimpursana	91	00	02	16
	101	00	00	76
	96	00	01	81
	97	00	04	29
	98	00	05	84
	64	00	13	09
	65	00	00	61
	63	00	03	23
	24	00	00	16
	43	00	02	57
	23	00	01	62
	8	00	05	54
2) Raharpur	562	00	02	64
	631	00	02	92
	632	00	06	26
	636	00	02	69
	741	00	01	32
	639	00	12	16
	653	00	00	97
	647	00	06	33
	659	00	00	10
	688	00	11	39
	689	00	00	53
	690	00	01	36
	691	00	03	75
	692	00	04	16
	693	00	01	83
	694	00	00	99

1	2	3	4	5
2) Raharpur (Contd)	719	00	01	22
	785	00	00	13
	754	00	16	44
	760	00	02	34
	759	00	01	80
	758	00	00	83
	764	00	04	79
	768	00	04	40
	767	00	01	22
	771	00	00	65
3) Rampei	62	00	04	43
	63	00	00	10
	158	00	04	58
	157	00	08	88
	174	00	11	51
	176	00	00	19
	177	00	03	85
	178	00	03	78
	179	00	01	36
	181	00	07	14
	186	00	01	12
	185	00	03	20
	184	00	01	64
	182	00	03	01
	183	00	02	61
	286	00	02	82
	285	00	01	24
	289	00	00	10
	280	00	00	31
	283	00	01	83
	282	00	00	10
	284	00	06	20
	290	00	05	36
	295	00	01	49
	300	00	00	10
	301	00	00	66
	293	00	06	54
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk: Darpan				
District: Jajapur		State: Orissa		
1) Satamana	140	00	01	38
	111	00	14	90
2) Samia	208	00	10	91
	194	00	08	60
	195	00	21	79

1	2	3	4	5
2) Samia (Contd)	196	00	08	64
	191	00	00	59
	188	00	16	94
	190	00	00	35
	189	00	01	82
	757	00	04	07
	750	00	28	31
	749	00	06	93
	748	00	01	60
	746	00	05	56
	745	00	08	68
	743	00	06	45
	790	00	08	46
	709	00	10	58
	707	00	00	18
	706	00	00	68
	705	00	04	42
	704	00	07	20
	1056	00	05	78
	1037	00	04	46
	1119	00	01	43
	1071	00	14	90
	1072	00	16	68
	1075	00	11	00
	1076	00	00	52
	1023	00	12	16
	1024	00	00	50
	1022	00	03	93
	1082	00	00	31
	1084	00	12	31
	993	00	00	43
	1088	00	11	77
	992	00	03	89
	991	00	03	42
	989	00	07	29
	1087	00	00	62
	988	00	04	04
	987	00	25	15
	1094	00	20	91
	1097	00	18	83
	1711	00	12	60
	1725	00	10	97

1	2	3	4	5
2) Samia (Contd)	1729	00	22	60
	1728	00	01	76
	1736	00	01	83
	1742	00	08	86
	1752	00	09	67
	1755	00	09	47
	1756	00	00	10
	1758	00	03	81
	1763	00	00	47
	1771	00	01	43
	1770	00	06	75
	1769	00	21	39
3) Harichandanpur	323	00	01	29
	324	00	13	63
	327	00	01	88
	316	00	22	27
	315	00	03	04
	314	00	26	48
	305	00	05	32
	306	00	00	73
	304	00	18	87
	302	00	09	95
	297	00	20	08
	273	00	00	54
4) Kasiapal	82	00	19	33
	73	00	03	89
	18	00	00	16
	24	00	03	97
	25	00	07	61
	26	00	13	62
	34	00	01	96
	29	00	03	92
	33	00	07	52
	32	00	04	19
	43	00	10	64
	44	00	04	37
	31	00	02	64
	48	00	01	03
5) Endrapada	579	00	07	66
	578	00	03	00
	580	00	05	92
	582	00	21	12

1	2	3	4	5
5) Endrapada (Contd)	584	00	06	38
	586	00	02	11
	588	00	01	14
	587	00	03	58
	591	00	00	43
	700	00	01	22
	617	00	00	10
	619	00	03	20
	620	00	05	30
	621	00	01	64
	955	00	01	60
	953	00	03	69
	954	00	05	40
	956	00	06	28
	957	00	00	14
	958	00	05	50
	959	00	03	55
	962	00	00	10
	960	00	00	88
	961	00	01	92
	964	00	04	69
	966	00	00	58
	972	00	08	51
	970	00	11	57
	990	00	08	03
	992	00	10	63
	994	00	02	52
	993	00	03	57
	995	00	00	85
	997	00	00	10
	912	00	00	10
	919	00	02	02
	918	00	00	67
	917	00	00	10
	926	00	06	22
	923	00	02	26
	924	00	03	22
	938	00	05	90
	925	00	01	20
	937	00	06	74
	940	00	00	18
	928	00	00	24
	936	00	17	90
	930	00	02	85
	931	00	00	76
6) Punia	10	00	12	54
	11	00	02	73
	13	00	06	40
	12	00	13	76
	22	00	04	82
	18	00	23	91
	17	00	00	62

1	2	3	4	5
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Gandia	District:Dhenkanal	State:Orissa		
1) Kushapada	9	00	01	15
	10	00	00	58
	7	00	02	31
	6	00	00	22
	8	00	15	46
	12	00	00	77
	5	00	08	20
	4	00	04	47
	15	00	01	95
	3	00	01	17
	16	00	06	06
	17	00	00	30
	18	00	03	88
	21	00	00	18
	20	00	01	18
2) Nilambarpur	40	00	05	23
	42	00	24	68
	43	00	00	30
	173	00	09	90
	171	00	05	78
3) Dhaulia	17	00	02	40
	5	00	07	92
	4	00	06	50
	3	00	01	22
	6	00	06	70
	7	00	06	25
	15	00	01	15
	9	00	14	19
	10	00	02	01
4) Ratanpur	470	00	12	19
	463	00	10	09
	462	00	00	10
4) Ratanpur (Contd)	438	00	01	38
	439	00	02	63
	440	00	13	32
	441	00	03	88
	442	00	00	10
	364	00	04	36
	366	00	00	15
	365	00	17	41
	355	00	01	50
	357	00	19	22
	359	00	02	07
	237	00	01	66
	235	00	01	69
	234	00	06	43
	231	00	17	87
	218	00	11	87
	200	00	17	57
	202	00	13	36
	201	00	01	07
	203	00	08	32

1	2	3	4	5
5) Erapada	1029	00	01	37
	1030	00	02	27
	1031	00	06	15
	1032	00	17	73
	1035	00	14	50
	1036	00	17	95
	1037	00	07	24

[F No. L-14014/111/2010-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 31 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 476.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 432 तारीख 10 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलायंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर अंनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा-वासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 28 मई, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियाँ का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : वेगुनीया		जिला :खोर्डा		राज्य :ओडिशा	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि-एयर	
i	2	3	4	5	
1) खडीपडार	546	00	00	11	
	552	00	02	91	
	551	00	06	99	
	562	00	04	15	
	574	00	02	83	
	575	00	02	17	
	605	00	07	43	
	616	00	05	25	
	669	00	00	66	
	633	00	05	48	
	652	00	03	28	
	653	00	02	70	
	654	00	03	67	
	680	00	04	62	
	682	00	01	83	
	677/1226	00	12	78	
	766	00	01	98	
	822	00	09	89	
	781	00	02	69	
	926	00	02	73	
	819	00	16	47	
	927	00	15	40	
	1024	00	20	51	
	994	00	12	57	
2) सीको	431	00	06	49	
	413	00	19	30	
	196	00	11	79	
	129	00	10	60	
	127	00	09	10	
	128	00	00	10	
	126	00	03	13	
	125	00	02	14	
	123	00	18	14	
	98	00	04	21	
	100	00	00	10	
	101	00	18	26	
	83	00	04	91	

1	2	3	4	5
2) सीको (निरंतर)	82	00	12	58
	74	00	01	39
	110	00	13	63
	112	00	00	89
	111	00	01	95
	109	00	05	62
	108	00	09	65
	1880	00	00	59
	1886	00	04	44
	106	00	02	62
	105	00	01	02
	103	00	00	10
	1887	00	05	85
	1895	00	05	28
	1896	00	05	07
	1897	00	00	10
	1899	00	05	07
	1905	00	02	75
	1904	00	12	06
	1908	00	06	87
3) छीमा	12 19	00	05	68
	1163	00	27	93
	1162	00	12	38
	1161	00	12	69
	1160	00	09	96
	12 28	00	08	97
4) नखापारा	196	00	01	30
	197	00	03	51
	198	00	16	17
	385	00	00	58
	386	00	00	10
	199	00	03	84
	200	00	00	20
	380	00	06	41
	379	00	04	22
	378	00	00	65
	371	00	05	70
	370	00	03	50
	369	00	02	56
	365	00	07	73
	346	00	03	35
	347	00	05	29

1	2	3	4	5
4) नखापारा (निरंतर)	359	00	00	82
	364	00	00	10
	358	00	01	69
	348	00	03	18
	349	00	04	97
	350	00	02	74
	352	00	00	94
	351	00	00	50
	339	00	04	20
	336	00	02	68
	335	00	00	52
	334	00	00	48
	333	00	04	27
	320	00	00	10
	321	00	00	10
	322	00	01	41
	323	00	11	69
	311	00	05	22
	324	00	01	87
	308	00	03	25
	309	00	03	18
	310	00	01	66
	295	00	05	86
	307	00	08	95
	297	00	00	51
	303	00	03	36
	300	00	00	10
	260	00	08	48
	255	00	02	60
5) गौडियापाडा	519	00	00	84
	515	00	01	28
	510	00	07	61
	509	00	02	23
	508	00	02	56
	506	00	03	58
	415	00	12	66
	264	00	02	67
	234	00	05	65
	414	00	03	20
	413	00	03	40
	412	00	00	38
	233	00	03	86

1	2	3	4	5
5) गौडियाभाड़ा (मिर्जापुर)	232	00	07	40
	203	00	10	62
	200	00	10	40
	382	00	07	47
	381	00	00	63
	192	00	05	34
	189	00	07	93
	188	00	03	43
	187	00	02	07
	186	00	01	28
	175	00	02	10
	174	00	05	23
	173	00	02	24
	172	00	01	57
	171	00	00	22
	170	00	02	27
	336	00	06	76
	334	00	00	97
	313	00	15	62
	312	00	13	65
	314	00	00	12
	309	00	20	65
	282	00	04	01
	281	00	02	01
6) ई-डीपुर	348	00	05	81
	350	00	06	01
	354	00	02	07
	358	00	01	73
	355	00	08	73
	356	00	00	35
	357	00	03	40
	284	00	00	36
	279	00	02	46
	281	00	01	28
	283	00	01	36
	203	00	03	32
	202	00	06	57
	189	00	00	15
	190	00	01	75
	201	00	13	50
	191	00	00	82
	192	00	00	54

1	2	3	4	5
6) इन्डीपुर (निरंतर)	200	00	07	88
	199	00	07	01
	194	00	10	70
	195	00	09	36
	173	00	01	77
	198	00	02	25
	197	00	00	76
	196	00	11	20
	170	00	03	75
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : रनपुर	जिला : नयागढ़	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) गौरचन्द्रपुर	1031	00	08	76
	1032	00	00	25
	1026	00	05	62
	284	00	15	81
	249	00	05	02
	248	00	02	81
	247	00	03	87
	246	00	00	10
	230	00	11	24
	229	00	10	28
	183	00	11	99
	190	00	01	65
	958	00	02	71
	19	00	10	05
	24	00	00	14
	18	00	07	86
	16	00	09	53
	15	00	00	78
2) रायपारा	736	00	02	71
	590	00	00	13
	584	00	13	01
	583	00	11	06
	581	00	09	57
	582	00	00	50
	579	00	13	84
	575	00	06	86
	578	00	04	50
	576	00	06	22
	574	00	06	15
	573	00	03	99
	572	00	03	00
	571	00	08	08
	564	00	10	01

I	2	3	4	5
2) गयपाग (निम्नतर)	569	00	02	52
	565	00	22	35
	539	00	01	41
	540	00	03	17
	541	00	02	39
	530	00	00	10
	532	00	00	10
	502	00	02	92
	504	00	04	14
	505	00	02	24
	506	00	00	10
	475	00	26	73
	471	00	08	96
	473	00	06	70
	405	00	03	24
	406	00	16	35
	407	00	06	07
	410	00	22	01
	411	00	07	23
3) नकीथाना	954	00	20	08
	950	00	00	10
	955	00	06	55
	956	00	05	28
	944	00	08	83
	943	00	14	15
	937	00	01	42
	932	00	03	11
	931	00	00	25
	1013	00	05	03
	1011	00	04	14
	1010	00	23	89
	1008	00	06	90
	1002	00	05	68
	1001	00	03	90
	1000	00	05	55
	990	00	03	62
	991	00	01	68
	992	00	06	59
	995	00	00	14
	994	00	00	80
	993	00	03	35
	984	00	05	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) नकीथाना (निरंतर)	971	00	01	53
	707	00	03	92
	708	00	07	87
	709	00	14	54
	710	00	11	81
	711	00	09	89
	712	00	04	58
	713	00	00	10
	702	00	00	51
	701	00	04	96
	698	00	00	10
4) वरंग गडीया	1135	00	13	15
	1136	00	01	47
	1134	00	07	35
	1133	00	07	35
	1112	00	12	93
	1130	00	00	12
	1113	00	04	42
	545	00	23	60
	544	00	10	02
	539	00	07	62
5) झरपारा	1736	00	13	86
	1741	00	01	39
	1740	00	05	63
	1739	00	12	73
	1738	00	04	42
	1766	00	00	57
	1764	00	00	10
	1767	00	05	54
	1768	00	03	52
	1771	00	03	28
	1770	00	07	37
	1774	00	06	09
	1775	00	01	98
	1776	00	14	32
	1779	00	06	49
	1778	00	11	47
	1783	00	22	73
	1785	00	02	04
	1786	00	21	30
	1787	00	01	27
	1788	00	00	61

1	2	3	4	5
5) झरापारा (निगंतर)	1806	00	00	14
	1040	00	07	32
	1039	00	11	00
	1033	00	02	40
	1032	00	07	54
	1031	00	13	63
	940	00	00	10
	642	00	05	63
	641	00	00	80
	640	00	01	35
	594	00	01	09
	597	00	03	59
	612	00	02	87
	622	00	00	89
	613	00	01	69
	611	00	03	75
	609	00	11	88
	593	00	09	65
	614	00	00	10
	599	00	01	14
	607	00	07	79
	606	00	01	03
	603	00	15	96
	602	00	09	50
	432	00	00	13
	430	00	08	99
	431	00	04	78
	429	00	23	36
	408	00	04	76
	409	00	04	35
	406	00	02	57
	410	00	03	34
	405	00	04	05
	411	00	03	05
	412	00	02	45
	413	00	02	59
	404	00	00	35
	401	00	03	35
6) बोकाखाई	18	00	05	86
	19	00	05	50
	6	00	07	33
	35	00	04	83
6) बोकाखाई (निगंतर)	5	00	04	58
	41	00	00	73
7) जोकागरीया	7	00	07	23
	8	00	06	78
	9	00	00	83
	6	00	22	23
	3	00	14	07
	1	00	03	67

	1	2	3	4	5
8) संत्रापुर	735		00	15	92
	732		00	01	40
	730		00	08	29
	701		00	15	58
	702		00	00	10
	703		00	00	19
	710		00	11	28
	709		00	03	79
	711		00	19	75
	713		00	01	39
	708		00	00	56
	707		00	00	10
	534		00	07	15
9) नतीम	115		00	02	24
	116		00	02	61
	117		00	05	65
	66		00	03	86
	63		00	02	68

[फा सं. एल.-14014/62/2010-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 31st January, 2012

S. O. 476.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 432 dated 10th February, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 28th May, 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk: Begunia		District: Khorda		State: Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Khadipadar	546	00	00	11	
	552	00	02	91	
	551	00	06	99	
	562	00	04	15	
	574	00	02	83	
	575	00	02	17	
	605	00	07	43	
	616	00	05	25	
	669	00	00	66	
	633	00	05	48	
	652	00	03	28	
	653	00	02	70	
	654	00	03	67	
	680	00	04	62	
	682	00	01	83	
	677/1226	00	12	78	
	766	00	01	98	
	822	00	09	89	
	781	00	02	69	
	926	00	02	73	
	819	00	16	47	
	927	00	15	40	
	1024	00	20	51	
	994	00	12	57	
2) Siko	431	00	06	49	
	413	00	19	30	
	196	00	11	79	
	129	00	10	60	
	127	00	09	10	
	128	00	00	10	
	126	00	03	13	
	125	00	02	14	
	123	00	18	14	
	98	00	04	21	
	100	00	00	10	
	101	00	18	26	
	83	00	04	91	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Siko (Contd)	82	00	12	58
	74	00	01	39
	110	00	13	63
	112	00	00	89
	111	00	01	95
	109	00	05	62
	108	00	09	65
	1880	00	00	59
	1886	00	04	44
	106	00	02	62
	105	00	01	02
	103	00	00	10
	1887	00	05	85
	1895	00	05	28
	1896	00	05	07
	1897	00	00	10
	1899	00	05	07
	1905	00	02	75
	1904	00	12	06
	1908	00	06	87
3) Chhima	1219	00	05	68
	1163	00	27	93
	1162	00	12	38
	1161	00	12	69
	1160	00	09	96
	1228	00	08	97
4) Nakhapara	196	00	01	30
	197	00	03	51
	198	00	16	17
	385	00	00	58
	386	00	00	10
	199	00	03	84
	200	00	00	20
	380	00	06	41
	379	00	04	22
	378	00	00	65
	371	00	05	70
	370	00	03	50
	369	00	02	56
	365	00	07	73
	346	00	03	35
	347	00	05	29

1	2	3	4	5
4) Nakhapara (Contd)	359	00	00	82
	364	00	00	10
	358	00	01	69
	348	00	03	18
	349	00	04	97
	350	00	02	74
	352	00	00	94
	351	00	00	50
	339	00	04	20
	336	00	02	68
	335	00	00	52
	334	00	00	48
	333	00	04	27
	320	00	00	10
	321	00	00	10
	322	00	01	41
	323	00	11	69
	311	00	05	22
	324	00	01	87
	308	00	03	25
	309	00	03	18
	310	00	01	66
	295	00	05	86
	307	00	08	95
	297	00	00	51
	303	00	03	36
	300	00	00	10
	260	00	08	48
	255	00	02	60
5) Gaudiapada	519	00	00	84
	515	00	01	28
	510	00	07	61
	509	00	02	23
	508	00	02	56
	506	00	03	58
	415	00	12	66
	264	00	02	67
	234	00	05	65
	414	00	03	20
	413	00	03	40
	412	00	00	38
	233	00	03	86

1	2	3	4	5
5) Gaudiapada (Contd)	232	00	07	40
	203	00	10	62
	200	00	10	40
	382	00	07	47
	381	00	00	63
	192	00	05	34
	189	00	07	93
	188	00	03	43
	187	00	02	07
	186	00	01	28
	175	00	02	10
	174	00	05	23
	173	00	02	24
	172	00	01	57
	171	00	00	22
	170	00	02	27
	336	00	06	76
	334	00	00	97
	313	00	15	62
	312	00	13	65
	314	00	00	12
	309	00	20	65
	282	00	04	01
	281	00	02	01
6) Indipur	348	00	05	81
	350	00	06	01
	354	00	02	07
	358	00	01	73
	355	00	08	73
	356	00	00	35
	357	00	03	40
	284	00	00	36
	279	00	02	46
	281	00	01	28
	283	00	01	36
	203	00	03	32
	202	00	06	57
	189	00	00	15
	190	00	01	75
	201	00	13	50
	191	00	00	82
	192	00	00	54

1	2	3	4	5
6) Indipur (Contd)	200	00	07	88
	199	00	07	01
	194	00	10	70
	195	00	09	36
	173	00	01	77
	198	00	02	25
	197	00	00	76
	196	00	11	20
	170	00	03	75
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Ranpur District:Nayagarh State:Orissa				
1) Gaurchandrapur	1031	00	08	76
	1032	00	00	25
	1026	00	05	62
	284	00	15	81
	249	00	05	02
	248	00	02	81
	247	00	03	87
	246	00	00	10
	230	00	11	24
	229	00	10	28
	183	00	11	99
	190	00	01	65
	958	00	02	71
	19	00	10	05
	24	00	00	14
	18	00	07	86
	16	00	09	53
	15	00	00	78
2) Raipara	736	00	02	71
	590	00	00	13
	584	00	13	01
	583	00	11	06
	581	00	09	57
	582	00	00	50
	579	00	13	84
	575	00	06	86
	578	00	04	50
	576	00	06	22
	574	00	06	15
	573	00	03	99
	572	00	03	00
	571	00	08	08
	564	00	10	01

1	2	3	4	5
2) Raipara (Contd)	569	00	02	52
	565	00	22	35
	539	00	01	41
	540	00	03	17
	541	00	02	39
	530	00	00	10
	532	00	00	10
	502	00	02	92
	504	00	04	14
	505	00	02	24
	506	00	00	10
	475	00	26	73
	471	00	08	96
	473	00	06	70
	405	00	03	24
	406	00	16	35
	407	00	06	07
	410	00	22	01
	411	00	07	23
3) Nakithana	954	00	20	08
	950	00	00	10
	955	00	06	55
	956	00	05	28
	944	00	08	83
	943	00	14	15
	937	00	01	42
	932	00	03	11
	931	00	00	25
	1013	00	05	03
	1011	00	04	14
	1010	00	23	89
	1008	00	06	90
	1002	00	05	68
	1001	00	03	90
	1000	00	05	55
	990	00	03	62
	991	00	01	68
	992	00	06	59
	995	00	00	14
	994	00	00	80
	993	00	03	35
	984	00	05	73

1	2	3	4	5
3) Nakithana (Conid)	971	00	01	53
	707	00	03	92
	708	00	07	87
	709	00	14	54
	710	00	11	81
	711	00	09	89
	712	00	04	58
	713	00	00	10
	702	00	00	51
	701	00	04	96
	698	00	00	10
4) Barang Gadia	1135	00	13	15
	1136	00	01	47
	1134	00	07	35
	1133	00	07	35
	1112	00	12	93
	1130	00	00	12
	1113	00	04	42
	545	00	23	60
	544	00	10	02
	539	00	07	62
5) Jharapara	1736	00	13	86
	1741	00	01	39
	1740	00	05	63
	1739	00	12	73
	1738	00	04	42
	1766	00	00	57
	1764	00	00	10
	1767	00	05	54
	1768	00	03	52
	1771	00	03	28
	1770	00	07	37
	1774	00	06	09
	1775	00	01	98
	1776	00	14	32
	1779	00	06	49
	1778	00	11	47
	1783	00	22	73
	1785	00	02	04
	1786	00	21	30
	1787	00	01	27
	1788	00	00	61

1	2	3	4	5
5) Jharapara (Contd)	1806	00	00	14
	1040	00	07	32
	1039	00	11	00
	1033	00	02	40
	1032	00	07	54
	1031	00	13	63
	940	00	00	10
	642	00	05	63
	641	00	00	80
	640	00	01	35
	594	00	01	09
	597	00	03	59
	612	00	02	87
	622	00	00	89
	613	00	01	69
	611	00	03	75
	609	00	11	88
	593	00	09	65
	614	00	00	10
	599	00	01	14
	607	00	07	79
	606	00	01	03
	603	00	15	96
	602	00	09	50
	432	00	00	13
	430	00	08	99
	431	00	04	78
	429	00	23	36
	408	00	04	76
	409	00	04	35
	406	00	02	57
	410	00	03	34
	405	00	04	05
	411	00	03	05
	412	00	02	45
	413	00	02	59
	404	00	00	35
	401	00	03	35
6) Bokakhai	18	00	05	86
	19	00	05	50
	6	00	07	33
	35	00	04	83
	5	00	04	58
	41	00	00	73
7) Jokagaria	7	00	07	23
	8	00	06	78
	9	00	00	83
	6	00	22	23
	3	00	14	07
	1	00	03	67

1	2	3	4	5
8) Santarapur	735	00	15	92
	732	00	01	40
	730	00	08	29
	701	00	15	58
	702	00	00	10
	703	00	00	19
	710	00	11	28
	709	00	03	79
	711	00	19	75
	713	00	01	39
	708	00	00	56
	707	00	00	10
	534	00	07	15
9) Natim	115	00	02	24
	116	00	02	61
	117	00	05	09
	66	00	03	86
	63	00	02	68

[F. No. L-14014/62/2010-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 477.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 431 तारीख 10.02.2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतनी के पास विजयवाडा-नैलुर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई-बंगलौर-मंगलौर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 07 सितम्बर, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिसटिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुक : हासन		जिला : हासन		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.-यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि. एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) होम्मगोडनहल्ली	35	00	32	50	
	37	00	01	49	
	38	00	58	55	
	51	00	16	71	
	50	00	10	42	
	49	00	01	51	
	45	00	21	43	
	44	00	11	90	
	57	00	51	59	
	58	00	25	27	
	64	00	32	86	
	65	00	17	48	
2) सुन्देनहल्ली	33	00	83	40	
	32	00	00	47	
3) कडगा	60	00	05	03	
	59	00	94	88	
	58	01	46	19	
4) कक्केहल्ली	12	00	25	89	
	15/3	00	18	27	
	14/1	00	16	46	
	16	00	07	85	
	19/2	00	06	65	
	17	00	07	87	
	18	00	06	27	
	19/1	00	21	42	
	21	00	07	19	
	20	00	08	24	
	34/2	00	02	40	
	34/3	00	33	64	
	46/1	00	13	55	
	46/2	00	13	26	
	48	00	26	23	
	49/1	00	12	44	
	49/2	00	09	31	
	49/3	00	33	77	
	49/4	00	01	91	
5) तिमनेहल्ली	20	00	14	90	

1	2	3	4	5
5) तिमैनहल्ली (निरंतर)	26	00	11	27
	1	00	54	71
	6	00	08	39
	4	00	71	38
	5	00	03	02
	16	00	01	98
6) कल्लुदेवरहल्ली	61	00	20	94
	63	00	39	02
	65/1	00	15	19
7) गुल्लेनहल्ली	41	00	06	55
	38	00	00	10
	39	00	14	51
	40/2	00	23	22
	40/1	00	27	48
	44/4	00	13	32
	45/3	00	24	57
	45/4	00	14	84
	47/1	00	03	60
	48/2	00	27	29
	48/1	00	13	86
	49/2	00	02	07
	49/4	00	18	95
	49/1	00	00	10
	49/3	00	19	30
8) कडदरवल्ली	54/5	00	14	26
	54/4	00	07	31
	54/3	00	01	09
	55	00	67	02
	286	00	04	63
	68	00	65	84
	128	00	00	54
	127	00	11	47
	126	00	23	68
	125	00	00	45
	159	00	22	16
	157/5	00	21	58
	157/3	00	09	77
	201/5	00	06	29
	201/4	00	15	56
	201/1	00	04	17
	200	00	13	92
	195	00	19	23
	172	00	22	31

1	2	3	4	5
8) कडदरवल्ली (निरंतर)	206/2	00	00	10
	207/2	00	03	63
	207/1	00	00	62
	208/2	00	00	10
	170	00	14	27
	208/3	00	08	34
	208/1	00	10	64
	213	00	15	11
	214/3	00	10	47
	214/1	00	07	84
	214/2	00	07	19
	215/3	00	11	17
	215/2	00	11	55
	218	00	38	53
	223	00	24	28
	222	00	51	13
	221	00	57	43
	220	00	35	59
	69/1	00	21	65
	189/2	00	02	99
	203/2	00	00	10
	199/1	00	00	44
	199/2	00	31	46
	197/1	00	01	22
	196/2	00	04	56
	196/3	00	08	02
	224/2बी	00	11	26
9) साणेनहल्ली	33	00	13	94
	24	00	31	44
	22	00	00	29
	10/1	00	19	54
	11/2	00	18	58
	11/1	00	46	81
	15	00	37	26
	16/2	00	16	82
	16/1	00	17	51
	17/2	00	00	19
	32	01	82	96
10) सिद्धापुरा	24/4	00	67	84
	21	00	03	65
	23/2	00	37	24
	22/1	00	38	68
	24/3	00	27	61

1	2	3	4	5
10) सिद्धापुरा (निरंतर)	23/1	00	28	73
	28/1	00	00	87
	28/2	00	36	45
11) हेगडिहल्ली	8	00	74	66
12) तिम्मनहल्ली 2	26	01	02	08
	24	00	45	57
	20	00	57	95
13) दोट्टगदवल्ली	151	00	58	56
	152	00	24	83
	155	01	17	78
	154	00	49	40
14) दसूरु	8	00	59	40
	6	00	81	51
15) गुंडसेट्टिहल्ली	103	00	72	97
	104	00	44	34
	102	00	82	76
	100	00	42	77
	101	00	02	10
	98	00	28	37
	99	00	00	10
	96/4	00	27	47
	96/2	00	01	28
	96/5	00	10	83
	84/1	00	41	00
	85/2	00	24	11
	72	00	13	03
	71	00	19	88
	86	00	14	52
	62	00	13	85
	60/1	00	31	33
	60/2	00	08	38
	63/1	00	60	17
	63/2	00	00	21
तालुक : बेलुर जिला : हासन राज्य : कर्नाटक				
1) हालतोरे	68	00	70	74
2) पडुवल्लु	47/1	00	18	91
	31/2	00	03	65
	30/1	00	29	43
	24/2	00	28	60
	24/3	00	13	27
	21	02	64	80
	46/2	00	11	23
	46/4	00	01	42

1	2	3	4	5
2) पडुवल्लु (निरंतर)	46/5	00	14	37
	46/9	00	08	05
	29/2	00	00	42
3) डणायकनाहल्ली	28	00	78	44
	27	00	17	82
	19	00	39	03
	8	00	05	32
	9	00	54	84
4) यडेहल्ली	34	00	54	58
5) मदगट्टा	194	00	75	63
	198	00	07	40
	199/3	00	07	56
	201	00	35	35
	202	00	09	56
	207/6	00	13	05
	207/9	00	09	00
	211	00	19	71
	207/8	00	05	73
	207/11	00	02	01
	225	00	25	62
	224/2	00	02	73
	224/3	00	24	06
	224/1	00	00	30
	157	00	01	73
	160	00	04	63
	156	00	01	80
	153	00	37	67
	152	00	25	85
	161	00	03	39
	151	00	26	12
	106/1बी	00	24	17
	145	00	00	66
	106/1ए	00	07	75
	134	00	42	48
	133	00	54	31
	132	00	62	76
	129/3	00	24	77
	208/2	00	10	13
	208/3	00	05	27
	149/3	00	01	08
	148/2	00	22	61
	147/2	00	20	63
	159	00	24	31

1	2	3	4	5
5) मदगङ्गा (निरंतर)	147/3	00	00	18
6) होल्नेमने	17	00	30	45
7) कोडिहल्ली	1	00	56	85
	2/1	00	14	22
8) निडुमनहल्ली	26/2	00	26	50
	33/2	00	06	78
	32/3	00	05	89
	32/2	00	11	76
	32/1	00	03	17
	31	00	01	27
9) बिक्कोडु	137/1	00	27	20
	137/2	00	00	80
	125/1	00	06	82
	125/3	00	17	28
	126/2	00	07	98
	129	00	19	03
	130	00	40	64
	91/5	00	00	19
	91/2	00	17	74
	93	00	01	87
	92	00	01	91
	114	00	06	63
	179	00	02	74
	183	00	31	04
	182	00	09	93
	181	00	27	05
	176	00	46	96
	173	00	00	10
	191	00	15	06
	171	00	00	70
	3	00	01	41
	127/2	00	14	74
	127/3	00	10	33
	128/2	00	17	98
9) बिक्कोडु (निरंतर)	115/1	00	12	54
	115/2	00	00	10

[फा सं. एल.-14014/106/2010-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2012

S. O. 477.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 431 dated 10-02-2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 07th September, 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk:Hassan		District:Hassan		State:Karnataka	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Hommagodanahalli	35	00	32	50	
	37	00	01	49	
	38	00	58	55	
	51	00	16	71	
	50	00	10	42	
	49	00	01	51	
	45	00	21	43	
	44	00	11	90	
	57	00	51	59	
	58	00	25	27	
	64	00	32	86	
	65	00	17	48	
2) Sundenahalli	33	00	83	40	
	32	00	00	47	

1	2	3	4	5
3) Kadagali	60	00	05	03
	59	00	94	88
	58	01	46	19
4) Kakkehalli	12	00	25	89
	15/3	00	18	27
	14/1	00	16	46
	16	00	07	85
	19/2	00	06	65
	17	00	07	87
	18	00	06	27
	19/1	00	21	42
	21	00	07	19
	20	00	08	24
	34/2	00	02	40
	34/3	00	33	64
	46/1	00	13	55
	46/2	00	13	26
	48	00	26	23
	49/1	00	12	44
	49/2	00	09	31
	49/3	00	33	77
	49/4	00	01	91
5) Timmahalli	20	00	14	90
5) Timmahalli (Contd)	26	00	11	27
	1	00	54	71
	6	00	08	39
	4	00	71	38
	5	00	03	02
	16	00	01	98
6) Kalludevarahalli	61	00	20	94
	63	00	39	02
	65/1	00	15	19
7) Gullenahalli	41	00	06	55
	38	00	00	10
	39	00	14	51
	40/2	00	23	22
	40/1	00	27	48
	44/4	00	13	32
	45/3	00	24	57
	45/4	00	14	84
	47/1	00	03	60
	48/2	00	27	29
	48/1	00	13	86
	49/2	00	02	07
	49/4	00	18	95
	49/1	00	00	10
	49/3	00	19	30
8) Kadadaravalli	54/5	00	14	26
	54/4	00	07	31
	54/3	00	01	09
	55	00	67	02
	286	00	04	63

1	2	3	4	5
8) Kadavaralli (Contd)	68	00	65	84
	128	00	00	54
	127	00	11	47
	126	00	23	68
	125	00	00	45
	159	00	22	16
	157/5	00	21	58
	157/3	00	09	77
	201/5	00	06	29
	201/4	00	15	56
	201/1	00	04	17
	200	00	13	92
	195	00	19	23
	172	00	22	31
	206/2	00	00	10
	207/2	00	03	63
	207/1	00	00	62
	208/2	00	00	10
	170	00	14	27
	208/3	00	08	34
	208/1	00	10	64
	213	00	15	11
	214/3	00	10	47
	214/1	00	07	84
	214/2	00	07	19
	215/3	00	11	17
	215/2	00	11	55
	218	00	38	53
	223	00	24	28
	222	00	51	13
	221	00	57	43
	220	00	35	59
	69/1	00	21	65
	189/2	00	02	99
	203/2	00	00	10
	199/1	00	00	44
	199/2	00	31	46
	197/1	00	01	22
	196/2	00	04	56
	196/3	00	08	02
	224/2B	00	11	26
9) Sanenahalli	33	00	13	94
	24	00	31	44
	22	00	00	29
	10/1	00	19	54
	11/2	00	18	58
	11/1	00	46	81
	15	00	37	26
	16/2	00	16	82
	16/1	00	17	51
	17/2	00	00	19
	32	01	82	96

1	2	3	4	5
10) Siddapura	24/4	00	67	84
	21	00	03	65
	23/2	00	37	24
	22/1	00	38	68
	24/3	00	27	61
	23/1	00	28	73
	28/1	00	00	87
	28/2	00	36	45
11) Heggadihalli	8	00	74	66
12) Thimmanahalli- 2	26	01	02	08
	24	00	45	57
	20	00	57	95
13) Doddagaddavalli	151	00	58	56
	152	00	24	83
	155	01	17	78
	154	00	49	40
14) Dasuru	8	00	59	40
	6	00	81	51
15) Gundasetthalli	103	00	72	97
	104	00	44	34
	102	00	82	76
	100	00	42	77
	101	00	02	10
	98	00	28	37
	99	00	00	10
	96/4	00	27	47
	96/2	00	01	28
	96/5	00	10	83
	84/1	00	41	00
	85/2	00	24	11
	72	00	13	03
	71	00	19	88
	86	00	14	52
	62	00	13	85
	60/1	00	31	33
	60/2	00	08	38
	63/1	00	60	17
	63/2	00	00	21
Taluk:Belur District:Hassan State:Karnataka				
1) Halthore	68	00	70	74
2) Paduvalalu	47/1	00	18	91
	31/2	00	03	65
	30/1	00	29	43
	24/2	00	28	60
	24/3	00	13	27
	21	02	64	80
	46/2	00	11	23
	46/4	00	01	42

1	2	3	4	5
2) Paduvalalu (Contd)	46/5	00	14	37
	46/9	00	08	05
	29/2	00	00	42
3) Danaikanahalli	28	00	78	44
	27	00	17	82
	19	00	39	03
	8	00	05	32
	9	00	54	84
4) Yedehalli	34	00	54	58
5) Madagatta	194	00	75	63
	198	00	07	40
	199/3	00	07	56
	201	00	35	35
	202	00	09	56
	207/6	00	13	05
	207/9	00	09	00
	211	00	19	71
	207/8	00	05	73
	207/11	00	02	01
	225	00	25	62
	224/2	00	02	73
	224/3	00	24	06
	224/1	00	00	30
	157	00	01	73
	160	00	04	63
	156	00	01	80
	153	00	37	67
	152	00	25	85
	161	00	03	39
	151	00	26	12
	106/1B	00	24	17
	145	00	00	66
	106/1A	00	07	75
	134	00	42	48
	133	00	54	31
	132	00	62	76
	129/3	00	24	77
	208/2	00	10	13
	208/3	00	05	27
	149/3	00	01	08
	148/2	00	22	61
	147/2	00	20	63
	159	00	24	31

1	2	3	4	5
5) Madagatta (Contd)	147/3	00	00	18
6) Honnemanne	17	00	30	45
7) Kodihalli	1	00	56	85
	2/1	00	14	22
8) Nidumanahalli	26/2	00	26	50
	33/2	00	06	78
	32/3	00	05	89
	32/2	00	11	76
	32/1	00	03	17
	31	00	01	27
9) Bikkodu	137/1	00	27	20
	137/2	00	00	80
	125/1	00	06	82
	125/3	00	17	28
	126/2	00	07	98
	129	00	19	03
	130	00	40	64
	91/5	00	00	19
	91/2	00	17	74
	93	00	01	87
	92	00	01	91
	114	00	06	63
	179	00	02	74
	183	00	31	04
	182	00	09	93
	181	00	27	05
	176	00	46	96
	173	00	00	10
	191	00	15	06
	171	00	00	70
	3	00	01	41
	127/2	00	14	74
	127/3	00	10	33
	128/2	00	17	98
	115/1	00	12	54
	115/2	00	00	10

[F.No.L-14014/106/2010-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 478.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2740(अ) तारीख 28 नवंबर, 2011 के साथ पठित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 504 तारीख 10 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- बासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 28 जुलाई, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : अठागढ	जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं-	आर.ओ.यू.-अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि-एयर
1	2	3	4	5
1) वेनखोली	89	00	04	53
	75	00	01	17
	80	00	08	63
	159	00	00	61
	162	00	09	16
	157	00	00	60
	150	00	02	20
	180	00	07	69
	212	00	01	84
	202	00	13	47
	270	00	03	91

1	2	3	4	5
2) गरियापट	332	00	03	74
	333	00	00	56
	334	00	02	45
	173	00	17	68
	171	00	00	89
3) राजनगर	1091	00	06	99
	1090	00	04	57
	1088	00	00	14
	1093	00	00	46
	1094	00	10	19
	1095	00	03	05
	1096	00	02	12
	1099	00	02	72
	1102	00	09	81
	1104	00	07	90
	1106	00	03	66
	1131	00	02	72
	1132	00	01	10
	1129	00	08	51
	1141	00	05	25
4) गोकुलपुर	347	00	10	52
	351	00	00	10
	350	00	00	89
	349	00	02	44
	348	00	05	69
	413	00	08	53
	412	00	08	20
	428	00	00	10
	411	00	04	26
	430	00	01	87
	431	00	04	54
	403	00	07	26
	404	00	01	81
	402	00	00	92
	401	00	03	88
	400	00	06	13
	433	00	07	61
	461	00	04	89
	462	00	03	66
	463	00	05	20
	464	00	05	52
	466	00	00	17
	470	00	07	38
	471	00	05	92
	472	00	00	10
	469	00	03	00
	450	00	00	80
	479	00	00	12
	481	00	00	10
	482	00	00	20
	537	00	18	32
	536	00	11	32

1	2	3	4	5
4) गोकुलपुर (निरंतर)	531	00	02	05
	535	00	00	49
	532	00	14	90
	533	00	02	05
	530	00	09	75
	545	00	05	78
	546	00	05	89
	525	00	09	62
	524	00	10	58
	523	00	04	40
	514	00	09	41
	515	00	00	96
	512	00	05	64
5) राधामाधामपुर	460	00	00	32
	464	00	18	32
6) माहाकालवस्त	1814	00	04	42
	1812	00	06	22
	1811	00	01	45
	1810	00	01	47
	1809	00	02	37
	1808	00	02	88
	1807	00	03	61
	1806	00	02	43
	1805	00	01	24
	1804	00	03	63
	1803	00	02	85
	1802	00	02	25
	1801	00	01	85
	1799	00	01	28
	1798	00	05	00
	1793	00	01	49
	1797	00	02	15
	1794	00	01	60
	1791	00	03	02
	1790	00	01	83
	1787	00	03	28
	1785	00	02	27
	1783	00	02	60
	1777	00	08	80
	1776	00	03	39
	1751	00	06	66
	1750	00	03	26
	1749	00	02	84
	1746	00	01	79
7) राधामाधामपुर	113	00	13	06
	121	00	04	30
	122	00	07	21
	146	01	01	26
8) गोपालप्रसाद	35	00	00	37
	34	00	24	49
	7	00	01	93
	33	00	19	53
	32	00	02	84

1	2	3	4	5
8) गोपालप्रसाद (निरंतर)	102	00	01	56
	103	00	09	77
	104	00	12	79
	105	00	07	11
	100	00	01	27
	99	00	01	71
	98	00	06	15
	95	00	05	48
	78	00	01	16
	96	00	03	75
	77	00	04	96
	76	00	00	44
	74	00	10	55
	127	00	10	80
	126	00	03	79
	156	00	05	94
	157	00	04	85
	161	00	02	28
	164	00	02	24
	162	00	02	29
	233	00	11	47
	237	00	08	06
	239	00	01	42
	240	00	09	09
	242	00	00	10
	241	00	07	59
	250	00	04	28
	249	00	02	04
	289	00	01	30
	288	00	09	39
	295	00	02	48
	296	00	04	02
	298	00	01	98
	299	00	02	83
	297	00	01	85
	300	00	08	04
	317	00	08	72
	316	00	13	58
	505	00	07	47
	506	00	00	10
	328	00	04	65
	504	00	04	78
	331	00	00	10
	503	00	04	99
	332	00	10	53
	491	00	08	27
	488	00	00	23

1	2	3	4	5
8) गोपालप्रसाद (निरंतर)	487	00	00	76
	486	00	06	43
	485	00	00	17
	484	00	03	20
	483	00	02	19
	528	00	05	27
	527	00	00	82
	531	00	05	64
	532	00	02	94
	533	00	01	86
	534	00	03	26
	545	00	24	14
	559	00	16	19
	544	00	07	24
	561	00	03	28
	398	00	08	02
	395	00	00	82
	402	00	01	71
	393	00	00	38
	392	00	00	51
	404	00	03	82
	403	00	02	12
	406	00	01	05
	405	00	01	61
	408	00	02	31
	407	00	01	91
	409	00	01	18
	410	00	00	90
	412	00	01	10
	374	00	00	41
9) निधिपुर	300	00	08	71
	294	00	01	08
	293	00	00	16
	298	00	00	67
	297	00	03	82
	295	00	01	43
	296	00	01	71
	292	00	01	60
	291	00	00	88
	306	00	11	29
	307	00	11	03
	310	00	01	59

1	2	3	4	5
9) निधिपुर (निरंतर)	311	00	00	37
	264	00	00	10
	265	00	01	56
	268	00	03	74
	269	00	02	95
	270	00	01	12
	273	00	05	47
	274	00	05	10
	275	00	06	10
	277	00	02	64
	280	00	01	28
	282	00	00	56
10) पिहुरा	137	00	05	13
	138	00	03	36
	148	00	10	40
	146	00	03	65
	147	00	04	95
	208	00	02	16
	206	00	02	73
	200	00	00	31
	201	00	03	65
	224	00	06	23
	195	00	03	74
	194	00	12	87
	225	00	01	13
	192	00	00	61
	193	00	16	76
	248	00	02	78
	249	00	06	30
	255	00	42	24
	258	00	04	75
	268	00	02	23
	259	00	06	43
	260	00	06	41
	261	00	13	52
11) कपुरसिंह	358	00	35	11
	357	00	03	19
	363	00	14	81
	365	00	23	14
	366	00	17	87
	542	00	19	03
	544	00	00	34

1	2	3	4	5
11) कपुरसिंह (निरंतर)	555	00	01	61
	540	00	00	19
	596	00	00	26
	623	00	00	10
	622	00	18	36
	618	00	00	10
	621	00	11	85
	723	00	01	10
	740	00	07	44
	743	00	00	18
	741	00	17	83
	739	00	03	30
	738	00	00	95
	734	00	02	21
	735	00	08	65
	799	00	06	39
	797	00	02	37
	796	00	06	90
	794	00	04	92
	808	00	04	56
	793	00	11	83
	809	00	17	61
	815	00	05	13
	813	00	02	96
	814	00	00	99
	816	00	03	02
	820	00	02	04
	817	00	05	68
	818	00	01	75
	819	00	02	03
	832	00	00	44
	825	00	00	38
	829	00	07	98
	914	00	05	66
	913	00	09	34
	879	00	01	42
	881	00	06	63
	884	00	01	52
	891	00	08	32
	890	00	10	73
12) पिठाखिआ	136	00	03	84
	139	00	07	71

1	2	3	4	5
12) पिछाडिआ (निरंतर)	160	00	01	35
	161	00	04	75
	162	00	02	07
	158	00	12	19
	200	00	04	00
	199	00	02	11
	189	00	02	71
	236	00	01	17
	253	00	00	29
	252	00	21	95
	254	00	12	32
	255	00	13	37
	257	00	07	32
	256	00	24	73
	367	00	25	55
	372	00	00	85
	369	00	00	33
	364	00	02	11
13) कोटरा	26	00	10	12
	25	00	13	20
	24	00	09	67
	20	00	01	50
	40	00	01	54
	39	00	01	71
	37	00	00	10
	44	00	06	35
	45	00	08	57
	46	00	00	10
	48	00	00	55
	66	00	08	64
	67	00	02	33
	64	00	10	21
	118	00	14	29
	119	00	00	10
	120	00	00	10
	142	00	00	55
	140	00	05	72
	137	00	04	06
	139	00	08	53
	136	00	00	32
	135	00	00	57
	134	00	03	51

1	2	3	4	5
13 कोटरा (निरंतर)	138	00	01	22
	130	00	00	29
	133	00	02	47
	131	00	00	64
	132	00	08	06
	126	00	18	02
	336	00	00	10
	127	00	03	89
	333	00	00	74
	331	00	00	13
	332	00	10	87
	777	00	03	18
	779	00	02	76
	780	00	10	67
	757	00	04	36
	756	00	10	11
	755	00	01	19
	806	00	15	70
	738	00	14	65
	736	00	03	57
	731	00	12	06
	732	00	01	61
	730	00	07	41
	729	00	01	86
	723	00	10	23
14) गुरुडीझाटिआ	754	00	19	76
	752	00	01	10
	755	00	06	82
	753	00	10	04
	749	00	31	92
	750	00	00	24
	761	00	00	54
	763	00	05	88
	748	00	13	62
	736	00	10	20
	735	00	06	00
	734	00	18	45
	729	00	00	80
	732	00	13	04
	676	00	12	76
	707	00	03	25
	704	00	02	34

1	2	3	4	5
14) गुरूडीझाटिआ (निरंतर)	703	00	03	25
	702	00	18	64
	698	00	04	59
	697	00	04	24
15) साउरिआ	1014	00	00	37
	1020	00	07	24
16) शरकुऑ	86	00	01	74
	85	00	09	76
	84	00	01	39
	88	00	01	92
	83	00	08	75
	28	00	03	06
	29	00	02	58
	30	00	02	32
	26	00	02	07
	23	00	00	21
	31	00	04	60
	32	00	02	86
	51	00	00	10
	33	00	07	68
	34	00	12	21
	40	00	02	73
	45	00	00	32
	46	00	12	92
	43	00	02	04
	67	00	10	00
	63	00	07	05
17) गोबराशासन	168	00	16	08
	187	00	01	92
	184	00	09	20
	185	00	01	90
	183	00	00	21
	181	00	10	62
	177	00	03	18
	180	00	02	11
	178	00	12	34
	242	00	01	31
	243	00	00	10
	291	00	13	78
	294	00	03	60
	300	00	02	63
	301	00	01	41

1	2	3	4	5
17) गोबराशासन (निरंतर)	299	00	02	75
	302	00	03	56
	323	00	09	14
18) कंटानिया	482	00	09	22
	486	00	11	66
	489	00	03	40
	490	00	14	79
	492	00	00	45
	470	00	07	29
	499	00	00	13
	450	00	01	03
	373	00	07	98
	374	00	11	43
	375	00	10	12
	377	00	08	47
	376	00	00	13
	367	00	09	75
	365	00	07	77
	361	00	00	13
	360	00	10	13
	358	00	06	31
	156	00	00	10
	158	00	01	07
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : टंगी चौडवार	जिला :कटक	राज्य :ओडिशा		
1) कोछिलानौगन	1087	00	49	95
2) रघुनाथप्रसाद	333	00	19	07
	338	00	05	76
	339	00	12	34
	380	00	14	59
	377	00	03	73
	445	00	12	64
	498	00	18	34
	499	00	04	40
	519	00	00	33
	521	00	00	10
	598	00	12	61
	580	00	02	73
	581	00	01	75
	582	00	25	41
	573	00	06	27
	565	00	09	81
	568	00	00	80
	564	00	02	08

1	2	3	4	5
2) गधुनाथप्रसाद (निरंतर)	561	00	23	96
	562	00	01	96
3) बगधारा	147	00	00	60
	146	00	04	00
	150	00	00	42
	144	00	14	15
	143	00	02	49
	145	00	09	23
	140	00	08	67
	141	00	06	07
	180	00	01	66
	181	00	10	75
	182	00	01	61
	107	00	00	33
	106	00	03	84
	78	00	28	47
	88	00	02	74
	76	00	04	10
	77	00	03	63
	52	00	12	60
	46	00	10	25
	48	00	06	84
4) मंगराजपुर	39	00	00	19
	43	00	03	43
	42	00	00	94
	30	00	01	00
	59	00	06	99
	92	00	06	13
	75	00	00	10
	76	00	05	22
	68	00	02	52
	70	00	04	13
	71	00	11	39
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : कटक सदर	जिला : कटक	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) माहलपडा	29	00	00	30
	34	00	00	80
	33	00	11	04
	32	00	00	27
	51	00	01	66
	87	00	01	79
	88	00	07	99
	90	00	00	34
	130	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) माहलपडा (निरंतर)	141	00	04	83
	147	00	05	18
	150	00	00	85
	149	00	02	46
	151	00	00	10
	170	00	01	17
	218	00	03	72
	219	00	00	10
2) गोपीनाथपाडा	235	00	05	40
	234	00	03	80
	213	00	19	70
	212	00	07	75
	211	00	00	10
	210	00	08	14
	209	00	11	40
	198	00	04	72
	200	00	02	76
	197	00	01	61
	186	00	00	64
	185	00	02	96
	184	00	08	86
	181	00	01	57
3) कखडी	185	00	07	02
	186	00	00	63
	184	00	11	42
	187	00	00	98
	182	00	05	04
	173	00	09	84
	170	00	16	15
	171	00	05	75
	172	00	05	68
	174	00	02	43
	138	00	10	05
	137	00	05	45
	136	00	05	12
	135	00	02	74
	133	00	00	10
	131	00	06	54
	129	00	07	06
	128	00	00	75
	107	00	02	93
	108	00	11	13

1	2	3	4	5
3) कखडी (निरंतर)	114	00	03	04
	109	00	01	27
	102	00	03	21

[फा सं. एल.-14014/110/2010-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 1st February, 2012

S. O. 478.— Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 504 dated 10th February, 2011, read with their notification number S.O. 2740(E) dated 28th November, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 28th July, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Athagad		District:Cuttack		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Betakholi	89	00	04	53	
	75	00	01	17	
	80	00	08	63	
	159	00	00	61	
	162	00	09	16	
	157	00	00	60	
	150	00	02	20	
	180	00	07	69	
	212	00	01	84	
	202	00	13	47	
	270	00	03	91	
2) Gariapat	332	00	03	74	
	333	00	00	56	
	334	00	02	45	
	173	00	17	68	
	171	00	00	89	
3) Rajnagar	1091	00	06	99	
	1090	00	04	57	
	1088	00	00	14	
	1093	00	00	46	
	1094	00	10	19	
	1095	00	03	05	
	1096	00	02	12	
	1099	00	02	72	
	1102	00	09	81	
	1104	00	07	90	
	1106	00	03	66	
	1131	00	02	72	
	1132	00	01	10	
	1129	00	08	51	
	1141	00	05	25	
4) Gokulpur	347	00	10	52	
	351	00	00	10	
	350	00	00	89	
	349	00	02	44	
	348	00	05	69	
	413	00	08	53	

1	2	3	4	5
4) Gokulpur (Contd)	412	00	08	20
	428	00	00	10
	411	00	04	26
	430	00	01	87
	431	00	04	54
	403	00	07	26
	404	00	01	81
	402	00	00	92
	401	00	03	88
	400	00	06	13
	433	00	07	61
	461	00	04	89
	462	00	03	66
	463	00	05	20
	464	00	05	52
	466	00	00	17
	470	00	07	38
	471	00	05	92
	472	00	00	10
	469	00	03	00
	450	00	00	80
	479	00	00	12
	481	00	00	10
	482	00	00	20
	537	00	18	32
	536	00	11	32
	531	00	02	05
	535	00	00	49
	532	00	14	90
	533	00	02	05
	530	00	09	75
	545	00	05	78
	546	00	05	89
	525	00	09	62
	524	00	10	58
	523	00	04	40
	514	00	09	41
	515	00	00	96
	512	00	05	64
5) Radhamadhabpur	460	00	00	32
	464	00	18	32
6) Mahakalabast	1814	00	04	42

1	2	3	4	5
6) Mahakalabast (Contd)	1812	00	06	22
	1811	00	01	45
	1810	00	01	47
	1809	00	02	37
	1808	00	02	88
	1807	00	03	61
	1806	00	02	43
	1805	00	01	24
	1804	00	03	63
	1803	00	02	85
	1802	00	02	25
	1801	00	01	85
	1799	00	01	28
	1798	00	05	00
	1793	00	01	49
	1797	00	02	15
	1794	00	01	60
	1791	00	03	02
	1790	00	01	83
	1787	00	03	28
	1785	00	02	27
	1783	00	02	60
	1777	00	08	80
	1776	00	03	39
	1751	00	06	66
	1750	00	03	26
	1749	00	02	84
	1746	00	01	79
7) Radhadhabpur	113	00	13	06
	121	00	04	30
	122	00	07	21
	146	01	01	26
8) Gopalprasad	35	00	00	37
	34	00	24	49
	7	00	01	93
	33	00	19	53
	32	00	02	84
	102	00	01	56
	103	00	09	77
	104	00	12	79
	105	00	07	11
	100	00	01	27

1	2	3	4	5
8) Gopalprasad (Contd)	99	00	01	71
	98	00	06	15
	95	00	05	48
	78	00	01	16
	96	00	03	75
	77	00	04	96
	76	00	00	44
	74	00	10	55
	127	00	10	80
	126	00	03	79
	156	00	05	94
	157	00	04	85
	161	00	02	28
	164	00	02	24
	162	00	02	29
	233	00	11	47
	237	00	08	06
	239	00	01	42
	240	00	09	09
	242	00	00	10
	241	00	07	59
	250	00	04	28
	249	00	02	04
	289	00	01	30
	288	00	09	39
	295	00	02	48
	296	00	04	02
	298	00	01	98
	299	00	02	83
	297	00	01	85
	300	00	08	04
	317	00	08	72
	316	00	13	58
	505	00	07	47
	506	00	00	10
	328	00	04	65
	504	00	04	78
	331	00	00	10
	503	00	04	99
	332	00	10	53
	491	00	08	27
	488	00	00	23

1	2	3	4	5
8) Gopalprasad (Coned)	487	00	00	76
	486	00	06	43
	485	00	00	17
	484	00	03	20
	483	00	02	19
	528	00	05	27
	527	00	00	82
	531	00	05	64
	532	00	02	94
	533	00	01	86
	534	00	03	26
	545	00	24	14
	559	00	16	19
	544	00	07	24
	561	00	03	28
	398	00	08	02
	395	00	00	82
	402	00	01	71
	393	00	00	38
	392	00	00	51
	404	00	03	82
	403	00	02	12
	406	00	01	05
	405	00	01	61
	408	00	02	31
	407	00	01	91
	409	00	01	18
	410	00	00	90
	412	00	01	10
	374	00	00	41
9) Nidhipur	300	00	08	71
	294	00	01	08
	293	00	00	16
	298	00	00	67
	297	00	03	82
	295	00	01	43
	296	00	01	71
	292	00	01	60
	291	00	00	88
	306	00	11	29
	307	00	11	03
	310	00	01	59

1	2	3	4	5
9) Nidhipur (Contd)	311	00	00	37
	264	00	00	10
	265	00	01	56
	268	00	03	74
	269	00	02	95
	270	00	01	12
	273	00	05	47
	274	00	05	10
	275	00	06	10
	277	00	02	64
	280	00	01	28
	282	00	00	56
10) Pihura	137	00	05	13
	138	00	03	36
	148	00	10	40
	146	00	03	65
	147	00	04	95
	208	00	02	16
	206	00	02	73
	200	00	00	31
	201	00	03	65
	224	00	06	23
	195	00	03	74
	194	00	12	87
	225	00	01	13
	192	00	00	61
	193	00	16	76
	248	00	02	78
	249	00	06	30
	255	00	42	24
	258	00	04	75
	268	00	02	23
	259	00	06	43
	260	00	06	41
	261	00	13	52
11) Kapursingha	358	00	35	11
	357	00	03	19
	363	00	14	81
	365	00	23	14
	366	00	17	87
	542	00	19	03
	544	00	00	34

1	2	3	4	5
11) Kapursingha (Contd)	555	00	01	61
	540	00	00	19
	596	00	00	26
	623	00	00	10
	622	00	18	36
	618	00	00	10
	621	00	11	85
	723	00	01	10
	740	00	07	44
	743	00	00	18
	741	00	17	83
	739	00	03	30
	738	00	00	95
	734	00	02	21
	735	00	08	65
	799	00	06	39
	797	00	02	37
	796	00	06	90
	794	00	04	92
	808	00	04	56
	793	00	11	83
	809	00	17	61
	815	00	05	13
	813	00	02	96
	814	00	00	99
	816	00	03	02
	820	00	02	04
	817	00	05	68
	818	00	01	75
	819	00	02	03
	832	00	00	44
	825	00	00	38
	829	00	07	98
	914	00	05	66
	913	00	09	34
	879	00	01	42
	881	00	06	63
	884	00	01	52
	891	00	08	32
	890	00	10	73
12) Pithakhia	136	00	03	84
	139	00	07	71

1	2	3	4	5
12) Pithakhia (Contd)	160	00	01	35
	161	00	04	75
	162	00	02	07
	158	00	12	19
	200	00	04	00
	199	00	02	11
	189	00	02	71
	236	00	01	17
	253	00	00	29
	252	00	21	95
	254	00	12	32
	255	00	13	37
	257	00	07	32
	256	00	24	73
	367	00	25	55
	372	00	00	85
	369	00	00	33
	364	00	02	11
13) Kotara	26	00	10	12
	25	00	13	20
	24	00	09	67
	20	00	01	50
	40	00	01	54
	39	00	01	71
	37	00	00	10
	44	00	06	35
	45	00	08	57
	46	00	00	10
	48	00	00	55
	66	00	08	64
	67	00	02	33
	64	00	10	21
	118	00	14	29
	119	00	00	10
	120	00	00	10
	142	00	00	55
	140	00	05	72
	137	00	04	06
	139	00	08	53
	136	00	00	32
	135	00	00	57
	134	00	03	51

1	2	3	4	5
13 Kotara (Contd)	138	00	01	22
	130	00	00	29
	133	00	02	47
	131	00	00	64
	132	00	08	06
	126	00	18	02
	336	00	00	10
	127	00	03	89
	333	00	00	74
	331	00	00	13
	332	00	10	87
	777	00	03	18
	779	00	02	76
	780	00	10	67
	757	00	04	36
	756	00	10	11
	755	00	01	19
	806	00	15	70
	738	00	14	65
	736	00	03	57
	731	00	12	06
	732	00	01	61
	730	00	07	41
	729	00	01	86
	723	00	10	23
14) Gurudijhatia	754	00	19	76
	752	00	01	10
	755	00	06	82
	753	00	10	04
	749	00	31	92
	750	00	00	24
	761	00	00	54
	763	00	05	88
	748	00	13	62
	736	00	10	20
	735	00	06	00
	734	00	18	45
	729	00	00	80
	732	00	13	04
	676	00	12	76
	707	00	03	25
	704	00	02	34

1	2	3	4	5
14) Gurudijhatia (Contd)	703	00	03	25
	702	00	18	64
	698	00	04	59
	697	00	04	24
15) Sauria	1014	00	00	37
	1020	00	07	24
16) Sarkuan	86	00	01	74
	85	00	09	76
	84	00	01	39
	88	00	01	92
	83	00	08	75
	28	00	03	06
	29	00	02	58
	30	00	02	32
	26	00	02	07
	23	00	00	21
	31	00	04	60
	32	00	02	86
	51	00	00	10
	33	00	07	68
	34	00	12	21
	40	00	02	73
	45	00	00	32
	46	00	12	92
	43	00	02	04
	67	00	10	00
	63	00	07	05
17) Gobarasasan	168	00	16	08
	187	00	01	92
	184	00	09	20
	185	00	01	90
	183	00	00	21
	181	00	10	62
	177	00	03	18
	180	00	02	11
	178	00	12	34
	242	00	01	31
	243	00	00	10
	291	00	13	78
	294	00	03	60
	300	00	02	63
	301	00	01	41

1	2	3	4	5
17) Gobarasasan (Contd)	299	00	02	75
	302	00	03	56
	323	00	09	14
18) Kantania	482	00	09	22
	486	00	11	66
	489	00	03	40
	490	00	14	79
	492	00	00	45
	470	00	07	29
	499	00	00	13
	450	00	01	03
	373	00	07	98
	374	00	11	43
	375	00	10	12
	377	00	08	47
	376	00	00	13
	367	00	09	75
	365	00	07	77
	361	00	00	13
	360	00	10	13
	358	00	06	31
	156	00	00	10
	158	00	01	07

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Tangi-Choudwar		District:Cuttack		State:Orissa	
1) Kochilanuagan	1087	00	49	95	
2) Raghunathprasad	333	00	19	07	
	338	00	05	76	
	339	00	12	34	
	380	00	14	59	
	377	00	03	73	
	445	00	12	64	
	498	00	18	34	
	499	00	04	40	
	519	00	00	33	
	521	00	00	10	
	598	00	12	61	
	580	00	02	73	
	581	00	01	75	
	582	00	25	41	
	573	00	06	27	
	565	00	09	81	
	568	00	00	80	
	564	00	02	08	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Raghunathprasad (Contd)	561	00	23	96
	562	00	01	96
3) Bagdhara	147	00	00	60
	146	00	04	00
	150	00	00	42
	144	00	14	15
	143	00	02	49
	145	00	09	23
	140	00	08	67
	141	00	06	07
	180	00	01	66
	181	00	10	75
	182	00	01	61
	107	00	00	33
	106	00	03	84
	78	00	28	47
	88	00	02	74
	76	00	04	10
	77	00	03	63
	52	00	12	60
	46	00	10	25
	48	00	06	84
4) Mangarajpur	39	00	00	19
	43	00	03	43
	42	00	00	94
	30	00	01	00
	59	00	06	99
	92	00	06	13
	75	00	00	10
	76	00	05	22
	68	00	02	52
	70	00	04	13
	71	00	11	39
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Cuttack-Sadar	District:Cuttack		State:Orissa	
1) Mahalapada	29	00	00	30
	34	00	00	80
	33	00	11	04
	32	00	00	27
	51	00	01	66
	87	00	01	79
	88	00	07	99
	90	00	00	34
	130	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
1) Mahalapada (Contd)	141	00	04	83
	147	00	05	18
	150	00	00	85
	149	00	02	46
	151	00	00	10
	170	00	01	17
	218	00	03	72
	219	00	00	10
2) Gopinathapada	235	00	05	40
	234	00	03	80
	213	00	19	70
	212	00	07	75
	211	00	00	10
	210	00	08	14
	209	00	11	40
	198	00	04	72
	200	00	02	76
	197	00	01	61
	186	00	00	64
	185	00	02	96
	184	00	08	86
	181	00	01	57
3) Kakhadi	185	00	07	02
	186	00	00	63
	184	00	11	42
	187	00	00	98
	182	00	05	04
	173	00	09	84
	170	00	16	15
	171	00	05	75
	172	00	05	68
	174	00	02	43
	138	00	10	05
	137	00	05	45
	136	00	05	12
	135	00	02	74
	133	00	00	10
	131	00	06	54
	129	00	07	06
	128	00	00	75
	107	00	02	93
	108	00	11	13
	114	00	03	04
	109	00	01	27
	102	00	03	21

[F.No. L-14014/110/2010-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 479.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार दक्षिण रेलवे प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 29/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 05-01-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.स. एल-41012/26/2008-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 5th January, 2012

S.O. 479.--In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 29 of 2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Southern Railway, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 05-01-2012-

[No. L-41012/26/2008-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
CHENNAI**

FRIDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER, 2011**PRESENT: A.N. JANARDANAN****PRESIDING OFFICER****INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 29/2008**

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), between the Management of Southern Railway and their Workman]

BETWEEN

Sri T. Paramasivam : 1st Party/Petitioner

Vs.

The Divisional Railway : 2nd Party/Respondent
Manager Southern Railway,
Madurai Division Madurai

Appearance :

For the 1st Party/Petitioner: M/s V. Ajoy Khose,
V. Porkodi,
Advocates

For the 2nd Party/
Management : Mr. P. Srinivasan

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-41012/26/2008-IR(B.I) dated 09-06-2008 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the Divisional Railway Manager, Southern Railway, Madurai in imposing the punishment of removal from service in respect of Sri T Paramasivam, Ex-Pointsman “A” TDC Staff No. 6783 w.e.f 25-08-2001 and non-payment of full pension and other terminal benefits to the workman even though he has completed 30 years of service is justified or not? To what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 29/2008 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their respective counsel and filed their Claim, Counter and Rejoinder Statement as the case may be.

3. The averments in the Claim Statement briefly read as follows:

First Party Petitioner entered service under Second Party on 20-11-1968 as Sweeper at Piravam Road in Kerala, where after he was transferred to Tamil Nadu, promoted as Gate Keeper on 02-03-1977, again as Pointsman ‘A’ on 01-03-1993. While he was working in Tiruparankundram he was charge sheeted on 25-02-2000 for alleged charges of unauthorized absence from 21-08-1999 to 29-11-1999 and from 24-01-2000 violating Rule-3-1 (iii) of the Railway Services (Conduct) Rule, 1966 and GR.2-08(1). In his explanation dated 08-07-2000 he stated that he was under treatment from 21-08-1999 to 28-11-1999 and from 24-01-2000 to 21-04-2000 privately. He reported having resumed duty on 21-04-2000 producing Medical Certificates. But he was charge sheeted on 26-02-2000 and enquiry was held in which he was not given opportunity to cross-examine the Management witness. List of documents was not given to him. To questions in Tamil put on him answers were written in English. Principles of natural justice were not followed. Without serving enquiry report or Show Cause Notice he was removed from service by order dated 23-08-2001. Appeal dated 12-09-2001 was rejected on 23-09-2001 stating that he was a habitual absentee for the past 3 years referring to his service record which further indicates his misbehaviour and improper working. Revision petition dated 20-08-2002 disclosing that he had 5 daughters and aged parents of whom he is only bread winner, was rejected on 05-03-2003 alleging no valid reason. Representation dated 16-07-2003 was rejected stating that all his channels exhausted and that reinstatement was not permissible. Mercy Petition dated 22-01-2004 for modification of punishment into Compulsory Retirement showing his unblemished service for more than 30 years, inter-alia, was also sent. He attained

the age of superannuation on 25-08-2011. He was sanctioned Rs. 80,429/- as compassionate allowance from 26-08-2001 to 31-12-2004 out of which Rs. 21,733/- was deducted for no reasons mentioned. He was also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,913/- monthly pension w.e.f. 01-04-2004 ID raised having ended in a failure report the reference is occasioned. Punishment is illegal and unjust. Petitioner had submitted leave application with Medical Certificate after recovering, which was not considered. Absence was due to ill health and for taking treatment and rest. Leave was neither passed nor rejected. He failed to see that it would amount to absence, much less unauthorized absence. Ill-health was not denied or disputed nor genuineness of Medical Certificates disputed. Disease cannot be foreseen and hence question of submitting leave application in advance on Medical grounds cannot be insisted upon. In the charge sheet habitual unauthorized absence, misbehaviour or improper working was not there. There was no Show Cause Notice served before punishment. Non-acceptance of his resignation letter is arbitrary. Action of the Respondent lacks bonafide. Punishment is shockingly disproportionate amounting to factual and legal victimization and to unfair labour practice as well. Similar delinquents were imposed with minor punishment. Punishment is discriminatory as well. The worker has been suffering without employment after his removal. He is entitled to full pension and other terminal benefits.

4. Counter Statement averments briefly read as follows:

The petitioner requested for condonation of his mistakes and short comings and to exonerate him. Enquiry report was sent to him but could not be served since he was absent from duty at Tiruparamkundran Station, his residential address being not known the same was arranged to be exhibited by the Station Master duly in the Notice Board by way of compliance of service under the Rules. The penalty advice was also exhibited in the Notice Board duly on 25-08-2000 and further sent by RPAD and was received by him on 01-09-2001. Petitioner refusing to cross-examine witness stated that he satisfied with the answer of the witness in the enquiry. Proceedings were translated in Tamil and explained to the employee and he signed. Letter issued to last known address was returned endorsing "Door Locked". Three months thereafter the penalty was imposed. Appeal and Revision were rejected under speaking orders. He was appointed under the Railway in 1968 and he was a habitual absentee. His period of unauthorized absence extend from 08-04-1969 to 28-04-1969. From 25-03-1986 to 20-03-1986 covering 11 instances more particularly tabulated in the Claim Statement. Thus he was absent for more than 900 days during his entire service. His claim is after 7 years alleging unblemished service. He was engaged in sensitive and safety category post of Pointsman whose duty hours involve round the

clock causing inconvenience to other employees. Such a type of absenteeism demoralizes discipline and causes danger to lives and properties of Railway and Public. On a sympathetic consideration he was allowed compassionate allowance and some pension with bonus payable while in service. He is not entitled to any more relief. He was not willing to engage a defence helper. He was given opportunity to participate in every way. He was also granted extra-ordinary leave for a number of days for which period he was not entitled to salary. His unauthorized absence shows his non-dependence of the Railway for his subsistence. He is not fit to be retained in service. ID is to be dismissed.

5. Rejoinder Statement in a nutshell briefly read as follows:

That the dispute is barred by limitation is untenable. Enquiry Officer acted not only as Prosecutor but also with bias putting questions to the petitioner of the nature of cross-examination. Without serving in person the notice endorsement of refusal cannot be resorted to Past record of service was not put on notice to him. There was no charge of habitual absence leveled against him. It is against the Charge Memo. There was no allegation in the Charge Memo that rules regarding treatment in a Railway Hospital or with regard to obtaining of Medical Certificate is in violation of rules. Without opportunity to the First Party, Disciplinary Authority relied on various new and extraneous factors for the first time in the final orders against the First Party. Without notice it was held that petitioner was not dependent on his employment and that he has no intention to continue. It is also not supported by any material and is therefore a conjecture and surmise. His very application to regularize his absence would establish that he was interested to continue in service.

6. Points for consideration are:

- (i) Whether the punishment of removal from service and non-payment of full pension and other terminal benefits to the petitioner justified or not?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned petitioner is entitled?

7. Evidence consists the oral evidence of WW1 and Ex.W1 to Ex.W13 on the petitioner's side and the oral evidence of MW1 and Ex.M1 to Ex.M11 on the Respondent's side.

Points (i) & (ii)

8. Heard both sides and perused the written arguments filed on both sides together with the records, documents and evidence. Both sides keenly argued in terms of their respective pleadings. Reliance was also placed on behalf of the petitioner to the following decisions:

—In the decision of BIJLANI M. V. VS. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS (2006-II-LLJ-800) the Apex Court held that "17. Although the charges in a departmental

proceedings are not required to be proved like a criminal trial, i. e. beyond all reasonable doubts, we cannot lose sight of the fact that the Enquiry Officer performs a quasi-judicial function, who upon analyzing the documents must arrive at conclusion that there had been a preponderance of probability to prove the charges on the basis of materials on record. While doing so, he cannot take into consideration any irrelevant fact. He cannot shift the burden

In the decision of KSRTC VS. N. NAGENDRAPPA AND ANOTHER (1992-II-LLJ-168) High Court of Karnataka held "Any action taken against an individual, be it administrative or otherwise, must always be attended by fair play. The management cannot contend that the Labour court ought to have taken into account the bad track of the workman. Labour Court cannot be found fault with in not taking into account the bad track record unless the

ENGINEERS (P) LTD. VS III ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS AND ANOTHER (1997-I-LLJ-698) High Court of Madras held "Past record of service. Taken into account by management only for the purpose of imposing the extreme penalty of dismissal Order of punishment vitiated because no notice was given to the worker before taking into account the past record of service to the prejudice of the worker".

—In JAGDISH SINGH VS. PUNJAB ENGINEERING COLLEGE AND OTHERS (2009-III-LLJ-373) the Apex Court held that "The misconduct alleged would definitely amount to violation of discipline that is expected of an employee to maintain in the establishment, but may not fit into the category of gross violation of discipline. Taking the totality of the facts and circumstances of the case and having due regard to the unblemished record of the appellant and the reason for which he remained absent without obtaining permission, ends of justice would be met if the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority is modified to that of stoppage of two increments with cumulative effect".

obtaining of Medical Certificate. Without supporting material it was assumed that petitioner was not dependent on his employment and that he has no intention to continue in service, therefore the same falling into the realm of conjecture and surmise. His application to regularize his absence would establish his intention to continue in service. Without attempt at service in due and proper manner the service was reckoned as satisfactory compliance thereof. Non acceptance of his application under VRS is not for any reason assigned. Right from the enquiry initiated by the Charge Memo, the conduct of the enquiry, the manner thereof and the conclusion arrived at followed by the decision adopted against the petitioner to remove him from service discernibly all suffer from absence of fairness and it is full of infirmities rendering the same not valid and therefore vitiated. Needless to say the punishment is disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct committed. It is especially so when it is taken note of the fact that his legitimate request for VRS was turned down without any reason in which case, of the same finding acceptance, according to petitioner he would

have received his full pension and other superannuation benefits. The dicta of the decisions cited supra are applicable to the facts of this case. In any view of the matter the petitioner is entitled to the reliefs sought for. There need not be any hesitation to hold that the removal from service of the petitioner with the resultant non-payment of full pension and other terminal benefits to him is not justified. Hence he is to be given a paper reinstatement into service with continuity of service and all other attendant benefits from the date of removal to the date of his superannuation i.e. from 25-08-2001 to 25-08-2006, but without back wages, in which case the Compassionate Allowance and the nominal pension already disbursed to him shall be adjusted.

10. The reference is answered accordingly. (Dictated to the PA, transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 30th December, 2011)

A.N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : WW 1, Sri T. Paramasivam

For the 2nd Party/Management : MW1, Sri S. Sadasivam

Documents marked:

On the petitioner's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex. W1	25-02-2000	Charge Memo issued to the 1 st Party
Ex. W2	25-02-2000	Explanation to the Charge Memo
Ex. W3	30-07-2000	Enquiry notice
Ex. W4	08-07-2000	Petitioner's request for Voluntary Retirement
Ex. W5	23-12-2000	Enquiry Proceedings
Ex. W6	23-08-2001	Dismissal order
Ex. W7	23-09-2001	Order rejecting the appeal
Ex. W8	05-03-2001	Order rejecting the revision
Ex. W9		Mercy Petition submitted by the 1 st Party
Ex. W10	06/2007	2(A) Petition filed by the 1 st Party
Ex. W11		Remarks filed by the 2 nd Party
Ex. W12	29-02-2008	Failure report
Ex. W13	09-06-2009	Copy of the reference
On the Management's side		
Ex.No.	Date	Description
Ex. M1	20-03-2000	Standard form of charge sheet (SPS) issued by Divisional Operations Manager, Southern Railway, Madurai
Ex. M2	30-03-2000	Letter by Station Superintendent, Maniyach Junction affixing the SF5 in the notice board

Ex.M3	04-07-2000	Explanation given by the 1 st Party
Ex.M4	13-07-2000	Letter by Divisional Operations Manager appointing enquiry Officer (SF5)
Ex.M5	09-08-2000	Letter by Enquiry Officer to 1 st Party calling of nomination of Defence Helper
Ex.M6	23-12-2000	Enquiry Proceedings
	And	
	05-03-2001	
Ex.M7	11-05-2001	Letter to 1 st Party by DOM/Madurai enclosing Enquiry Report
Ex.M8	13-06-2001	Absent details of 1 st party from 2011-68 to 01-02-2001 as per Service Register
Ex.M9	14-06-2001	Returned cover containing Enquiry Report
Ex.M10	23-08-2001	Penalty Advice
Ex.M11	01-09-2001	Postal acknowledgement card signed by 1 st Party receiving the penalty advice.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 480.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार दी डाइरेक्टर, डाइरेक्ट्रेट ऑफ वीट रिसर्च, आई सी ए आर, करनाल के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 794/2के5, 795/2के5 ऑफ 2005 को प्रकाशित करती है जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-4201/139 और 137/2000-आई आर(डी यू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O.480.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 794/2K5, 795/2K5 of 2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to The Director, Directorate of Wheat Research, ICAR, Karnal and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[No. L-42012/139 & 137/2000-IR(DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II,
CHANDIGARH****PRESENT: SRI A.K. RASTOGI, Presiding Officer.****Case No. I.D. 794/2005**

Registered on 6-9-2005

Shri Raj Kumar, S/o Sh. Jiwan Dass, H.No.409, Gali No.3,
Hansi Road, Karnal.**And****Case No.ID. 795/2005 Registered on 6-9-2005**Sh. Rajinder S/o Sh. Ganesh Raj,
R/o Gadhra Mohalla, Ram Nagar, Karnal.**Claimants****Versus**The Director, Directorate of
Wheat Research, Karnal.**Respondent****APPEARANCES**

For the workman: Sh. Davinder Daryal.

For the Management: Sh. Ashok Chaudhary.

Award Passed on Dec. 09 2011

The Central Government vide Order, No.L-42012/139/2000/IR(DU) and No.L-42012/137/2000/IR(DU) both dated 29-8-2000 in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short Act) has referred following disputes for adjudication to this Tribunal.

ID No. 794/2005

“Whether the action of the management of Directorate of Wheat Research in terminating the services of Sh. Raj Kumar, Beldar w.e.f. 14-7-1999 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

ID No. 795/2005

“Whether the action of the management of Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal in terminating the services of Sh. Rajinder, Beldar w.e.f. 14-7-99 is just and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

As in both the IDs the same questions of fact and law are involved hence they are being adjudicated upon together.

According to the claim statements the workman Raj Kumar of ID No.794 of 2005 had been engaged in April 1994 and workman claimant Rajender in March 1992 as Baidar by the management. Their services were terminated

w.e.f. 14-7-1999. They have raised the industrial dispute by stating that their services were terminated without following the procedure prescribed under Section 25F of the Act, persons junior to them were retained in service in violation of Section 25G and fresh appointments after the termination of their services were made in violation of Section 25H of the Act. They have charged the management of adopting unfair labour practice and they alleged that the work against which they were working is still in existence. They have prayed for reinstatement with full back wages and continuous service.

The respondent contested the claims and denied to have engaged the claimants' workmen. According to the respondent the Directorate is getting the supply of contractual labour through the contractors only. It was further submitted that there is seasonal work in the Directorate and whenever the labour is required, it is engaged through the contractor. The violation of Section 25F, 25G and 25H of the Act and adoption of unfair labour practice has been denied.

In their replications the workmen denied that they worked in seasons only and were employed through contractors. Both the workmen claimants filed their affidavits and gave their statements in their respective cases while on behalf of Directorate, Jaspal Singh, Assistant Administrative Officer filed his affidavit and gave his statement.

On the applications of the workmen the Directorate produced copies of muster roll in both the cases. Regarding the other documents summoned by the workman the management's stand was that they are not in their possession. The Tribunal abstained from giving any further direction regarding these documents.

I have perused the record and heard the learned counsel for the parties.

The first question for consideration arising in these matters is whether the workmen are employees of the respondent and there is a relationship of employer and employee between the respondent and the workmen. The learned counsel for workmen argued that the management has not produced the relevant record and from the evidence of the workmen it is clear that they were the employees of the management

It may be seen that in their cross-examination both the workmen have stated that they had been appointed by the farm Manager, they worked throughout the year and Farm Manager used to mark their attendance. Raj Kumar in ID No.794/2005 has further stated that wages were paid to him at DC rates by the Farm Manager and not by the thekedar.

Management witness Jaspal Singh on the other hand stated in cross-examination that M/s. Sodhi Services and Detective Agency was the contractor who had supplied

the labour to the management. He stated that to his knowledge the same agency has provided the labour from March 92 to July 99 and the management was making payment of wages to the contractor. The management did not engage any labour directly during the period from 1992 to 1999. He denied that the workmen were engaged by the management directly and were paid wages by the management.

As per muster roll supplied by the management Raj Kumar of ID No. 794 of 2005 has worked on muster roll only one day in September 1995. While in ID No. 795 the name of the workman Rajender figures in the muster roll of March 1994, April 1994, May 1994 and September 1994. In ID No. 795/2005 the management in its reply (paper No. 29) to the application of the workman for summoning the record has stated that w.e.f. 20-4-1995 the whole contractual work was awarded to the contractor on the tender basis. On the basis of the muster rolls only this much can be said that workman Raj Kumar of ID No. 794/2005 had been engaged by the management in September 1995 only for one day and workman Rajinder of ID No. 795 of 2005 had been engaged by the management in March, April, May and September 1994. There is nothing on record to show that they served the management up to 14-7-1999 i.e. the date of their termination. Admittedly they had not been given any appointment letter nor any termination order, except their self-serving statements that they had been engaged by Farm Manager or wages had been paid by the latter there is no evidence to show their employment with the management. In R.N. Yellatti Vs. Assistant Executive Engineer 2006(1) RSJ 80, relied on by the learned counsel for the workman the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed in Para 15 that in cases of termination of services of daily waged earner, there will be no letter of appointment or termination. There will also be no receipt or proof of payment. Thus in most cases, the workman (claimant) can only call upon the employer to produce before the Court the nominal muster roll for the given period, the letter of appointment or termination, if any, the wage register, the attendance register etc. Drawing of adverse inference ultimately would depend thereafter on facts of each case. The Hon'ble Court summarized the legal position by stating that mere affidavits or self-serving statements made by the claimant workman will not suffice in the matter of discharge of the burden placed by law on the workman to prove that he had worked for 240 days in a given year and mere non-production of muster rolls per se without any plea of suppression by the claimant workman will not be the ground for the Tribunal to draw an adverse inference against the management.

From the law cited above it is thus clear that mere affidavits or self-serving statements of the claimant workman cannot be relied upon and there is no ground to draw adverse inference against the management. On the basis of the statement of workmen it cannot be held that

their existed a relationship of employer and employee between the Directorate and the workmen and the Directorate terminated the services of the workmen.

It is accordingly held that the workmen were not in the employment of the Directorate and their services were not terminated by the management hence the question of violation of Section 25F, 25G and 25H of the Act and adopting of unfair labour practice by the management: does not arise. The references are accordingly answered against the workmen. One copy of Award be placed on each of the record of ID No. 794 of 2005 and 795 of 2005 respectively, Two copies of the Award be sent to Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 481.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार मनेजमेंट आफ कलकत्ता, टेलीफोन, प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कोलकत्ता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10 ऑफ 1998) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.स. एल-40012/66/1996.-आई आर (डी यू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, 6th January 2012

S.O. 481.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.10 of 1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Kolkata as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Telephones and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[No. L-40012/66/1996-IR(DU)]

RAMESH SINGH Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
AT KOLKATA

REFERENCE NO. 10 OF 1998

PARTIES: EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE
MANAGEMENT OF CALCUTTA TELEPHONES

AND

THEIR WORKMEN.

PRESENT: Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of the Management Mr. T. Chowdhury, Ld. Advocate.

On behalf of the Workmen Mr. M.S. Dutta, Ld. Advocate with

State: West Bengal. Industry: Telephone.

Dated: 14th December, 2011.

AWARD

By Order No.L-40012/66/96-IR(DU) dated 02-03-1998 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of the management of Calcutta Telephone, Calcutta by terminating the services of Shri Bidhan Kumar Dutta w.e.f. 15-8-94 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. In his written statement of claim the workman has stated that he was appointed as a casual workman under the Calcutta Telephones on 26-11-1991 to do a perennial nature of job like those of permanent workmen of his category and was attached to S.D.O.(P): Calcutta Telephones, 36 Exchange, Ultadanga Sub-Division, 58 Raja Dinendra Street, Kolkata-700006 and he was working all through in full satisfaction of his superiors and he possessed a clean and meritorious record of service for about three years under the management. Subsequently, all on a sudden, the workman was verbally terminated from service with effect from 15-03-1994 without assigning any reason and also in contravention of the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Workman claimed that from the date of his appointment till his termination from service, he worked continuously and performed perennial nature of job and his such termination was actually a ‘retrenchment’ within the meaning of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the management Company failed to pay any retrenchment compensation and/or notice pay in lieu of notice, condition precedent of such retrenchment as provided in Section 25F of the said Act. The workman also claimed that since he completed more than 240 days of work preceding his retrenchment, the action of the management Company was invalid, inoperative and void. Failure to comply with the provision of Section 25F of the said Act rendered the retrenchment invalid, inoperative and void in the eye of law and the present workman is to be deemed to be in continuous service and is entitled to get reinstatement with all back wages. Workman also claimed that the management Company is also to pay the retrenchment compensation and/or one month’s wages in lieu of notice. The workman also claimed that in course of his doing work under the management, he had signed on the attendance register and wages to him were being paid on the basis of recorded attendance and through vouchers named ACG-17 where the workman was to sign for drawing his wages and thus attendance register and ACG-17 vouchers are in the custody of the concerned Sub-divisional Officer (Phones). The workman made several verbal and written representations to the management after

his such retrenchment without any action taken from the side of the management and so the industrial dispute was raised.

3. In their written statement of reply, the management of Calcutta Telephones initially by claiming sufferance of the reference with inherent defects has stated that since every engagement of casual mazdoor need not necessarily result in employment with the employer employee relation, challenging the maintainability of the present reference before this Tribunal. The management claimed the job of the workman was never perennial in nature and it was under a time-bound project namely, upgradation work of the relevant telephone exchange required for conversion from 35—Stronger Exchange to 50—Electronic Exchange for rendering service to the subscribers in which the workman was initially engaged in December, 1991 and not on 26-11-1991 as alleged and on completion of the said upgradation project work on 15-11-1992 he was disengaged. Management of the Calcutta Telephones gave a tabular form of the work done by the workman in every month from December, 1991 to November, 1992, with specific number of days in each month, and gave a total number of 158 days work during that period and claimed that he never worked for 240 days. In respect of the said time-bound project work in the style “upgradation work” by way of conversion, was to be completed by the time-frame stipulated by the Directorate of Telecommunication, New Delhi in enabling the electronic exchange rendering service to the subscribers and as the said work was completed on 15-11-1992 in view of such stipulation the service of the workman concerned was also discontinued and he was disengaged with effect from 15-11-1992. Management Company has stated that the workman concerned has never worked for 3 years as alleged. It is further claimed that since the disengagement of the workman concerned was effected after completion of the said project work of upgradation, his disengagement cannot be treated as retrenchment simpliciter attracting the statutory provision of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and also Chapter—VA of the said Act and that there was no violation of the provision of Section 25F of the said Act. Management also denied about signing on any attendance register or attendance sheet by the workman concerned for any working day he worked. Granting of temporary status and regularization of casual labourers/workers by Circular No. SAA-2035/Temporary Status/II dated 10-10-1994 was related to such workers who were engaged upto 22-06-1988 and so disengagement of the workman can never be called as bad in law unjustified or discriminatory and also in violation of the principles of natural justice, law and equity.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman has repeated the same story as stated in his written statement of claim and denied the statement made by the management in their written statement and concluded that submission in respect

of denying act on the part of the management, they are to prove their claims by producing attendance register, ACG-17 vouchers and other relevant documents in connection with the employment of this workman.

5. So, summarizing the contents of the respective parties' statement, it is found that the engagement of the workman concerned has not been denied by the management of Calcutta Telephones though the initial engagement date has been disputed as the management has claimed that he was engaged in December, 1991 and not from 26-11-1991 as claimed by the workman. In respect of date of termination also there is a dispute in between the parties over the date of such retrenchment or disengagement of the workman concerned as the workman has claimed that he was disengaged/retrenched with effect from 15-03-1994 while the management side claimed that the disengagement was effected with effect from 15-11-1992 and it was never for a period of three years.

6. The workman side in the present reference has pleaded that his termination was illegal since he was not served with a notice for termination or wages in lieu of notice and compensation as provided under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. By placing the said claim, workman side has put a definite case from his side that he worked for more than 240 days in a year previous to his date of termination or rather within 12 calendar months preceding the date of termination. On the other hand, the management side totally denied the said claim from the side of the workman about the number of days he worked and specifically claimed that during the engagement with the management, the workman concerned has not worked for more than 158 days in total taking together the number of days he worked in each month during the period of his engagement. The management side has further claimed that the engagement of the workman concerned was for a particular project work and his engagement automatically ceased after completion of the said project work for which no formal order of termination was needed. By placing this submission, management side has submitted that the mandatory provision of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has no application in the case of termination of the present workman in either of the grounds taken from the side of the management viz. completion of 240 days work in preceding 12 calendar months and the nature of his engagement.

7. Mr. Madhusudan Dutta, the Id. Advocate for the workman submitted by drawing my attention to the pleading of the workman and also to the oral statement of the workman concerned as a witness before this Tribunal that he has specifically claimed that he worked for more than 240 days and since the same was not controverted with by a specific denial from the side of the management, it may be treated as a concealed admission on the part of the management and thereby the claim by the workman of

having 240 working days in his credit as proved. Mr. Dutta has further submitted that by the said Act, workman side has completely undertaken the obligation of his burden to prove his claim and the onus was shifted upon the management to disprove the claim of the workman concerned that he did not work for 240 days and it was for a number of days less than that. In this respect Mr. Dutta submitted that since the management has not produced the attendance register and muster roll as claimed by the workman to have endorsed his signature thereon, the management has firstly failed to disprove the claim of the workman concerned that he worked for more than 240 days and thus by withholding the attendance register and muster roll, the adverse presumption should be drawn against the management thereby benefiting the claim of the workman concerned that he was terminated by illegal means.

8. Mr. Tapas Chowdhury, Id. Advocate for the management submitted that the management has specifically denied the claim of the workman about the number of days he worked and that the management has made specific description of the number of days worked in a tabular form in its written statement of reply and therefore it can be ascertained that the workman concerned worked for 158 days in total and not more than that. If by making statement in the pleading by way of controverting the claim of the workman about his doing 240 days work makes any sense then the management could prove that the qualifying or eligibility condition on the part of the workman concerned was properly dealt with from the side of the management. Further, Mr. Chowdhury referred to the bunch of vouchers produced from the side of the management which are Ext. M-02 series and therefrom it would be revealed that the workman concerned was paid with what amount on each month of his engagement under the management with description of number of days. It has also been submitted on behalf of the management that the number of days of work by the workman has also been controverted by the management as it has claimed that the workman concerned worked upto 15-11-1992 and not upto the year 1994 as claimed by the workman concerned and for that reason no question arises in respect of production of such payment voucher from the ending part of 1992 to the month of March, 1994.

9. Mr. Dutta further submitted that in respect of proving the fact of working for more than 240 days, the workman side has produced certain documents in the style of one application by the workman to the Divisional Engineer (Telephones), Ext. W-01 and another representation he made to Shri S.K. Roy, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kolkata, Ext. W-02 and in both the documents he has claimed that he worked for 240 days ending with his termination with effect from 15-03-1994 and none of these documents were denied by the management and thereby an admission having no

confrontation may be treated with an adverse impression upon the management as having failed to prove the said claim of the workman concerned.

10. It is fact that the management side has a specific averment in the present reference that in the case of the workers like the present workman, no specific attendance register was being maintained and so the question of production of such attendance register does not arise at all having no existence of it. In this context, management side referred to the oral statement of MW-01, Mr. Bhanu Chowdhury who has stated that no attendance register was maintained regarding this casual workman and he used to note down in the table calendar and on its basis the number of days for which a particular workman had worked was calculated. In this context, the workman side cross-examined this witness with regard to the attendance register and thereto this witness stated that there was no circular regarding maintaining or non-maintaining attendance register for casual workers and he again repeated his previous statement by saying that he used to note down the attendance of those 9 to 10 casual labourers in the table calendar, though he has stated that he had no information about the fate of those table calendars. This MW-01 was the creator of the vouchers (Ext. M-02 series), as he so stated during his cross-examination and those were done after consultation of the note of attendance in respect of the casual workers like the present workman made in the table calendar. So, it is found that no specific case was made out during cross-examination of this MW-01 from the side of the workman to show that he was not speaking truly and that he was trying to conceal something in respect of any attendance register regarding the present workman. Thus, the story of existence of attendance register has not been properly cleared and so production or non-production of such register makes no sense here. The claim from the side of the workman made by Mr. Dutta to draw an adverse presumption for suppressing the document cannot arise since the existence of any such attendance register and that too in the custody of the management has not been proved.

11. In respect of burden to prove the continuous service of 240 days, Mr. Dutta relied upon some decision reported in 2010 LAB. I.C. 1089 (SC) wherein the Hon'ble Court held that the appellant's claim that the respondent was a workman hired on daily wage basis. So it is obvious, as this court pointed out in the above case that he would have difficulty in having access to all the official documents, muster rolls etc. in connection with his service. He has come forward and deposed, so in our opinion the burden of prove shifts to employer/appellant that he did not complete 240 days of service in the required period to constitute continuous service. But, as discussed earlier, I think that the decision is not applicable here because in the said decision it was the observation of the Hon'ble Court that the management was having official documents,

muster roll etc. and in that case, the onus may be treated as shifted towards the management to disprove the claim of the workman concerned that he did not work for 240 days or more. In the present case, it has already been found that the management side through their witness making statement on oath before this Tribunal has claimed that no attendance register was maintained and that he prepared the vouchers in ACG-17 and those have been produced here. Naturally, no adverse presumption can be taken against the management in this regard.

12. Management side in this respect relied upon some decision reported in (2005) 5 S.C.C. 100 (Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore v. S. Mani & Others), (2006) 1 S.C.C. 479 (U.P. Brassware Corpn. Ltd. & Anr. v. Uday Narain Pandey), (2004) 8 S.C.C. 246 (M.P. Electricity Board v. Hariram) and (2004) 8 S.C.C. 195 (Municipal Corporation, Faridabad v. Siri Niwas) and relying thereupon the management has stated that in all these decisions the Hon'ble Apex Court held that filing of an affidavit is only the own statement of the workman in his favour and that cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence for any Court or Tribunal to come to the conclusion that the workman had in fact had worked for 240 days in a year and thereby the initial burden of proving 240 days work by the workman cannot be stated to have been complied with and that the failure to prove defence, also does not reverse or discharge plaintiff's burden to prove. Mr. Chowdhury further claimed by relying upon the said decision that drawing of adverse inference due to non-production of muster roll for a particular year in absence of the side pleading was wholly erroneous.

13. I have gone through the respective parties' evidence, both oral and documentary and fully convinced that the workman side could not prove that he worked for 240 days to claim a protection under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and to call his termination as illegal having no mandatory compliance on the part of the management in that regard. Mere claim in the pleading, giving oral evidence of the workman and also through some exhibited documents like representation to the superior officers of the management claiming to have worked for 240 days in a year, does not immunize the workman concerned with the proper proof of his claim of 240 days work in year.

14. In conclusion, after all the discussions made in the earlier paragraphs, I am of the opinion that the workman concerned has failed to prove that he worked for 240 days and rather from the vouchers produced from the side of the management it is found that he has worked much less than that and for that reason the termination of the workman concerned cannot be held as illegal and unjustified though the management has never claimed that the workman concerned was never terminated but his engagement was treated as ceased on completion of the

project work for which he was engaged. So, the workman concerned is not entitled to any relief as prayed.

An Award is passed accordingly.

Dated, Kolkata, The 14th December, 2011.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR,
Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 482.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार 1. प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर, इतालियन थाई डेवलपमेंट का. लि. मंडी, 2. प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर, एम एस आईटीडी सीमेन्टेशन इंडिया लि. सुन्दर नगर, मंडी प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 143, 144, 145, 146/2 के 11 ऑफ 2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल-42012/245, 243, 246 और 244/2010 आई आर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 482.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 143, 144, 145, 146/2K 11 of 2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court No. II Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between Project Manager, Italian Thai Development Co. Ltd. Sundernagar, Mandi and Project manager, M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd. Sundernagar Mandi, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012

[No. L-42012/245, 243, 246, 244 2010-IR(DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESENT: SHRI A.K. RASTOGI,

PRESIDING OFFICER.

1. Case No. 143/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011

Sh. Mast Ram S/o Sh. Sanju Ram, Village Balahar, PO Kotil, Tehsil Kotil, Mandi.

2. ID No. 144/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011

Sh. Roop Lal S/o Sh. Bela Ram, Village Slapper, PO Sudhan, Tehsil Sundernagar, Mandi.

3. ID No. 145/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011

Sh. Suresh Kumar S/o Sh. Nuratu Ram, Village Daber, PO Rani Kotla, Tehsil Sadar, Bilaspur.

4. ID No. 146/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011

Sh. Bidhi Chand S/o Sh. Shankar Das, Village Thour and PO Narehi, Tehsil Sharkaraghat, Mandi (HP).

...Applicants

VERSUS

1. Proj. Manager, Italian Thai Development Co. Ltd., Kol Dam Hydra Electric Power Project, Village Kayam, PO Slapper, Tehsil. Sundernagar, Mandi.

2. The Project Manager, M/s ITD Cementation India Ltd., Kol Dam Hydra Electric Power Project, Village Kayam, PO Slapper, Tehsil. Sundernagar, Mandi.

...Respondents

APPEARANCES

For the workman None

For the Management Sh. Shamsher Singh for respondent No.1 Sh. Neeraj Srivastava for respondent No.1

Award Passed on December, 14, 2011

Vide Order No.L-42012/245/2010 IR(DU), L-42012/243/2010 IR(DU), L-42012/246/2010 (IR(DU)), L-42012/244/2010 IR(DU) all dated 31-3-2011 the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short Act) has referred the aforesaid industrial disputes for adjudication to this Tribunal.

The common question of fact and law involved in these cases is :-

Whether the action of the management of M/s ITD Cementation Ltd., in terminating the services of the aforesaid workman is legal and justified? To what relief the workmen are entitled to?

After receiving the references the notices were issued to the parties. The respondents put in their appearance but the workmen did not turn up and file his claim statement despite notices sent to him on 18-5-2011 and by registered post on 14-6-2011. Notices not received back undelivered. Hence, service was presumed on workmen. On account of failure of workmen in filing their claim statements a 'No Dispute Award' is passed in ID No.143/2011, 144/2011, 145/2011 and 146/2011 aforesaid. A copy of the award be placed on record of related IDs each. Let two copy of the Award be sent to Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 483.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार डिब्रीज सेंट्रली, वेस्टर्न रेलवे, कोटा प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण कोटा के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 18/99) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42011/27/2008-आई आर(डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 483.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 8/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kota as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the Divisional Secretary, Western Railway Kota, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[F.No. L-42011/27/2008-IR(DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

न्यायाधीश औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण, कोटा/
केंद्रीय कोटा, राजस्थान

पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र पगारिया,
आर. एच. जे. एस.

निर्देश प्रकरण क्रमांक : ओ. न्या./केंद्रीय-1/2009

दिनांक स्थापित: 7-1-2009

प्रसंग: भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के आदेश
सं. एल-29012/2/1993-आईआर (एम) पार्ट दिनांक
20/11/08

निर्देश/विवाद अन्तर्गत धारा 10(1)(घ) औद्योगिक विवाद
अधिनियम, 1947

मध्य

धनराज सिंह पुत्र श्री गोवर्धन सिंह द्वारा क्षेत्रीय मंत्री, हिन्द
मजदूर सभा, बंगाली कालोनी, छावनी, कोटा।

... प्रार्थी श्रमिक

एवं

प्रबन्धक, एसोसियेटेड स्टोन इण्डस्ट्रीज, रामगंज मण्डी जिला
कोटा

... अप्रार्थी नियोजक

उपस्थित

प्रार्थी श्रमिक की ओर से प्रतिनिधि : श्री एन. के. तिवारी

अप्रार्थी नियोजक की ओर से प्रतिनिधि : श्री वी. के. जैन

अधिनिर्णय दिनांक 22-11-2011

अधिनिर्णय

भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के उक्त प्रसांगिक अधिसूचना/आदेश दि. 20-11-08 के जरिये निम्न निर्देश/विवाद, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (जिसे तदुपरान्त "अधिनियम" से सम्बोधित किया जाएगा) की धारा 10(1)(घ) के अन्तर्गत इस न्यायाधिकरण को अधिनिर्णयार्थ सम्प्रेषित किया गया है:—

"Whether the action of the management of Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Ltd., Ramganjmandi in terminating the services of Shri Dhan Raj Singh w.e.f. 16-8-1991 is just and legal? What relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. निर्देश/विवाद, न्यायाधिकरण में प्राप्त होने पर पंजीबद्ध उपरान्त पक्षकारों को सूचना/नोटिस विधिवत जारी कर अवगत करवाया गया।

3. प्रकरण आज वास्ते पेश होने क्लेम स्टेटमेंट प्रार्थी नियत था, किन्तु ना तो स्वयं प्रार्थी उपस्थित आया एवं ना ही उसकी ओर से क्लेम स्टेटमेंट पेश किया गया। आदेशिकाओं के अवलोकन से प्रकट होता है कि प्रकरण दि. 12-1-09 को दर्ज रजिस्टर हुआ तब से लेकर अब तक पर्याप्त से भी अत्यधिक अवधि के अवसर प्रार्थी को इस प्रयोजन हेतु मिल चुके हैं तो भी वह अपना क्लेम स्टेटमेंट पेश करने में विफल रहा है, अर्थात् लगभग पौने दो वर्ष की समया विधि में भी प्रार्थी अपना क्लेम स्टेटमेंट पेश नहीं कर सका, जबकि नियमानुसार निर्देश (रेफ्रेन्स) प्राप्त होने की प्रथम सुनवाई तिथि जो नियत की जाती है, उसके 15 दिवस के अन्दर प्रार्थी को अपना क्लेम स्टेटमेंट पेश करना होता है। आज प्रार्थी की ओर से उपस्थित प्रतिनिधि ने भी प्रार्थी की ओर से क्लेम स्टेटमेंट पेश नहीं किये जाने बाबत कोई कारण प्रकट नहीं किया। इन परिस्थितियों में अब और अवसर दिये जाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं होने से प्रार्थी का क्लेम स्टेटमेंट पेश किये जाने का अधि कार बन्द किया गया। चूँकि प्रार्थी श्रमिक की ओर से जब क्लेम स्टेटमेंट ही पेश नहीं हुआ है तो फिर वह किसी प्रकार का कोई अनुतोष भी प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं बनता है।

परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली द्वारा सम्प्रेषित निर्देश सं. एल-29012/2/1993-आईआर (एम) पार्ट दि. 20-11-08 के सम्बन्ध में प्रार्थी श्रमिक धनराज सिंह द्वारा क्लेम स्टेटमेंट पेश नहीं किये जाने से वह किसी प्रकार का कोई अनुतोष प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है जो इसी अनुरूप उत्तरित किया जाता है।

प्रकाश चन्द्र पगारिया, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 484.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार जनरल सेक्रेटरी (एनएए/आरएम) प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण हैदराबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 26/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. स. एल-42011/2/2011-आई आर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 484.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 26/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Hyderabad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of General Secretary (NAARM) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012

[F.No. L-42011/2/2011-IR(DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT
AT HYDERABAD**

**PRESENT : SHRI VED PRAKASH GAUR,
Presiding Officer**

Dated the 28th day of November, 2011

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 26/2011**Between :**

Shri P. Venkat Reddy,

General Secretary,

National Academy of Agricultural Research Management
(NAARM) Temporary Status Workers Union,
Ranjendranagar, Hyderabad.

...Petitioner

AND

The Director,

National Academy of Agricultural Research Management,
Rajendranagar, Hyderabad R.R. District.

....Respondent

Appearances :

For the Petitioner : Representative of the Union

For the Respondent : Representative of Management

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its order No. L-42011/2/2011-IR(DU) dated 11-5-2011 referred the following dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 for adjudication to this Tribunal between the management of National Academy of Agricultural Research Management and their workmen. The reference is,

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of National Academy of Agricultural Research Management, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad in not implementing the 12(3) Settlement signed on 30-4-2011 before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Hyderabad under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is legal and justified? What relief the workmen are entitled to?”

The reference is numbered in this Tribunal as I.D. No. 26/2011 and notices were issued to the parties.

2. On the date of appearance i.e., 28-11-2011, both parties called present. The representative of the Petitioner's General Secretary of the Union filed memo to close the matter as they have approached Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal, Hyderabad. In view of the memo the reference is answered in negative, hence, 'Nil Award' is passed accordingly.

Award passed accordingly. Transmit.

(Dictated to Smt. Phani Gowri, Personal Assistant transcribed by her and corrected by me on this the 28th day of November, 2011.

VED PRAKASH GAUR, Presiding Officer

Appendix of evidence

Witnesses examined

Witnesses examined for the

for the Petitioner

Respondent

Nil

Nil

Documents marked for the Petitioner

Nil

Documents marked for the Respondent

Nil

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का. आ. 485.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केंद्रीय सरकार दी डाक्टोरेट, डाक्टोरेट ऑफ वीट रिसर्च, आई सी ए आर, करनाल प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 169/21 के 5 ऑफ 2005 को प्रकाशित करती है जो केंद्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42012/136/2000-आई आर डी.यू.]

रमेश सिंह डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 485.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 169/2K5 of 2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to The Director, Directorate of Wheat Research, ICAR, Karnal and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[F.No. L-42012/136/2000-IR(DU)]

RAMES SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH

PRESENT : SRIA. K. RASTOGI, Presiding Officer.

Case No. I. D. 169/2005

Registered on 1-8-2005

Shri Garib Dass S/o Sh. Kishan Lal R/o Chhoti Mangalpur, Teh. & Distt. Karnal.

... Petitioner

VERSUS

The Director, Directorate of Wheat Research, ICAR, Karnal.
Respondent

APPEARANCES :

For the workman : Sh. Devinder Daryal.

For the Management : Sh. Ashok Chaudhary.

AWARD

Passed on Dec. 09, 2011

Vide Order No. L-42012/136/2000-IR(DU) Dated 4-1-2002, the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (in short Act) has referred following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal.

"Whether the action of the management of Directorate of Wheat Research, Karnal in terminating the services of Sh. Garib Dass on 30-9-1990 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

Workman has raised an industrial dispute by stating that Indian Agricultural Research Institute has one of its Regional Station at Karnal in Haryana. The workman joined the Regional Station as casual labour on daily wages on 1-11-1987 on oral orders. He worked up to 30-9-1990 and thereafter he was not allowed to join the duties. No termination letter was issued to him and he was not paid any retrenchment compensation and issued one month's notice or paid one month's wages in lieu of notice and thus, his services were terminated without following the procedure provided in Section 25F of the Act. Number of junior persons were retained in service and fresh appointments were also made after the termination of the services of the workman in violation of Section 25G and 25H of the Act. He has challenged his termination on the ground of unfair labour practice also. The relief clause is conspicuously missing in the claim statement.

The claim was contested by the management and it was stated that according to the claim statement itself the

workman had been engaged in IARI Regional Station. Workman had worked as a daily wager in the Barley Project run by IARI and project came to an end in 1990. The services of the workman were dispensed with due to closure and non-availability of work at IARI, Regional Station. In Directorate of Wheat Research (DWR) fresh appointments were made through the Employment Exchange after following the proper procedure. The claim is not maintainable against DWR as all the responsibilities of the Barley Project had not been merged in DWR. The workman did not complete 240 days work in a calendar year preceding his termination and therefore there is no violation of Section 25F of the Act. No junior to workman was employed and as the fresh appointments were made after following the proper procedure there is no violation of Section 25G or 25H of the Act. No unfair labour practice is involved in the case and the claim of the workman is liable to be dismissed.

In this matter following issues arise for consideration:—

1. Whether the workman is an employee of the respondent-management i.e. the Directorate of Wheat Research ICAR, Karnal and his services were terminated by the respondent-management?

2. Whether the termination of the services of the workman is bad for non-compliance of Section 25F, 25G and 25H of the Act and whether the respondent-management is guilty of adopting unfair labour practice?

3. To what relief, if any, is the workman entitled?

In support of his case the workman filed his affidavit and gave his statement. While on behalf of management-respondent two affidavits MW1 and MW1/1 of Ashok Malik Administrative Officer DWR were filed and his statement was recorded.

I have perused the evidence on record and heard the learned counsel for the parties. My findings on the various issues are as follows:—

Issue No. 1

As it is clear from the claim statement itself the workman had been engaged as casual worker on daily wages at Regional Station, Karnal of IARI. He has nowhere alleged that the said institute was merged with the respondent institute DWR but the employees of the former institute were absorbed in the latter.

Respondent management has taken the plea that the claim is not maintainable against it as it came into existence on 1-9-1990 and only the research and development activities of the Barley Project had been merged with it. MW1 in his affidavit MW1/1 has stated that the workman was not engaged by respondent Directorate during the period from 1-11-1987 to 1990. The DWR came into existence on 1-4-1991 and in the Directorate there is seasonal work only and when the labour is required the same is supplied by the contractor

on demand. The Directorate does not engage any labour at its own level. In his cross-examination he has further stated that the workman was engaged on contractual basis in the Barley Project run by IARI and on the closure of the project the workman was disengaged. There was no written contract and the workman had been engaged for seasonal work in routine. From the above going discussion it is thus clear that the workman has failed in proving the relationship of employer and employee between DWR and himself. On the other hand the evidence of the respondent shows that the workman is not an employee of DWR. The question of the termination of his services by DWR does not arise. Issue No.1 is accordingly decided against the workman.

Issue No. 2

As it has been held that the workman was not the employee of the respondent-management the violation of Section 25F, 25G and 25H of the Act and adoption of unfair labour practice by management does not arise. Issue No. 2 is also decided against the workman

Issue No. 3

From the above going discussion it is clear that the workman is not entitled to any relief. The reference is answered against the workman. Let two copies of the Award be sent to Central Government for further necessary action.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer,

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

क्र.आ. 486.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैनेजमेंट ऑफ कालकत्ता टेलीफोन्स के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 21 का. 1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/159/1998-आईआर (डी यू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 486.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 21 of 1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Telephones and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012

[F. No. L-40012/159/1998-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 21 of 1998

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of
Telecom
AND
Their workmen

Present : Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar,
Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE :

On behalf of the : Mr. T. Chowdhury, Ld. Advocate.
Management

On behalf of the ; Mr. G.C. Chakraborty, Ld.
Workmen Advocate.

State: West Bengal

Industry: Telecom

Dated: 15th December, 2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-40012/159/96-IR(DU) dated 16-6-1998 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Calcutta Telephones, Calcutta in terminating the services of Shri Supravat Dutta w.e.f. 16-7-94 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The workman's case in his written statement of claim is that he was appointed by the management of Telecom with effect from 7-3-1988 as a casual labour against a permanent vacancy for doing various kinds of jobs assigned to him. He was initially appointed under P.I.O./ Genl./Nat 11, Bhupen Bose Avenue, Kolkata and was paid through ACG-17 vouchers like other casual labourers. The service of the workman was utilized by various departments of Calcutta Telephones from time to time. The workman was also utilized to work subsequently under various S.D.O.Ps. Calcutta Telephones used to maintain attendance of the concerned workman and on its basis the payments were made to him. He also worked under C.A.O./North from 1-2-1993 to 31-7-1993 as casual labour and also in the office of the General Manager, North Office at T.B.Z. Building, 10th Floor from 1-8-1993 and 15-7-1994. The workman was issued with a service certificate dated 1-8-1990 by Shri P.K. Das, J.T.D.(Genl.)/ M/s., Calcutta Telephones, 11, Bhupen Bose Avenue, Kolkata-700004. The service of the workman was suddenly terminated by the Calcutta Telephones with effect from 16-7-1994 without assigning any reason after more than 6

years of continuous service and he has worked for more than 240 days preceding the date of termination. Workman made several representations against his termination and prayed for his reinstatement but, though verbal assurances were given to him, no action was actually followed from his employer. The workman claimed his termination as retrenchment without compliance of mandatory obligation by the Calcutta Telephones even though he worked for more than 240 days preceding his termination and so by claiming his reinstatement with back wages, the workman has raised this industrial dispute.

3. The management in its written statement, has initially claimed non-maintainability of the present reference on the ground of non-existence of employer-employee relation on the plea that every engagement of casual mazdoor need not necessarily result in employment. The management has denied the claim of the workman that he was appointed with effect from 7-3-1988 and claimed that he was engaged in July, 1988 under the J.T.O./Genl./MIS. as part-time casual labour and worked for 20 days in July, 1988, for 21 days in August, 1988 and was paid on ACG-17 separately and the job of the workman was never perennial in nature. Management also denied the claim of the workman that he worked under various S.D.O.s. from August, 1988 to January, 1992 and was paid through ACG-17 vouchers. It is claimed that he was never engaged during that period. He was engaged as a Coolie and was paid with coolie, charges on 22-2-1993, 2-3-1993, 3-3-1993, 4-3-1993, 5-7-1993, 26-7-1993 and 30-7-1993 and also worked for 24 days in the month of February, 1993 and March, 1993 and for 20 days each in the months of May, June and July, 1993 as casual labour and he never worked continuously during the period 1-3-1993 to 31-7-1993 as casual labour. The management has given the period of work done by the workman from 1-8-1993 to 15-7-1994 in Tabular form and showed a total number of 220 days of work done by the workman concerned during the engagement period under the management. The management has also denied the legal authority of Shri P.K. Das, J.T.O.(Genl.)/MIS to issue any certificate as referred by the workman. The casual engagement of the workman ended on the expiry of the need for such engagement. The management claimed that the workman never completed 240 days work preceding the date of his disengagement and that the claims made by him are all unsustainable and not maintainable.

4. Though initially the workman side pursued with the act of adducing evidence and completed its obligation to produce evidence on his behalf, when the matter was fixed for hearing argument, the workman side never turned up. The learned lawyer representing him, Mr. G.C. Chakraborty expressed his helplessness having no contact with the workman for a pretty long time and also expressed his inability to proceed with the case having no instruction from the workman. However, the argument on behalf of

the management was heard and the matter was deferred for preparation of Award.

5. As the recorded oral evidence and documentary evidence from the side of the workman are in the record, this Tribunal has no difficulty to proceed with the preparation of the Award in view of the evidence adduced from his side. It is found from the record that the workman side produced only one witness through the workman himself and also got some documents exhibited as W-01 series.

6. In view of the obligation to prove his claim for having protection under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a workman is to prove that he has worked for 240 days within one year or 12 calendar months as so provided under Section 25F of the said Act. The initial burden to prove such a period of work is upon the workman himself and in the present reference it is to be seen whether the workman was able to undertake such burden.

7. The workman Supravat Dutta, in course of his deposition as WW-01 has stated that he was serving in the Telecom Department at 11, Bhupen Bose Avenue from 7-3-1988 and worked for one year as a Peon and he was appointed in the absence of some other employees. He used to work whenever he was asked to do so and in such a way he worked till 15-7-1994. He further stated that he used to receive salary on the basis of bill and produced certificates granted by Mr. P.K. Das, Mr. B.N. Das and Mr. A.K. Das and those certificates he proved as Exts. W-1, W-1/1 and W-1/2. In Ext. W-1, a certificate alleged to have been issued by Mr. P.K. Das shows that the workman Supravat Dutta worked as a casual labour during the period from 4-4-1988 to 21-7-1988 and was paid under ACG-17. Ext. W-1/1 is another certificate issued by Mr. B.N. Das also shows that the workman worked in the Office of the Area Manager (N) from 21-7-1988 to 31-7-1988 and 1-8-1988 to 31-8-1988 (21 days) and was paid through ACG-17. Ext. W-1/2 is another certificate issued by Mr. A.K. Das in favour of the workman that he worked as a daily-rated casual worker in the Telephone Revenue Accounts Office (North) during the period 1-2-1993 to 31-7-1993 and was paid under ACG-17 through A.C. Cash Accounts Receipts. But, unfortunately none of these certificates specifically states for how many days he worked during that period though in Ext. W-1/1 once he was certified to have worked for 21 days. Rather, Ext. W-1/1 shows that he worked only for 31 days in total. The workman himself has stated that he used to work under the management whenever he was asked to do so and accordingly he used to receive his salary on the basis of bill. But, no payment slip or bill is forthcoming to show for how many days' work the workman concerned was paid with his wages on daily wages basis. Rather, no picture is coming out to show that the workman concerned worked for how many days during his period of engagement under the management.

8. On the other hand, the management side has claimed that the workman concerned worked only for 220 days during the entire period of his engagement with the management from time to time and he never worked continuously as his service was obtained as and when required. The grantors of certificates as claimed by the workman concerned are Mr. Biswanath Das (B.N. Das) and Prasanta Kumar Das (P.K. Das) and Mr. B.N. Das claimed that he did not work under him and after 31st August, 1988 the workman did not continue to work of his own though he worked under the Calcutta Telephones in the year 1993 in the Office of the General Manager (North) as casual labour. Mr. P.K. Das as MW-02 has stated that the workman concerned worked under him sometimes as part-time casual labour and he granted the certificate on request of the workman though he could not say till when this workman had worked and also stated that period of his work could be ascertained from the documents like BT-41, ACE-2 account and ACG-17 vouchers and he categorically stated that from the documents he has gathered that the workman had worked for 220 days in all. In cross-examination he has stated that the workman concerned worked under him for about 80 days from July, 1993 to December, 1993 and he admitted that he made some wrong statement in the certificate granted by him (Ext. W-1) deliberately as he verified the period from the records of the office. One Mr. Sudip Chandra Halder came to depose as MW-03 and he has produced volumes of ACE-2 accounts which were marked Ext. M-4 series. On verification of the said series of documents it is found that the workman concerned has never worked for the qualifying number of days of 240 days.

9. In view of the discussions made above, I am of the view that the requirement by the workman to prove the eligibility point to get protection under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 he is to show that he worked for 240 days in one calendar year or 12 calendar months prior to his date of termination and thus the management has no liability to comply with the mandatory provision of Section 25F of the said Act to issue notice, wage in lieu of notice and compensation and the termination or disengagement of the workman concerned, which has been claimed by the management as completion of the type of work for which he was engaged cannot be called as illegal since the requirement to get such protection under Section 25F of the said Act never arose in the case of the workman concerned. So, the workman is not entitled to any relief as prayed for.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer
Dated, Kolkata,
The 15th December, 2011.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 487.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैनेजमेंट

ऑफ कोलकता टेलीफोन्स के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11 ऑफ 1998) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/98/1996-आईआर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 487.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 11 of 1998) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Telephones and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[F.No.L-40012/98/1996-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 11 of 1998

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Calcutta Telephones

AND

Their workmen.

Present : Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar,
Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the : Mr. T. Chowdhury, I.d. Advocate.
Management

On behalf of the : Mr. M. S. Dutta, I.d.
Workmen Advocate.

State: West Bengal. Industry: Telephones

Dated: 14th December, 2011.

AWARD

By Order No.L-40012/98/96-IR(DU) dated 9-3-1998 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of Calcutta Telephones, Calcutta in terminating the services of Shri Guranga Ghosh is justified and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. In his written statement of claim the workman has stated that he was appointed as a casual workman under the Calcutta Telephones on 26-11-1991 to do a perennial nature of job like those of permanent workmen of his category and was attached to S.D.O.(P), Calcutta Telephones 36 - Exchange, Ultadanga Sub-division 58, Raja Dinendra Street, Kolkata-700006 and he was working all through in full satisfaction of his superiors and he possessed a clean and meritorious record of service for about three years under the management. Subsequently, all on a sudden, the workman was verbally terminated from service with effect from 6-4-1994 without assigning any reason and also in contravention of the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Workman claimed that from the date of his appointment till his termination from Service, he worked continuously and performed perennial nature of job and his such termination was actually a 'retrenchment' within the meaning of Section 2(oo) the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the management Company failed to pay any retrenchment compensation and/or notice pay in lieu of notice, condition precedent of such retrenchment as provided in Section 25F of the said Act. The workman also claimed that since he completed more than 240 days of work preceding his retrenchment, the action of the management Company was invalid, inoperative and void. Failure to comply with the provision of Section 25F of the said Act rendered the retrenchment invalid, inoperative and void in the eye of law and the present workman is to be deemed to be in continuous service and is entitled to get reinstatement with full back wages. Workman also claimed that the management Company is also to pay the retrenchment compensation and/or one month's wage in lieu of notice. The workman also claimed that in course of his doing work under the management, he had signed on the attendance register and wages to him were being paid on the basis of recorded attendance and through vouchers named ACG-17 where the workman was to sign for drawing his wages and thus attendance register and ACG-17 vouchers are in the custody of the concerned Sub-divisional Office (Phones). The workman made several verbal and written representation to the management after his such retrenchment without any action taken from the side of the management and so the industrial dispute was raised.

3. In their written statement of reply, the management of Calcutta Telephones initially by claiming sufferance of the reference with inherent defects, has stated that since every engagement of casual mazdoor need not necessarily result in employment with the employer-employee relation, challenging the maintainability of the present reference before this Tribunal. The management claimed the job of the workman was never perennial in nature and it was under a time-bound project, namely upgradation work of the relevant Telephone Exchange required for conversion from 35-Strawger Exchange to 50-Electronic Exchange for

rendering service to the subscribers in which the workman was initially engaged 9-12-1991 and not on 26-11-1991 as alleged and on completion of the said upgradation project work on 15-11-1992 he was disengaged. Management of the Calcutta Telephones gave a tabular form of the work done by the workman in every month from December 1991 to November 1992, with specific number of days in each month, and gave a total number of 168 days work during that period and claimed that he never worked for 240 days. In respect of the said time-bound project work in the style "upgradation work" by way of conversion, was to be completed by the time frame stipulated by the Directorate of Telecommunication, New Delhi in enabling the Electronic Exchange rendering service to the subscribers and as the said work was completed on 15-11-1992 in view of such stipulation, the service of the workman concerned was also discontinued and he was disengaged with effect from 15-11-1992. Management Company has stated that the workman concerned has never worked for 3 years as alleged. It is further claimed that since the disengagement of the workman concerned was effected after completion of the said project work of upgradation, his disengagement cannot be treated as retrenchment simpliciter attracting the statutory provision of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and also Chapter - VA of the said Act and that there was no violation of the provision of Section 25F of the said Act. Management also denied about signing on any attendance register or attendance sheet by the workman concerned for any working day he worked. Granting of temporary status and regularization of casual labourers/workers by Circular No. SAA-2035/Temporary Status/II dated 10-10-1994 was related to such workers who were engaged upto 22-06-1988 and so disengagement of the workman can never be called as bad in law unjustified or discriminatory and also in violation of the principles of natural justice, law and equity.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman has repeated the same story as stated in his written statement of claim and denied the statement made by the management in their written statement and concluded that submission in respect of denying act on the part of the management, they are to prove their claims by producing attendance register, ACG-17 vouchers and other relevant documents in connection with the employment of this workman.

5. So, summarizing the contents of the respective parties statement, it is found that the engagement of the workman concerned has not been denied by the management of Calcutta Telephones though the initial engagement date has been disputed as the management has claimed that he was engaged 9-12-1991 and not from 26-11-1991 as claimed by the workman. In respect of date of termination also there is a dispute in between the parties over the date of such retrenchment or disengagement of the workman concerned as the workman has claimed that

he was disengaged/retrenched with effect from 6-4-1994 while the management side claimed that the disengagement was effected with effect from 15-11-1992 and it was never for a period of three years.

6. The workman side in the present reference has pleaded that his termination was illegal since he was not served with a notice for termination or wages in lieu of notice and compensation as provided under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. By placing the said claim, workman side has put a definite case from his side that he worked for more than 240 days in a year previous to his date of termination or rather within 12 calendar months preceding the date of termination. On the other hand, the management side totally denied the said claim from the side of the workman about the number of days he worked and specifically claimed that during the engagement with the management, the workman concerned has not worked for more than 158 days in total taking together the number of days he worked in each month during the period of his engagement. The management side has further claimed that the engagement of the workman concerned was for a particular project work and his engagement automatically ceased after completion of the said project work for which no formal order of termination was needed. By placing this submission, management side has submitted that the mandatory provision of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has no application in the case of termination of the present workman in either of the grounds taken from the side of the management viz. completion of 240 days work in preceding 12 calendar months and the nature of his engagement.

7. Mr. Madhusudan Dutta, the Ld. Advocate for the workman submitted by drawing my attention to the pleading of the workman and also to the oral statement of the workman concerned as a witness before this Tribunal that he has specifically claimed that he worked for more than 240 days and since the same was not controverted with by a specific denial from the side of the management. It may be treated as a concealed admission on the part of the management and thereby the claim by the workman of having 240 working days in his credit as proved Mr. Dutta has further submitted that by said Act, workman side has completely undertaken the obligation of his burden to prove his claim and the onus was shifted upon the management to disprove the claim of the workman concerned that he did not work for 240 days and it was for a number of days less than that. In this respect Mr. Dutta submitted that since the management has not produced the attendance register and muster roll as claimed by the workman to have endorsed his signature thereon, the management has firstly failed to disprove the claim of the workman concerned that he worked for more than 240 days and thus by withholding the attendance register and muster roll, the adverse presumption should be drawn

against the management thereby benefiting the claim of the workman concerned that he was terminated by illegal means.

8. Mr. Tapas Chowdhury, Ld. Advocate for the management submitted that the management has specifically denied the claim of the workman about the number of days he worked and that the management has made specific description of the number of days worked in a tabular form in its written statement of reply and therefrom it can be ascertained that the workman concerned worked for 168 days in total and not more than that. If by making statement in the pleading by way of controverting the claim of the workman about his doing 240 days work makes any sense then the management could prove that the qualifying or eligibility condition on the part of the workman concerned was properly dealt with from the side of the management. Further, Mr. Chowdhury referred to the bunch of vouchers produced from the side of the management which are Ext. M-02 series and therefrom it would be revealed that the workman concerned was paid with what amount on each month of his engagement under the management with description of number of days. It has also been submitted on behalf of the management that the number of days of work by the workman has also been controverted by the management as it has claimed that the workman concerned worked upto 15-11-1992 and not upto the year 1994 as claimed by the workman concerned and for that reason no question arises in respect of production of such payment voucher from the ending part of 1992 to the month of March, 1994.

9. Mr. Dutta further submitted that in respect of proving the fact of working for more than 240 days, the workman side has produced certain documents in the style of one application by the workman to the Divisional Engineer (Telephones), Ext. W-01 and another representation he made to Shri S.K. Roy, Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Kolkata, Ext. W-02 and in both the documents he has claimed that he worked for 240 days ending with his termination with effect from 15-3-1994 and none of these documents were denied by the management and thereby an admission having no confrontation may be treated with an adverse impression upon the management as having failed to prove the said claim of the workman concerned.

10. It is fact that the management side has a specific averment in the present reference that in the case of the workers like the present workman, no specific attendance register was being maintained and so the question of production of such attendance register does not arise at all having no existence of it. In this context, management side referred to the oral statement of MW-01, Mr. Bhanu Chowdhury who has stated that no attendance register was maintained regarding this casual workman and he used to note down in the table calendar and on its basis the

number of days for which a particular workman had worked was calculated. In this context, the workman side cross-examined this witness with regard to the attendance register and thereto this witness stated that there was no circular regarding maintaining or non-maintaining attendance register for casual workers and he again repeated his previous statement by saying that he used to note down the attendance of those 9 to 10 casual labourers in the table calendar. Though he has stated that he had no information about the fate of those table calendars. This MW-01 was the creator of the vouchers (Ext. M-01 series), as he so stated during his cross-examination and those were done after consultation of the note of attendance in respect of the casual workers like the present workman made in the table calendar. So, it is found that no specific case was made out during cross-examination of this MW-01 from the side of the workman to show that he was not speaking truly and that he was trying to conceal something in respect of any attendance register regarding the present workman. Thus, the story of existence of attendance register has not been properly cleared and so production or non-production of such register makes no sense here. The claim from the side of the workman made by Mr. Dutta to draw an adverse presumption for suppressing the document cannot arise since the existence of any such attendance register and that too in the custody of the management has not been proved.

11. In respect of burden to prove the continuous service of 240 days, Mr. Dutta relied upon some decision reported in 2010 LAB.I.C. 1089 (SC) wherein the Hon'ble Court held that the appellant's claim that the respondent was a workman hired on daily wage basis. So it is obvious, as this court pointed out in the above case that he would have difficulty in having access to all the official documents, muster rolls etc. in connection with his service. He has come forward and deposed, so in our opinion the burden of prove shifts to employer/appellant that he did not complete 240 days of service in the required period to constitute continuous service. But, as discussed earlier, I think that the decision is not applicable here because in the said decision it was the observation of the Hon'ble Court that the management was having official documents, muster roll etc. and in that case, the onus may be treated as shifted towards the management to disprove the claim of the workman concerned that he did not work for 240 days or more. In the present case, it has already been found that the management side through their witness making statement on oath before this Tribunal has claimed that no attendance register was maintained and that he prepared the vouchers in ACG-17 and those have been produced here. Naturally, no adverse presumption can be taken against the management in this regard.

12. Management side in this respect relied upon some decision reported in (2005) 5 S.C.C. 100 (Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore v. S. Mani & Others),

(2006) 1 S.C.C. 479 (U.P. Brassware Corpn. Ltd. & Anr. v. Uday Narain Pandey), (2004) 8 S.C.C. 246. (M.P. Electricity Board v. Hariram) and (2004) 8 S.C.C. 195 (Municipal Corporation, Faridabad v. Siri Niwas) and relying there upon the management has stated that in all these decisions the Hon'ble Apex Court held that filing of an affidavit is only the own statement of the workman in his favour and that cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence for any Court or Tribunal to come to the conclusion that the workman had in fact had worked for 240 days in a year and thereby the initial burden of proving 240 days work by the workman cannot be stated to have been complied with and that the failure to prove defence, also does not reverse or discharge plaintiff's burden to prove. Mr. Chowdhury further claimed by relying upon the said decision that drawing of adverse inference due to non-production of muster roll for a particular year in absence of the side pleading was wholly erroneous.

13. I have gone through the respective parties' evidence, both oral and documentary and fully convinced that the workman side could not prove that he worked for 240 days to claim a protection under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and to call his termination as illegal having no mandatory compliance on the part of the management in that regard. Mere claim in the pleading, giving oral evidence of the workman and also through some exhibited documents like representation to the superior officers of the management claiming to have worked for 240 days in a year, does not immunize the workman concerned with the proper proof of his claim of 240 days work in year.

14. In conclusion, after all the discussions made in the earlier paragraphs, I am of the opinion that the workman concerned has failed to prove that he worked for 240 days and rather from the vouchers produced from the side of the management it is found that he has worked much less than that and for that reason the termination of the workman concerned cannot be held as illegal and unjustified though the management has never claimed that the workman concerned was never terminated but his engagement was treated as ceased on completion of the project work for which he was engaged. So, the workman concerned is not entitled to any relief as prayed.

An Award is passed accordingly.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,

The 14th December, 2011.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 488.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चीफ जرنल मैनेजर, बान्द्रा-441904 के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके

कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी. आई.टी./नागपुर/63/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 6-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-40012/234/2003-आईआर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 488.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/63/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between The Chief General Manager, BSNL Mumbai-01 and General Manager, BSNL, Bhandara, 441904 and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 6-01-2012.

[F.No. L-40012/234/2003-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/63/2004

Date: 14-12-2011

Party No. 1 (a) : The Chief General Manager,
BSNL, Fountain Telecom Building
No.2, 8th Floor, MG Road, Fort,
Mumbai-01.

(b) : The General Manager,
BSNL, Bhandara Telecom District,
Bhandara-441904.

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Ramu Tukaram Raghorte,
C/o. Shri S.K. Rahapade, Behind
Basic School, Deshbandhu Ward,
PO : Bhandara.

AWARD

(Dated: 14th December, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of BSNL, Bhandara Telecom and Shri Ramu Tukaram Raghorte, for adjudication, as per letter No.L-40012/234/2003-IR (DU) dated 21-6-2004, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of
M/s. BSNL, Bhandara Telecom District,

Bhandara- 441904(MS) in terminating the services of She Ramu Tukaram Raghorte, Casual Motor Driver w.e.f. 17-4-2003 without complying with the provisions of the I.D. Act, 1947 is Justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the workman, Shri Ramu Tukaram Raghorte ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of the B.S.N.L. ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman is that he was appointed as a daily wager with the Divisional Engineer (Admn.), Telecom Distt., Bhandara through the employment exchange vide orders dated 26-10-1998 and 9-11-1998 and his initial appointment was on purely temporary and casual basis for a period of 60 days as motor driver at Gondia Division and thereafter, he was directed to report for duty at Bhandara and after completion of the initial period of appointment, the Divisional Engineer, Telecom District, Bhandara issued another appointment letter dated 29-1-1999 for the period from 25-1-1999 to 18-7-1999 in the pay scale of 3050-75-3950-EB-4590 and from the date of his appointment he worked continuously as a driver and completed more than 240 days continuous service in each year and no memo or charge sheet was ever issued against him and his service record was clean and excellent and though the period of appointment order was from 25-1-1999 to 18-7-1999, even thereafter, he continued in service without any further order or without any break till 17-4-2003 and the Divisional Engineer (Admn.) Telecom, District Bhandara was regularly paying his salary/wages and he was paid his salary till the end of December, 2002 and his salary from January, 2003 to 17-4-2003 was not paid and to show that he was continuously working, he is relying on the logbook of the vehicle driven by him and also the muster roll duly signed by him and he submitted representation for his regularization in the post of driver on 9-1-2003, so the party no. 1 became annoyed and stopped the giving of the logbook of the vehicle to him for signature and he made representations on 1-2-2003, 14-2-2003, 5-3-2003, 6-3-2003, 11-3-2003 and 28-3-2003, but all went in vain and on 17-4-2003, the Divisional Engineer, Telecom District, Bhandara issued a letter to him stating therein that his services were terminated w.e.f. 18-7-1999 and while terminating his services on 17-4-2003, the party no. 1 did not observe the mandatory provisions of Section 25F and 25G of the Act and neither retrenchment compensation nor notice pay in lieu of notice was paid to him and the party no. 1 also did not display the seniority list of drivers in the notice board and the party no. 1 violated the mandatory provisions of law and illegally terminated his services and juniors to him were retained in service by the party no. 1 and the party No. 1 also initiated a new system of appointment i.e. appointment of contractor's

vehicle with driver, without issuing notice of change, as required under section 9-A of the Act and the action of the party no. 1 is illegal, malafide and against the principles of natural justice, he is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The management of BSNL filed the written statement pleading inter-alia that the workman was engaged on daily wages basis temporarily as motor driver for a period of 60 days from 12-10-1998 and the workman was duly instructed that his engagement was temporary and can be discontinued at any point of time without assigning any reason and the workman was again engaged as a casual driver by office order from 25-1-1999 to 18-7-1999 and the workman was not engaged in the pay scale of Rs. 3050-75-3950 and the post of driver is a civil post, which is a class-III post and the workman was not in continuous service for a period of more than 240 days and he was also not engaged continuously from 18-7-1999 to 17-4-2003 and as the workman was engaged on daily wages, question of compliance of sections 25-F and 25-G of the Act doesn't arise and seniority list is maintain by it only with respect to regular appointees and services of the workman was on contractual basis for a specific period and the services were discontinued on completion of the contract and the workman is not entitled for reinstatement or continuance in service or back wages and the scheme of working for 240 days in a year is not applicable for casual motor driver and the scheme is applicable only for the casual labours meant for class-IV and the recruitment rules for the motor driver is governed by the rules of BSNL and 50% recruitment is direct and the rest 50% promotion is from regular Group 'C' and 'D' staff, who is having 3 years minimum regular service and at present, there is no direct recruitment of motor drivers and hence, question of regularization doesn't arise and as per its present policy, vehicles are hired on contract basis along with driver and there is no sanction post of driver and therefore question of regularization doesn't arise and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. Besides relying on documentary evidence, the parties have adduced oral evidence in support of their respective claims. The workman has examined himself as a witness, whereas, one Rewa Ram, the SDE (Legal) of Bhandara Telecom Distt. has been examined as a witness by party no. 1. The examination-in-chief of the workman is on affidavit. In his examination-in-chief, he has reiterated the facts mentioned in the statement of claim. In his cross-examination, the workman has stated that he received the letter from employment exchange, Bhandara on 29-10-1998. He has proved the said letter as Ext. W-5. He has further stated that on 09-11-1998, he received the appointment order, Ext. W-6 issued by the management. The evidence of the workman has virtually remained unchallenged.

5. The evidence of the witness for party no. 1 is also on affidavit. In his examination-in-chief, the witness has reiterated the facts mentioned in the written statement. In his cross-examination, this witness has admitted that he cannot say if retrenchment compensation was paid to the workman or not. This witness has admitted the copies of the muster roll and the logbook of to be of their department. The muster roll and logbook have been marked as Exts. W-9 and W-10 respectively, in view of the admission of this witness. This witness has also admitted that the logbooks from 6-8-1999 till January, 2003 are having stamp and signature of the office and the management.

6. At the time of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that the workman worked continuously from 9-11-1998 to 17-4-2003 and he worked for more than 240 days in every calendar year and there by acquired the status of a permanent employee and his services were terminated without compliance of mandatory provisions of sections 25-F and 25-G of the Act and on 17-4-2003, the party no. 1 informed the workman that his services were terminated on 18-7-1999, though actually he worked till 17-4-2003 and the oral evidence of the workman and the documents produced by him fully proved the stand taken by the workman and that the workman worked with the party no. 1 till 17-4-2003 and the termination of the services of the workman amounts to retrenchment and as the termination is illegal and bad in law, the same is liable to be set aside and the workman is entitled for reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

7. Per contra, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that the evidence on record amply proves that the workman was engaged on contractual basis for a stipulated period temporarily and daily wages basis and the workman knew very well that his contractual engagement would come to an end on 18-7-1999 and accordingly the contractual employment was discontinued from 18-7-1999 and the workman has not been able to prove that he worked as a driver till 17-4-2003 and except the pleadings, the workman has not placed any material evidence, to show that he had been engaged by party no. 1 till 17-4-2003 and the logbook produced by the workman cannot be considered as a material and proper document, in absence of the production of the original document and as no such documents were maintain by the party no. 1, the production of original documents doesn't arise at all, and for such non-production of document by party no. 1 even though ordered by the court, adverse inference cannot be drawn and the-reference is a belated reference, as the workman was disengaged in July, 1999, but the reference was made in 2004 and as such, the reference cannot be entertained and adjudicated and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

In support of such contentions, the learned advocate for the party no. 1 placed reliance on the decisions reported in 2005 (3) Mh.L.J. 758 (Reserve Bank of India, Bangalore Vs. S. Mani and others) and 2006 (5) Supreme 613 (Manager, RBI Vs. Gopinath Sharma and another).

8. Perused the record including the evidence adduced by the parties. Considered the submissions made by the learned advocates for the parties. First of all, I will take up the contention raised by the learned advocate for the party No. 1 that the reference is belated and cannot be entertained and adjudicated. It is the case of the workman that he worked till 17-4-2003 and his services were terminated by the party no. 1 illegally. The reference was made in the year 2004. So it cannot be said that the reference is a belated one. Hence, there is no force in the contention raised by the learned advocate for the party no. 1.

9. On perusal of oral evidence and documentary evidence on record, it is found that there is no force in the contentions raised by the learned advocate for the party no.1 that the workman worked on contractual basis till 18-7-1999. The witness examined on behalf of the management has admitted the genuineness of the muster roll, Ext. W-9 and logbook, Ext. W-10. The management was directed for production of the original muster roll and logbook, but such original documents were not produced. The submission that as the documents were not maintained by party no.1, the same were not produced is found to be false in view Ext. W-9 and Ext. W-10. Hence, adverse inference has to be drawn against the party no.1. It is also found from the documents including Exts. W-9 and W-10 that the workman worked with party no.1 till 17-4-2003. The party no.1 has failed to produced any document to show that the services of the workman were terminated on 18-7-1999. Rather, the letter issued by the party no. 1 dated 17-4-2003 shows that the workman worked till 17-4-2003 and only to deprive the workman from his rightful claim, party no. 1 issued the letter dated 17-4-2003 mentioning therein that his services were terminated on 18-7-1999. Ext. W-10, clearly shows that the workman signed the logbook till 9-1-2003. Such facts support the claim of the workman that he was not allowed to sign the logbook from 10-1-2003. From the evidence available on record, it is found that the workman worked for more than 240 days in the preceding 12 months of 17-4-2003. It is also clear that the termination of the services of the workman amounts to retrenchment. It is also clear from the record that the mandatory provisions of section 25-F of the Act were not complied with prior to retrenchment of the workman by the party no. 1. Hence, the retrenchment of the workman is illegal.

In view of the facts mentioned above, with respect, I am of the view that the decisions cited by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 have no direct application to the present case.

10. The question remains for consideration is as to what relief or reliefs the workman is entitled to. Though the workman has stated that his appointment as a motor driver was through employment exchange, it is clear from the documents Exts. W-5, W-6 and W-7 that his appointment was not a regular appointment in accordance with the rules of recruitment and his initial appointment was purely on temporary, casual daily wages basis for a specific period.

The workman has also neither pleaded nor adduced any evidence that he was not gainfully employed after the date of termination of his services. In this context, I think it apposite to refer to a recent decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court as reported in 2010 (8) SCALE at pg. 583 (Incharge Officer and another Vs Shankar Shetty)

The Hon'ble Apex Court have held that:

"Labour Laws - Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - Section 25F - Daily wager - Termination of service in violation of Section 25F - Award of monetary compensation in lieu of reinstatement - Respondent was initially engaged as daily wager by appellants in 1978 - His engagement continued for about 17 years intermittently upto 6-9-1985 - Respondent raised industrial dispute relating to his retrenchment alleging violation of procedure prescribed in section 25-F of the Act - Labour Court rejected respondent's claim holding that section 25-F of the Act was not attracted since the workman failed to prove that he had worked continuously for 240 days in the calendar year preceding his termination on 6-9-1985 - On appeal High Court directed reinstatement of respondent into service holding that termination of respondent was illegal - Whether the order of reinstatement will automatically follow in a case where engagement of a daily wager has been brought to an end in violation of section 25-F of the Act - Allowing the appeal, Held,

A. The High Court erred In granting relief of reinstatement to the respondent. The respondent was engaged as daily wager in 1978 and his engagement continued for about seven years intermittently upto Sept. 06, 1985 i.e. about 25 years back. In a case such as the present one, it appears to us that relief of reinstatement cannot not be justified and instead of monetary compensation would meet ends of justice. In our considered opinion, the compensation of Rs. 1,00,000 (Rupees one lac) in lieu of reinstatement shall be appropriate, just and equitable. We ordered accordingly. Such payment shall be made within 6 week from today failing which the same shall carry interest at the rate of 9% per annum."

11. Applying the principles enunciated by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the above decision to the present case at hand, it is held that the workman is not entitled for

the relief of reinstatement or back wages and monetary compensation would meet the ends of justice. In my consider opinion, the compensation of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand only) shall be appropriate, just and equitable. Hence, it is ordered:

ORDER

The action of the management of M/s. BSNL, Bhandara Telecom District, Bhandara- 441904(MS) in terminating the services of Sh. Ramu Tukaram Raghorte, Casual Motor Driver w.e.f. 17-4-2003 without complying with the provisions of the ID Act, 1947 is unjustified. The workman is entitled for monetary compensation of Rs. 50,000 (Rupees fifty thousand only). The management of Party No.1 is directed to pay the said amount, within one month from the date of publication of the award, failing which, the amount shall carry interest at the rate of 9% per annum.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 489.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जोफ जनरल मैनेजर, टेलीकाम फैक्ट्री, जबलपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी./एलसी./आर./30/04) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40011/41/2003-आईआर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 489.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/30/04) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the Chief General Manager, Telecom Factory, Jabalpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[No. L-40011/41/2003-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/30/04

Presiding Officer: SHRI MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN

Shri Vinod Kumar Sharma,
Distt. Secretary, BSNL Employees Union,
Telecom Factory, Wright Town,
Jabalpur

...Workman

Versus

Chief General Manager,
Telecom Factory,
Telecom Deptt. Wright Town,
Jabalpur

...Management

AWARD

Passed on this 12th day of December 2011

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40011/41/2003-IR(DU) dated 9-3-2004 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“ Whether the action of the management of Telecom Factory, Wright Town, Jabalpur in denying the benefit of ACP Scheme to Shri O.P. Pandey and Shri Ram Sharan Kanojiya after completion of 12 years of service is justified? If not, to what relief the employees are eligible?”

2. The case of the Union/workman in short is that a departmental canteen was set up in Telecom Factory, Jabalpur in 1980 under section 46 of the Factory Act. The workman Shri O.P. Pandey was appointed as Manager of the said canteen vide order dated 9-7-81 and similarly the workman Shri Ram Sharan Kanojiya was earlier appointed as clerk/store keeper and was promoted to the post of Asstt. Manager vide order dated 17-10-1981. Their pay was arbitrarily fixed at lower stage of pay scale but on representation the pay scale was corrected and prescribed pay scales of Rs. 400-650 and Rs. 300-500 respectively w.e.f. 8-3-83 were given instead of from 9-7-81 and 17-10-81 respectively. The employees of departmental canteens of Telecom Factories were declared as Central Govt. employees vide order No. 20-7/81/TF dated 4-11-81 and service conditions of Central Govt. employees were applicable to them. These workmen were also declared Central Govt. employees w.e.f. 4-11-1981. ACP Scheme was recommended as per Vth Pay Commission report. These workmen completed 12 years of service on 4-11-93 but they were denied 1st ACP on the ground that they had already been given one upgradation in their pay scales. In spite of representations, no decision was taken. It is stated that the action of the management is unjust and wrong. It is submitted that the management be directed to grant first ACP w.e.f. 4-11-93 with arrear of pay.

3. The management has appeared and contested the reference by filing Written Statement. The case of the management, inter alia, is that admittedly the workman Shri O.P. Pandey was appointed as canteen Manager w.e.f. 9-7-1981 and Shri R.S. Kanojiya was appointed as Asstt. Manager w.e.f. 17-10-1981 respectively. Prior to 1981 it was cooperative canteen but subsequently vide order dated 4-11-1981 the employees of canteen in Telecom Factories

were declared Central Govt. Servants under Section 46 of the Factories Act, 1948 and the posts were accordingly sanctioned. It is stated that as per Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs notification dated 23-11-1980 the pay scale of Manager (A Type Canteen) was Rs.300-500 and the pay scale of Asstt. Manager - cum- Store keeper was Rs. 240-418. They were accordingly appointed in the aforesaid pay scales. Subsequently as per letter dated 8-3-83 of Welfare Officer, the Canteen Managing Committee vide order dated 8-3-83 fixed the pay of Canteen Manager as Rs. 400 and of Asstt. Manager as Rs. 300 in scales of 400-15-650 and 300-500 respectively. The above pay scales were applicable as per approval of GMTF w.e.f. 1-3-83. It is submitted that in view of the above circumstances, the reference be decided.

4. On the basis of the pleadings of the parties, the following issues are framed—

I. Whether the action of the management in denying the benefit of ACP Scheme to the workmen after completion of 12 years of service is justified?

II. To what relief, the workman is entitled?

5. Issue No. I.

Before discussing the evidence, it is not out of place to say that the management had filed orders in the case to show that the benefits of two ACP as per assured Career Progression Scheme were granted to the workman Shri O.P. Pandey on 24-6-2003 and 22-12-2005. As such now there is no case of the workman Shri O.P. Pandey. These orders are filed as Annexure D/2 and D/3. Annexure D/2 shows that the First ACP was granted to Shri O.P. Pandey vide order dated 24-6-2003 w.e.f. 9-8-99 and the 2nd ACP was granted vide order dated 22-12-2005 w.e.f. 4-11-2005. This shows that as per reference the workman Shri O.P. Pandey has already granted his two ACPs.

6. The management has also filed an order dated 25-8-2006 (Annexure d/4) to show that 2nd ACP was granted to the workman Shri R.S. Kanojiya w.e.f. 4-11-2005. This shows that the management had granted 2nd ACP as per ACP scheme.

7. The only point for consideration is as to whether the workman Shri R.S. Kanojiya is entitled to get 1st ACP or not. According to the management, the workman Shri R.S. Kanojiya was earlier working on the post of storekeeper in the Departmental Canteen. He was promoted and posted as Asstt. Manager from the post of storekeeper w.e.f. 17-10-1981 vide order dated 17-10-1981 which is marked as Exhibit W/3. On the other hand, the case of the workman Shri Kanojiya is that he was appointed as Asstt. Manager, Canteen on 17-10-1981 and thereafter on 4-11-1981 the employees of the canteens were declared employees of the Central Government. It is stated that

when they were declared Central Govt. employees, this workman did not get any promotion and therefore he was entitled 1st ACPs as well.

8. Annexure II deals conditions for grant of benefits under the ACP scheme. Para 5 of the said conditions runs as follows—

“5.1 Two financial upgradation under the ACP scheme in the entire Govt. service career of an employee shall be counted against regular promotions (including in-situ promotion and fast-track promotion through limited departmental competitive examination) availed from the grade in which an employee was appointed as a direct recruit. This shall mean that two financial upgradation under the ACP scheme shall be available only if no regular promotions during the prescribed periods (12 already got one regular promotion, he shall qualify for the second financial upgradation only on completion of 24 years of regular service under the ACP Scheme. In case two prior promotions on regular basis have already been received by an employee, no benefit under the ACP Scheme shall accrue to him;

5.2 Residency periods (regular service) for grant of benefits under the ACP scheme shall be counted from the grade in which an employee was appointed as a direct recruit;”

It is evident that in the canteen cadre, the workman Shri Kanojiya was appointed as a storekeeper and he was promoted to the post of Asstt. Manager on 17-10-1981. Thereafter he was absorbed as Central Govt. employee. This itself shows that he got promotion in the canteen cadre where he was appointed and that appointment was the basis of absorption as Central Govt. employee. I find that the management is correct to consider as a promotion in canteen cadre of Shri Kanojiya and therefore he is not entitled to 1st ACP as per scheme of ACP. This issue is accordingly answered.

9. Issue No. II.

On the basis of the discussion made above, it is clear that the management has rightly granted ACPs as per scheme to both the workman and therefore they are not entitled to any further relief. The reference is accordingly answered.

10. In the result, the award is passed without any order to costs.

11. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 490.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 को 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरेन्टेन्ड ऑफ पोस्ट आफिस, अमरावती, महाराष्ट्र-444602 के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी./नागपुर/78/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/47/1992-आईआर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 490.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/78/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between The Sr. Suptd. of Post Offices, Amravati, Maharashtra-444602 and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[No. L-40012/47/1992-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/78/2003

Date: 16-12-2011

Party No. 1 : The Sr. Suptd. of Post Offices,
Amravati Division, Amravati,
Maharashtra-444602.

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Ramesh Eknath Kadu,
R/o. Village & PO: Ashoknagar,
Tahsil: Tivsa,
Distt. Amravati-444602.

AWARD

(Dated: 16th December, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Post Office, Amravati and their workman Shri Ramesh Eknath Kadu, to Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur for adjudication, as per letter No. L-40012/47/92-IR (DU) dated 22-3-93, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of Sr. Suptd. of Post Offices, Amravati Division, Amravati in relation to their Ashoknagar Branch Post Office in removing Shri R.E. Kadu, from service vide their Memo no. F6-2/89-90/Disc/REK dated 31st December, 1990 is justified? If not, what relief he is entitled to?"

Subsequently, the reference was transferred to this Tribunal for disposal in accordance with law.

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the workman, Shri Ramesh Eknath Kadu ("the workman" in short), filed his statement of claim and the management of the Post Office, ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that he was appointed as the Branch Post Master, ("EDBPM" in short,) Ashoknagar branch, on 14-12-1984, as per the order of the Sr. Superintendent of the Post offices, Amravati Division and on 28-6-1989, the Assistant Superintendent of Post Offices, ("ASPO" in short) inspected the Ashoknagar branch post office, in respect of postage, revenue and cash at about 11.30 AM and went to the house of the Sarpanch, Digamber Ramchandra Kadu with the Sarpanch and took breakfast and ASPO with the collusion of the Sarpanch prepared one panchnama and took his signature on the same under pressure and he was also prevented by the said ASPO for not depositing the alleged shortage amount of Rs. 3044.07 paise and the contents of the panchnama was not read over to him in spite of his asking and the ASPO remained in the house of the Sarpanch in the night and on 29-6-1989, the ASPO served a memo on him for taking over the charge of the Branch post office of Ashoknagar and he was put off from service w.e.f. 28-6-1989 and he handed over the charge of the post office to Pandhari Manikrao Kadu, the post man of Ashoknagar Branch and the ASPO recorded his statement but the statement was made according to the whim of the ASPO and the said statement was not read over to him and according to the memo dated 29-6-1989, he was put off from duty on the contemplation of action against him under Rule 8 of ID Conduct Rules, 1964 on the allegation of misappropriation of an amount of Rs. 3044.07 paise and the EDDA, Paridhari Manikrao Kadu in his statement deposited against him of his taking liquor and not working properly, only to take charge of the post office from him and on 1-7-1989, the Sr. Superintendent, Amravati sent one mail overseer to his house for realizing the amount of Rs. 3044.07 paise, but he refused to deposit the same on the ground that injustice was caused to him by the ASPO, so the overseer went to the house of his brother, Pralhad Eknath Kadu and asked to deposit the said amount with the promise that in case of deposit of the said amount, Pralhad's son would be appointed as the

branch post master, so, Pralhad deposited the amount of Rs. 3044.07 paise in his (in the name of the workman) name and no written notice was served by the Sr. Suptd. for deposit of the said amount and the senior Suptd. of Post Offices also served another memo dated 6-7-1989 stating therein that the order of put off duty from services dated 29-6-1989 was confirmed. It is further pleaded by the workman that a departmental enquiry under Rule 8 of ED (Conduct and Service) Rule, 1964 was initiated against him on 13-3-1990 and the same was concluded on 21-8-1990 and during the enquiry, the two witnesses to the panchnama did not support the management and deposed that the same was not prepared in their presence and during the enquiry, on 14-6-1990, he was threatened by Digamber Ramchandra Kadu, former Sarpanch for assault with chappal but the enquiry officer did not take any action in the matter and ultimately he was removed from services w.e.f. 31-12-1990 and the punishment is not justified. The workman has prayed for his reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The party no. 1 in its written statement has pleaded inter-alia that the ASPO visited the branch post office, Ashoknagar on 28-6-1989 and verified the cash and stamps in balance, as on 27-6-1989, it was intimated over phone by the Sub-Post Master, Dhamangaon Railway that the workman was absconding with cash since 26-6-1989 and the ASPO sent message to the workman through Shri P.M. Kadu, the EDDA, and the workman came to the post office and produced the cash and stamps etc. available with him and on verification, it was found by the ASPO that there was shortage of Rs. 3044.07 paise in cash balance due with the branch post master, as per the accounts of the post office and as such, a panchnama was prepared in presence of Shri D.R. Kadu, the Sarpanch and two other witnesses and the workman was asked by the ASPO to make good the shortage immediately, but the workman showed his inability to deposit the amount and promised to deposit the same shortly and in his written statement, dated 28-6-1989 recorded by the ASPO during the course of the inspection, the workman had stated that the cash of the post office was lost by him, while he was consuming liquor in a wine shop at Dhamangaon Railway and accepted his responsibility for the same and due to heavy rain and failure of electricity, the ASPO could not complete the investigation on 28-6-1989, so he have to make halt in the night at Ashoknagar and since disciplinary action for not keeping the cash as per post office accounts and for unauthorized absence from duty on 26-6-1989 and 27-6-1989 was contemplated against the workman, he was kept on put off duty and the ASPO recorded the statements of Pandhari Manikrao Kadu and Shri N. M. Dhole on 29-6-1989 and the workman was directed to handover the charge to Shri Pandhari Kadu, but the workman refused to sign the memo of put off duty and charge report and the workman gave his statement willingly and the statement

was in his own handwriting and it is also not true to say that the workman was prevented by the ASPO from crediting the amount of shortage of Rs. 3044.07 paise and Shri K. M. Kadu, mail overseer was directed by the ASPO to make efforts for recovery of the loss from the workman and the workman willingly credited the amount of shortage of Rs. 3044.07 paise at Ashoknagar BPO on 1-7-1989 and putting off duty is not a punishment and the workman willingly gave the statement to the ASPO during investigation on 28-8-1989 and admitted the shortage of cash and it is not true to say that Shri D. R. Kadu tried to assault the workman by chappal during the course of the enquiry on 14-6-1990, rather from the copy of the enquiry proceeding dated 14-6-1990, it can be seen that the workman himself abused Shri D.R. Kadu, when he was giving evidence and lifted the chair on him and the workman was removed from the services for grave nature of lapses on his part and the workman was put off duty w.e.f. 29-6-1989 and not from 28-6-1989 as stated by him. It is further pleaded by the party no. 1 that charge sheet under Rule 8 of EDAS (Conduct and Services) Rules, 1964 was issued against the workman on 5-2-1990 and as he denied the charge leveled against him, enquiry officer was appointed on 21-2-1990 and enquiry was made as per the provision of the said rules and punishment of removal from service was imposed on workman on 31-12-1990, as the charges leveled against him were proved in the enquiry and the findings of the enquiry officer are based on the evidence on record and as commission of serious gross misconduct was proved against the workman he was rightly punished for the same and the workman was removed from services for commission of grave nature of lapses and after following the prescribed procedure and provisions of the rules, which are based on the principles of natural justice and as such, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. As this is a case of dismissal of the workman from services after holding a departmental enquiry, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken as a preliminary issue for consideration and by order dated 23-9-2008 the enquiry was held to be legal, proper and valid.

5. It is necessary to mention here that on 23-11-2010 and thereafter, neither the workman nor anybody else appeared on his behalf and as such, on 28-7-2011, order was passed to proceed with the case ex-parte against the workman and the case was posted for award.

6. In the written notes of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party no. 1 that the workman was discharging a public duty and the charges leveled against him were very serious in nature and the charge of misappropriation of money was proved against him in a validly conducted departmental enquiry and as such, the order of removal from service is quite justified and the workman did not file any appeal against the order of punishment and as such, the punishment has attained finality and the same cannot be said to be illegal and unjust.

7. Perused the record including the pleadings of the parties. The workman in his statement of claim and rejoinder though has made several allegations against the ASPO, he has not been able to prove the same by adducing legal evidence in support of the same. The findings of the enquiry officer are based on the materials on record and cogent reasons have been assigned by him for such findings. Hence, the findings of the enquiry officer cannot be said to be perverse. Grave misconducts of misappropriation of cash and remaining unauthorized absence from duty have been proved against the workman in a properly conducted departmental enquiry. The punishment of removal of the workman from services cannot be said to be shockingly disproportionate. So, there is no scope to interfere with the punishment. Hence, it is ordered :—

ORDER

The action of the management of Sr. Supdt. of Post Offices, Amravati Division, Amravati in relation to their Ashoknagar Branch Post Office in removing Shri R.E. Kadu, from service vide their Memo no. F 6-2/89-90/Disc/ REK dated 31st December, 1990 is justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 491.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, जर्नल मैनेजर कोलधाम हाइड्रो पावर प्रोजेक्ट बिलासपुर, प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर इटालियन थाई डवलपमेन्ट कं. लि., सुन्दर नगर, मण्डी के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II चंडीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 133, 136, 137, 140/2के11 ऑफ 2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 06-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा. सं. एल-42012/197, 199, 203, 205/2011-आईआर (डीयू)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 491.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 133, 136, 137, 140/2K11 of 2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. II, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between General Manager, Kol Dam Hydro Power Project Barmana, Bilaspur and Project Manager, Italian Thai Development Co. Ltd. Sundernagar, Mandi and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 06-01-2012.

[F. No. L-42012/197, 199, 203, 205/2011-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, CHANDIGARH.

Present : Sri A.K. Rastogi, Presiding Officer.

1. Case No. ID No. 133/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011
Sh. Kamal Kumar, S/o Sh. Hari Ram,
Village Ropa, PO Bhojpur,
Tehsil Sundernagar.

2. ID No. 136/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011
Sh. Sunil Kumar, S/o Sh. Rajinder Singh,
Village and PO Dhar Tath, Tehsil Sadar, Bilaspur.

3. ID No. 137/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011
Sh. Mahinder Kumar S/o Shri Chatour Bhatt,
Village and PO Purana Bazar,
Tehsil Sundernagar, Mandi (HP).

4. ID No. 140/2011

Registered on 28-4-2011
Sh. Jai Pal S/o Sh. Jaswant Singh,
Village and PO Samrahan,
Tehsil Katoli, Mandi (HP).

...Applicants

Versus

1. The General Manager,
Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project,
NTPC, VPO Barmana, Bilaspur.
2. Proj. Manager,
Italian Thai Development Co. Ltd.,
Kol Dam Hydro Electric Power Project,
Village Kayam, PO Slapper,
Tehsil. Sundernagar, Mandi.
3. M/s U.R. Infrastructure Company Private Ltd.,
Village Chamb, Post Office Harnora,
Bilaspur.

...Respondents

APPEARANCES

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| For the workman | : None |
| For the Management | : Sh. V.P Singh for respondent No. 1 |
| | Sh. Shamsher Singh for respondent No. 2 |

AWARD

Passed on 12th December, 2011

Vide Order No.L-42012/199/2010-IR(DU)), L-42012/197/2010-IR(DU)), L-42012/203/2010 (IR(DU)), L-42012/205/2010 -IR(DU)) all dated 1-4-2011 the Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short Act) has referred industrial disputes between the aforesaid parties for adjudication to this Tribunal.

The common question of law and fact in all the references is —

Whether the action of the management of M/s U.R Infrastructure Company Pvt. Ltd, Sub-Contractor of M/s Italian Thai Development Public Ltd, a Contractor of M/s NTPC Ltd. in retrenchment of the services of the concerned workman w.e.f. 1-8-2008 without following the principle of 'Last come first go' is legal and justified? What relief the workmen are entitled to?

After receiving the references the notices were issued to the parties. Respondent No.1 and 2 put in their appearances. But the claimant remained absent despite notices sent to him on 18-5-2011, 12-9-2011 and by registered post on 17-10-2011. Except in ID No.133/2011 in which the notices sent by registered post to workman received back with the postal endorsement that the workman has left for abroad, the notices of other workmen were not received back undelivered. Service of notice was presumed on all these workmen and as they failed to appear and file their claim statements and workman Kamal Kumar of ID No.133/2011 could not be served at the address given in the reference, a 'No Dispute Award' is passed in all these cases. A copy of the award be placed on record of ID No.133/2011, 136/2011, 137/2011 and 140/2011 respectively.

ASHOK KUMAR RASTOGI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 492.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 36/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/25/2008-आईआर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S.O. 492.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.36/2008)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 19-12-2011.

[No. L-12012/25/2008-IR (B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF SHRI SATNAM SINGH,

PRESIDING OFFICER

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, DELHI

ID No.36/2008

Dated: 28-11-2011

Smt. Rajo Rani,
W/o Shri Vinod Kumar,
R/o 1571, Gali Rodgran, Farashkhana,
Delhi

....Workman

VERSUS

The Chief Manager
UCO Bank, Service Branch,
5 Parliament Street, Basement,
New Delhi-110001

....Management

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-12012/25/2008-IR(B-II) dated 11-6-2008 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank Service Branch, New Delhi in terminating the services of Smt.Rajo Rani Ex-Part Time Sweeper w.e.f. July, 2004 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

The case of the workman as disclosed in the statement of claim is that she was employed with the management since 16-10-1988. That an LCA No.17/2001 between the parties was adjudicated upon by CGIT-cum-LC-II, New Delhi on 15-12-2005 and the workman was held entitled to get full scale wages from 6-11-1999. The CGIT-cum-LC-II also awarded a sum of Rs. 99,469.04 to the workman as arrears of unpaid wages along with interest at the rate of 8% per annum. The said order was honoured by the management and the amount ordered was paid along with interest. It is further the case of the workman that during the pendency of LCA No.17/2001 the management coerced her for withdrawing the said LCA or to face dire consequences. That in the month of May, 2004 the management shifted the branch premises to new address with the entire staff including the applicant/workman. That the workman was engaged in the new premises with all the previous duties and she also performed her duties diligently and without complaint from

any corner at the new premises. That the workman was also paid her wages and other dues from the new premises for the further period of April, 2004. That due to non withdrawal of LCA No.17/2001 by the workman she was removed from service without notice and without assigning any reason. That the removal from service was without seeking any permission from the Labour Court where LCA No.17/2001 was pending. That the action of the management in removing the workman from service was/is in gross violation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and as such illegal and unlawful. That thereafter the workman has remained unemployed. The workman therefore, has prayed for reinstatement in service with full back wages on full scale wages.

2. On 2-1-2009 the management was represented in this case and one Asstt. Manager appeared for the management. Time was sought for filing written statement but no written statement was filed by the management. On 2-12-09 last opportunity was granted to the management to file the written statement for 2-2-2010 but they failed to do so and so the management was ordered to be proceeded exparte in this case.

3. The workman has filed her exparte evidence on affidavit which is Ex. WWI/A. In the said affidavit she has testified that she was employed with the management since 16-10-1988 and she had been in continuous service for more than one year. That no written statement has been filed in this case but reply was filed in the other ID No. 23/07 and there the management has pleaded that they had retrenched the workman under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act.

4. That there is a clear admission of the management that they have retrenched the workman. The workman has asserted that the management has not complied with the provisions of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act and so her termination is bad in law. According to her she was not given one months notice in writing communicating the reasons for retrenchment nor she has been paid wages in lieu of such a notice. She has also not been paid any retrenchment compensation at all. Further, she is unemployed since the date of her illegal retrenchment from service.

5. In view of the above un rebutted evidence there is no reason for me not to hold termination of Smt. Rajo Rani Ex-Part Time sweeper with effect from July, 2004 as illegal. I, therefore, hold that the termination of service of Smt. Rajo Rani, Ex-Part Time sweeper with effect from July, 2004 is not just, fair and legal. The same is clearly in violation of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workman is, therefore, entitled to reinstatement with full back wages from July, 2004 with all consequential benefits and I order so accordingly. An exparte award is passed accordingly and the reference stands disposed of.

Dated: 28-11-2011

SATNAM SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 493.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार युनाइटेड बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 36/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 26-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/86/2007-आईआर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2012

S. O. 493.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.36/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, Kolkata now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of United Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 26-12-2011.

[No. L-12011/86/2007-IR (B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 36 of 2007

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of
United Bank of India

AND

Their workmen.

Present. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

Appearance :

On behalf of the: Mr. R. N. Majumder, Ld. Advocate with
Management Mr. G. Chakraborty, Ld. Advocate.

On behalf of the: Mr. S. Chakraborty, executive
Workmen committee member and
Mr. D. Basu Roy, Joint Secretary of the
workmen union

State: West Bengal

Industry: Banking

Dated : 19th December, 2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-12011/86/2007-IR(B-II) dated 28-11-2007 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10 (I) (d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of United Bank of India, Kolkata in declaring the different

allowance-holding sub-staff members in Kolkata North Region and modus operandi to declare them as surplus in disregard to the laid down guidelines of the Bank is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?"

2. When the case is called out today, neither the learned lawyer of the management nor the authorized representative of the workmen union is found to be present.

3. The absence of the workmen side is specifically noted since the workmen union side never appeared after first notice on my assumption of office here and also after fresh notice thereafter to ascertain its presence. In both the occasions the respective A.D. Cards have been received back after proper service of the notice upon the workmen union side. Even thereafter the workmen union went on absenting itself on each and every date. That goes to show that the workmen side has got no interest to proceed with the present reference though it is pending for hearing of an application dated 14-2-2008 filed by the workmen union. The present reference was initiated a month earlier of filing that application 14-2-2008 viz. in the month of January, 2008.

4. However, the reluctant conduct on the part of the workmen union compels me to believe that the workmen union is no more interested to proceed with this dispute, perhaps according to them the dispute is not surviving. In that presumption, let the present reference be disposed of with a "No Dispute Award".

An Award is passed accordingly.

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata
the 19th December, 2011

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 494.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चैन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2010) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/20/2010-आईआर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S. O. 494.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref.No.23/2010) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai, now as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the

management of Indian Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2011.

[No. L-12012/20/2010-IR (B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT CHENNAI

Friday, the 23rd December, 2011

Present: A.N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 23/2010

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Bank and their workman).

BETWEEN

The General Secretary : ... 1st Party/Petitioner Union
Indian Bank Employees Association
No. 17, Ameerjan Street Choolaimedu
Chennai-600094

Vs.

The General Manager (HR) : ... 2nd Party/Respondent
Indian Bank
66, Rajaji Salai
Chennai-600001

Appearance :

For the 1st Party/Petitioner : Sri G. Gopal, General
Union Secretary, Authorised
Representative

For the 2nd Party/ : M/s. T. S. Gopalan & Co.,
Management Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order L-12012/20/2010-IR(B-II) dated 13-5-2010 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is:

"Whether the action of the management of the Indian Bank in dismissing Sri A. Natarajan, Agricultural Assistant, is justified? What relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as ID 23/2010 and issued notices to both sides. First Party through Authorized Representative and Second Party through Advocate and filed their Claim, Counter and Rejoinder Statement as the case may be.

3. The Claim Statement contentions briefly read as follows:

A. Natarajan, Agricultural Asstt., Mathur Branch was charge sheeted on 3-6-2004 for (i) that he had as Agricultural Asstt. in Hanumanthapuram Branch on 14-1-2003 receiving a cash remittance of Rs. 5,000 from Sri M. Jayaraman of

Uthangottai to the credit of his Home Loan account released the counterfoil signed by him without authority and without following the procedure, failed to account the amount to the Bank, on enquiry admitted by letter dated 24-12-2003 to the Vigilance Officer, Salem the said fact and also admitted that he approached Mr. S. Venkatasamy, Ex-President Chettiar Kottai Panchayat to pacify Jayaraman of paying back Rs. 5,000 with interest and urging to withdraw the complaint made by him, around 15-10-2003 he had sent Rs. 5,000 through Sri K.M. Manickam, Clerk who paid Rs. 4,500 to Venkatasamy keeping Rs. 500 due from him, thus the workman misappropriated Rs. 5,000 which is a gross misconduct. He by approaching the persons as above attempted to suppress facts of misconduct (ii) that he had misused his official capacity by availing loans in the name of Smt. Mallika, Smt. R. Vanitha and Selvi Ambika who opened Savings Bank Account on 10-6-2002 and on 12-7-2002 (Selvi D. Ambika) at Hanumanthapuram Branch and on 19-7-2002 they availed a loan of Rs. 15,000 each under GMS Scheme for the purchase of household articles. On 19-7-2002 three Demand Drafts were drawn on Palakode Branch of Indian Bank for Rs. 16,000, Rs. 16,000 and Rs. 15,750 favouring Sri Gayathri Home Appliances to the debit of Savings Bank Account of them respectively for purchase of Whirlpool Fridge, BPL Colour TV and Voltas Fridge respectively. Investigation revealed that they did not receive the loan or articles and that the loan was applied at the instance of the workman. It was further revealed from M.P. Arumugam, Proprietor of Gayathri Home Appliances that the workman had encashed the drafts on 20-7-2002, by his letter too dated 16-12-2003, which has been admitted by the workman in the letter dated 24-12-2003. The act of misusing his official capacity is act prejudicial to the interest of the Bank and is a misconduct under Clause-5 (j) of 2002 settlement. As per the Second Charge Sheet he on 9-7-2002 receiving a cash of Rs. 2,000 from K. Subramani to the credit of his Biogas Loan availed on 2-5-1985 released the counterfoil signed by him affixing Branch Round Rubber Stamp which he failed to account. On 6-5-2004 K. Subramani arrived at the Branch pursuant to notice dated 29-10-2004 and reported in writing that he has closed the loan but which was false because the workman misappropriated the amount. On 6-4-2001 a cash remittance of Rs. 7,550 was received and released the counterfoil by him in the same manner, which he failed to account in the IRDP loan of January, 1999. Smt. S. Savitha informed about the remittance being made on 6-4-2001 furnishing the counterfoil, which did not reveal entry of receipt in the Ledger Folio though which was made was found struck off. The workman misappropriated the amount. Enquiry was held in which the allegations could not be proved but were considered proved by the Disciplinary Authority. On 25-9-2006 he was imposed with punishment of dismissal without notice which on appeal was only mechanically upheld on 6-2-2007. The dismissal is perverse. ID raised having failed the reference is occasioned. In the enquiry it is established that one M. Jayaraman, IVDP Coordinator withdrew Rs. 25,000 from Cashier Manickam

who paid only Rs. 20,000 and counterfoil for Rs. 5,000 signed by A. Natarajan was also given which was out of pressure from Sri Manickam. The workman did not receive money from Jayaraman. The three borrowers received loans at the instance of Jayaraman and not at the instance of the workman. They gave letters on prompting by IO Jayaraman was the real beneficiary and not the workman. It was Jayaraman who encashed the DDs and not by the workman as revealed in investigation. As regards Rs. 2,000 from K. Subramani workman issued counterfoil but did not receive the money. Issuance of counterfoil was admitted to be a mistake. Regarding receipt of Rs. 7,550 workman made the entry in her account in good faith but on coming to know of about her having left without paying the money he struck off the entry. S. Savitha misused the counterfoil as she was under pressure from Branch Manager for closure of the loan. The dismissal is perverse and is in victimization. He is to be reinstated.

4. Counter Statement allegations briefly read as follows:

Agricultural Assistant going to field carries a Challan Book and he is authorized to receive cash if any borrower makes remittance and give signed counterfoil. He should account for cash received on every day on return to the Branch with Challan. It is not permissible for anybody to sign counterfoil without receiving the cash. On 3-12-2003 one Jayaraman complained that Rs. 5,000 given to the workman on 14-1-2003 was not credited though signed counterfoil was given by the workman. Investigation also revealed the workman to have appropriated Rs. 47,750 sanctioned to the three women members of IVDP. Investigation revealed that Rs. 2,000 remitted by Subramani on 9-7-2002 was not credited to the loan account but was misappropriated by the workman. It was also revealed that the workman misappropriated Rs. 7,750 received from Saritha. Two separate enquiries were held in which the charges were held proved. The dismissal is justified and is not to be interfered with. The claim is to be rejected.

5. Rejoinder Statements in a nutshell are as follows:

In practice staff believing in the integrity of the customers hand over the counterfoil even before the remittance of cash. Unfortunately, the workman handed over the counterfoil to the person who was not trustworthy and she misused the counterfoil.

6. Points for consideration are:

- (i) Whether the dismissal of A. Natarajan is legal and justified ?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?

7. Evidence consists of Ex.W1 to Ex.W12 on the petitioner's side and Ex. M1 to Ex. M58 on the Respondent's side, both sets marked on consent but with no oral evidence adduced on either side.

Points (i) & (ii)

8. Heard both sides. Perused the records, documents and the written arguments on behalf of the petitioner. Both

sides keenly argued consistent with their respective pleadings. The contentions on behalf of the petitioner, inter alia, include that the charges have not been proved against the member which in evidence unfold contradictions in the statement of witnesses, ID was getting complaint letters dubiously to book the workman. The charges are perverse and baseless. The member is innocent and he is to be reinstated. Indian Bank Union Members are being victimized always by the Management. The workman had 23 years of total service of which 16 years as Agricultural Assistant. He never attempted any misconduct. A similar delinquent with the like misconduct has been reinstated into service and who is still continues to be employed.

9. The contra arguments on behalf of the Respondent are that the workman as Agricultural Assistant is answerable for the amounts received by him but not accounted for. The instances are 3 in number. The workman also confessed having committed the misconduct. He remitted back Rs. 15,500 with interest. He has retained money without any right to do so. The misconduct has been proved based on documents. The facts are not in dispute. The contention that the workman who was never a Cashier but was an Agricultural Assistant by designation perse, proves that he could not have received cash from the customer as he was not a Cashier, is a mere explanation incapable of being accepted. In all instances in which the workman gave counterfoil of challan signed by him money have not been accounted for by him. He is proved to have not been accounted for by him. He is proved to have committed misconduct.

10. On an analysis of the pleadings and documents and other materials on record it could well be found that the member-workman is guilty of the misconduct proved against him. There is no case for the petitioner that the enquiry held has not been fair and proper. The challenge against the finding that he has been guilty as being perverse cannot be accepted as true. The case of the member-workman that the statements were got prepared from the complainants is not substantiated. It is not disputed that the counterfoils do not contain the signature of the workman. The circumstances only point to the misconduct of the workman. He has not been able to give any plausible explanation for his acts which were done beyond his authority. The explanations cannot be accepted without a pinch of salt. The misconduct against the workman has been proved satisfactorily with some evidence if not fully sufficient evidence. Therefore the finding that he is guilty of misconduct is just and fair and is not to be interfered with.

11. Coming to the punishment the question is whether the same is grossly disproportionate to the gravity of the offence or shocking to the conscience of the Court in which case the Court would be justified in interfering with it for the petitioner being ordered to be met with lesser punishment. It is also germane for consideration whether

the workman deserves to be given a lesser punishment for any valid or good reasons. Here is a workman who had to leave the institution, the bank in which he had put in a total service of 23 years. In his having been visited with the punishment of dismissal from service he has been totally deprived of his terminal benefits, whereby he has been put to economic death apart from the agony and worry of his being stigmatized as a fraudster and swindler of his employer bank's money. Though it is really not the money of the Bank but is that of customers still it is not lesser a misconduct in degree, as argued. His acts are deliberate and prejudicial to the interests of the Bank. His acts cannot be reckoned as negligent conduct causing some accidental loss of money either to the Bank or to the customers. These instances are enough for loss of confidence in him by the employer. Obviously he cannot be allowed to continue to work in the institution against which he acted prejudicially. Though that is not a motive projected by the Management discernibly it is one of the reasons for imposing on him a punishment not short of termination from service. For the misconduct committed by the workman, while undoubtedly he should be terminated from service, yet some consideration should have been weighed with the punishing authority to see that he gets his terminal benefits while he has to quit the institution, which itself is a painful experience for him though it was for proved misconduct committed on certain spurs of moment at which he himself fell into lapses from virtue, presumably nay, for reasons stated in his explanation. EX.W8 which read as follows "my children's higher studies have been rendered impossible midway through their academic stream and my course has been fallen on them with their bright career prospects darkened. I have become a sinner in that I am unable to offer any timely assistance or medical aid to my ailing mother. The social stigma has virtually lowered the social image amidst close relatives which has upset my wife for no fault of theirs". This is a relevant extract of explanation submitted by the workman to the Disciplinary Authority in the wake of receipt of letter dated 9-9-2006 proposing the punishment of dismissal without notice. Though it is not with any supporting material, yet it is not to be rejected totally as being without any edifice with regard to content of truth. The workman could not make such a request before hand because it might tend to be a inculpatory statement concerning him admitting his misconduct which may perse lead him to be found guilty. Though not pardonable, one may assume the fact that often such misery and wretchedness of employees of the lower level may have been tempting persuasions for them to indulge in such erring misconducts and to fall prey to lapses from virtues. True, while they cannot be allowed to continue in service, it would be a magnanimous approach for the Management to permit him leave the institution with some succour, whatever by way of terminal benefits which he would have earned by dint of the service so far rendered by him so that he is not totally deprived his right to existence. In this view of the matter, as a good and valid

reason I am of the view that the punishment is to be substituted with "Compulsory Retirement" where under he may get some terminal benefits, whatever whether it is meagre or to his scanty satisfaction. The Management is directed to comply with the direction forthwith and to that extent an award is passed in favour of the petitioner.

12. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 23rd December, 2011)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:

For the 1st Party/Petitioner Union : None

For the 2nd Party/1st Management : None

Documents Marked :

On the Petitioner's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex. W1	3-6-2004	Charge Sheet CO:DPI:VG:23:2004-05
Ex. W2	6-7-2005	Charge Sheet CO:DP:VG:LR::2005-06
Ex. W3	9-4-2006	Defence brief for enquiry under charge sheet CO:DPI:VG:23:2004-05 dated 3-6-2004
Ex. W4	9-4-2006	Defence brief for enquiry under charge sheet CO:DPG:VG:LR:2005-2006 dated 6-7-2005
Ex. W5	29-6-2006	Enquiry Officer report for enquiries under Charge Sheets CO:DPI:VG:23:2004-05 and CO:DPG:VG:LR:2005-06
Ex. W6	13-7-2006	Defence Representative's comments on findings of Enquiry Officer given above
Ex. W7	9-9-2006	CO:DPI:VG:2006 from Disciplinary Authority Circle Office, Dharmapuri proposing punishment
Ex. W8	23-9-2006	Letter from the CSE Sri Natarajan appealing against the proposed punishment
Ex. W9	25-9-2006	Final orders of Disciplinary Authority/Chief Manager Indian Bank Circle Office, Dharmapuri on the charge sheets CO:DPI:VG:23:2004-2005 dated 03-6-2004 and CO:DPG:VG:LR:2005-06 dated 6-7-2005
Ex. W10	13-11-2006	Letter from Sri A. Natarajan to the Appellate Authority/AGM Indian Bank Circle Office Dharmapuri appealing against the punishment imposed by Disciplinary Authority vide orders dated 25-9-2006

EX. W11	6-2-2007	Orders of the Appellate Authority
EX. W12	24-8-2007	Letter from Indian Bank Employees Association IBEA/GEN/158/2005-08 to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Chennai raising an Industrial Dispute against the punishment of A. Natarajan

On the Management's side

Ex.	No.	Date	Description
Ex. M1	9-9-2004		Proceedings of Enquiry (E.O. R. Ramakrishnan) (in reference to Charge Sheet DPI:VG:22:2004-05 dated 3-6-2004)
Ex. M2	11-10-2004		Proceedings of Enquiry in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004
Ex. M3	28-10-2004		Proceedings of Enquiry in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004
Ex. M4	29-10-2004		Proceedings of Enquiry (E.O. - R. Ramakrishnan) in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004
Ex. M5	14-12-2005		Proceedings of Enquiry by EO. R. Balasubramanian in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005 - resumed enquiry in respect of charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004
Ex. M6	16-12-2005		Proceedings of Enquiry by EO. R. Balasubramanian in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005 - Enquiry in respect of charge sheet dated 3-6-2004
Ex. M7	21-12-2005		Enquiry Proceedings by EO. R. Balasubramanian in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005. (Continuation of Enquiry Proceedings in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004)
Ex. M8	10-1-2006		Enquiry Proceedings by EO. - R. Balasubramanian - in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005 (Continuation of Enquiry Proceedings in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004)
Ex. M9	25-1-2006		Enquiry Proceedings by EO. - R. Balasubramanian - in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005 (Continuation of Enquiry Proceedings in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004)
Ex. M10	3-12-2003		Confidential letter from Hanumanthapuram Branch addressed to Asstt. General Manager, Circle Head, Circle Office, Dharmapuri

Ex. M11	14-1-2003	Photocopy of loan challan counter foil for Rs. 5,000 for the credit of HLA of Jayaraman			5,500/- amount remitted by Natarajan for credit to Jayaraman Home Loan A/c
Ex. M12	3-12-2003	Photocopy of letter dated 3-12-2003 of Jayaraman addressed to Branch Manager, Hanumathapuram	Ex. M32	16-7-2002	DD No. 410965 of Hanumanthapuram Branch Fvg. Gayathri Home Appliance drawn on Palacode Branch for Rs. 16,000
Ex. M13	16-12-2003	Written Statement of P. Malliga given to Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, Salem	Ex. M33	19-7-2002	DD No. 410970 of Hanumanthapuram Branch Fvg. Gayathri Home Appliance on Palacode Branch for Rs. 15,750/-
Ex. M14	16-12-2003	Written Statement of R. Vanitha given to Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, Salem	Ex. M34	19-7-2002	DD No. 410971 of Hanumanthapuram Branch Fvg. Gayathri Home appliance on Palacode Branch for Rs. 16,000/-
Ex. M15	16-12-2003	Written Statement of D. Ambiga given to Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, Salem	Ex. M35	July 2002	Attendance Register of Hanumanthapuram Branch
Ex. M16	20-01-2004	Written Statement of Malliga, Vanitha and Ambiga jointly given to Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, Salem	Ex. M36	24-1-2004	Investigation report of C. Sembagoundan Vigilance Officer, C.O. Indian Bank, Salem
Ex. M17	23-12-2003	Written Statement of Jayaraman given to Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, Salem	Ex. M37	16-12-2003	Statement- P. Arumugam, Proprietor of Gayathri Home Appliance, Palacode
Ex. M18	24-12-2003	Written Statement of T. Venkatesan given to Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, Salem	Ex. M38	24-12-2002	Confession letter given by A. Natarajan-Agricultural Assistant addressed to Vigilance Officer
Ex. M19	24-12-2003	Written Statement of K.M. Manickam-Clerk/Shroff of Indian Bank, Hanumanthapuram to Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, Salem	Ex. M39	20-1-2004	Statement of G. Jayaraman - Field Co-ordinator, IVDP, Krishnagiri
Ex. M20		SB Ledger Sheet of A/c No. 4841 of P. Malliga-A/c opened on 10-6-2002	Ex. M40	6-12-2003	Letter from AGM/Circle Head to C. Sembagoundan, Vigilance Officer, Indian Bank, C/o Salem
Ex. M21		SB Ledger Sheet of A/c No. 4836 of R. Vanitha -A/c opened on 10-6-2002	Ex. M41	24-12-2003	Letter of S. Venkatasamy, Narainhalli - Palacode (TK) - Dharmapuri Distt. Addressed to Vigilance Officer
Ex. M22		SB Ledger Sheet of A/c No. 4887 of Ambiga -A/c opened on 12-7-2002	Ex. M42	19-7-2002	Credit Challan of Sri Gayathri Home Appliances for Rs. 47,750 (vide Page-30 of Enquiry Proceedings dated 16-12-2005)
Ex. M23	19-7-2002	Loan Ledger Sheet of A/c No. 323602134 of P. Malliga	Ex. M43	19-7-2002	Cheque No. 644940 dated 19-7-2002 for Rs. 47,000 issued by Sri Gayathri. Home Appliances (vide Page 30 of Enquiry Proceedings dated 16-12-2005)
Ex. M24	19-7-2002	Loan Ledger Sheet of A/c No. 323802148 of R. Vanitha	Ex. M44	9-11-2005	Enquiry Proceedings (Enquiry Officer R. Balasubramanian) in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005
Ex. M25	19-7-2002	Loan Ledger Sheet A/c No. 32370241 of D. Ambiga			Enqiry: Referring to Charge Sheet dated 6-7-2005
Ex. M26	26-9-2003	Loan Challan for credit of IBGMSS A/c Vanitha for Rs. 500	Ex. M45	16-12-2005	Enquiry Proceedings (Enquiry Officer R. Balasubramanian) in respect of Charge Sheet dated
Ex. M27	26-9-2003	Loan Challan for credit of IBGMSS A/c Malliga for Rs. 500			
Ex. M28	8-6-2004	Loan Challan for credit of IBGMSS A/c Malliga for Rs.5,000			
Ex. M29	8-6-2004	Loan Challan for credit to IBGMSS A/c Vanitha for Rs. 5,000			
Ex. M30	9-6-2004	Loan Challan for credit to IBGMSS A/c Ambiga for Rs. 5,000			
Ex. M31	7-2-2004	Mail Transfer No. 961163 of Kannendhanahelli Branch for Rs.			

	3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005 - Enquiry: Referring to Charge Sheet dated 6-7-2005
Ex. M46 21-12-2005	Enquiry Proceedings (Enquiry Officer R. Balasubramanian) in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005 - Enquiry: Referring to Charge Sheet dated 6-7-2005
Ex. M47 10-1-2006	Enquiry Proceedings (Enquiry Officer R. Balasubramanian) in respect of Charge Sheet dated 3-6-2004 and 6-7-2005 - Enquiry: Referring to Charge Sheet dated 6-7-2005 (Enquiry concluded)
Ex. M48 14-5-2004	Letter from Manager, Hanumanthapuram to AGM/CO/ Indian Bank, Dharmapuri
Ex. M49 27-5-2004	Investigation report of Sambagoundan - Vigilance Officer - C/o Salem - addressed to AGM-C.O., Dharmapuri
Ex. M50 25-6-2004	Memo from AGM/Circle head, C.O., Dharmapuri addressed to A. Natarajan calling for explanation
Ex. M51 14-7-2004	Reply of A. Natarajan addressed to AGM
Ex. M52	Attested copy of Loan Sheet of Subramani
Ex. M53 10-8-2004	Hanumanthapuram Branch letter addressed to AGM/C.O., Dharmapuri
Ex. M54 1-10-2004	Letter from C.O., addressed to A. Natarajan calling for explanation
Ex. M55 30-12-2004	Reply of A. Natarajan addressed to AGM/C.O., Dharmapuri
Ex. M56 9-9-2004	Investigation report of C. Sembagoundan, Vigilance Officer, C.O., Salem to AGM-Dharmapuri-C.O.
Ex. M57 25-2-2006	Presiding Officer's Brief - addressed to E.O. - R. Balasubramanian
Ex. M58	Findings of Enquiry Officer in respect of charge sheet No. CO-DPI-VG-LR-2005-2006-dated 6-7-2005 - issued to A. Natarajan.

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 495.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी. सी.एल.के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 51/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/512/95-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 495.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 51/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court -I, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/512/95-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1)(d) (2A) of I.D. Act

Reference No. 51 of 1997

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Mohuda Area No. II, BCCL, P.O. Mohuda, Dist. Dhanbad

And

Their workmen

Present : Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri S. Bose, Treasurer, Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh.

State : Jharkhand.

Industry : Coal.

dated the 29th December 2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/512/95-IR (Coal-I) dated 11-2-1997 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the I. D. Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCL in superannuating Sh. K. K. Chakrabarty, Sr. Compounder w.e.f. 24-2-1994 is justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled ?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he is a permanent employee of BCCL in the post of

Sr. Compounder at 20/21 Pits Murulidih Colliery's Dispensary. He submitted a petition dated 28-4-93 addressed to the Project Officer, 20/21 Pits Murulidih Colliery that he was physically incapable of performing his duty due to High Blood Pressure resulting in heart trouble as well as defect in hearing and prayed for declaring him medically unfit and employ his dependant in the service of the management. But the management did not take any step to get him examined by a Medical Board. In spite of repeated requests the management did not arrange for the required medical test as per practice prevailing in BCCL. The action of the management in superannuating the concerned workman w.e.f. 24-2-1994 is not justified.

In such circumstances, the workman has prayed that the workman be examined by a Medical Board as per practice of the management and if found correct then a dependent of the concerned workman should be employed in the services of the management.

3. The case of the management is that the concerned workman, K. K. Chakravarty, was working as a Senior Compounder of Murlidih 20/21 Pits and his date of birth was mentioned as 34 years in the year 1974 as per Form 'B' which is a statutory form maintained under the provision of Mines Act, 1952. His date of appointment in the said statutory register was mentioned as 1950. Thus, his age at the time of appointment was only 10 years, which is against the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 as no person can be employed below the age of 18 years and taking this criteria, he had worked for more than 42 years in the year 1994 when this came to the light of the competent authority of the Company. Since he had worked for more than 42 years and completed the age of superannuation i.e. 60 years, the management decided for his superannuation and he was made to retire after working for about 44 years.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass the award that the action of the management of Mohuda Area XI of M/s. BCCL in superannuating the concerned workman from 24-2-94 is justified and that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. Management produced MW-1 Mihir Kumar Tiwary, and proved document as Exts. M-1 to M-3.

The concerned workman has not produced any oral evidence. One document has been proved as Ext. W-1.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that his date of birth is 34 years in 1974 but the management illegally superannuated him on 24-2-94. They had not referred him to the Medical Board, so the superannuation w.e.f. 24-2-94 is illegal.

7. The management argued that the date of birth of the concerned workman has been mentioned in Form 'B' Register as 34 years as on 1974. He was appointed in 1950

and so at the time of his appointment he was only 10 years old which cannot be allowed because as per Mines Act the minimum age of appointment of a workman is 18 years. Moreover, he has worked 42 years, so his demand is not justified at all.

In this respect the management has filed order of superannuation and before superannuation, as per Form 'B' Register his age has been assessed as 34 years in 1974 which comes 1940. He has been issued Identity Card in which his date of appointment has been mentioned as 1950.

Management's witness, MW-1, stated clearly that in the year 1974 the date of birth of the concerned workman was recorded as 34 years and he has completed 42 years of service as per Ext. M-2. It only shows that the concerned workman was rightly superannuated from service by the management because his age can not be 10 years when he joined service. Though the concerned workman is Sr. Compounder no document regarding his educational certificate has been filed to show that his date of birth/year is 1940.

8. Considering the above facts and circumstances, I hold that the action of the management of Mohuda Area No. II of M/s. BCCL in superannuating Sh. K. K. Chakrabarty, Sr. Compounder, w.e.f. 24-2-1994 is justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

This is my Award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 496.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी. सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 38/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/316/1993-आईआर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 496.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 38/1995) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court -1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/316/1993-IR (C-1)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of I. D.
Act, 1947

Reference No. 38 of 1995

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of
Burragarh Colliery M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their workmen

Present : Shri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers: Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workman: Shri S. N. Goswami, Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

dated the 3-1-2012

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/316/93-IR (C-I) dated 28-4-1995 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the I. D. Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the demand of union for regularisation of S/Shri Suresh Paswan and 45 other (as per list enclosed) Co-operative workers by the management of Burragarh Colliery, Area No. VIII of M/s. BCCL is legal and justified? If so, to what relief these workman are entitled and from which date?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that S/Shri Suresh Paswan and 45 others were engaged to perform duties at Burragarh Colliery underground mine under Bhalgora Area of M/s. BCCL. They had been performing the jobs of the colliery under direct control and supervision by the Mining Engineer, A.C.M., Colliery Manager, Agent and jobs are of permanent and perennial nature, which are being done departmentally and would be continued to be done by regular employees. Due to divergent view of the management of the colliery have not made entry the names of 46 workers in Form ‘B’ Register and not made members of Coal Mines Provident Fund. These 46 concerned workmen have put their attendance in Form ‘C’ Register and Cap Lamp Issue Register more than 190 days in each calendar year since 1989, 1990 and 1991. The management provided to these concerned workmen all safety like Helmets, Boot (shoes), Cap Lamp etc. There exists relationship between the management and the concerned workmen. It is admitted fact that these persons were working in the colliery known as Co-operative workers working in the groupwise in underground under direct control and supervision of the management. They were

workers of the management and their regularisation as departmental workers are justified.

In view of the above facts and circumstances, it has been prayed that the Hon’ble tribunal be pleased to pass an award by directing the management to regularise the concerned workmen with proper pay scale and difference of wages.

3. The case of the management is that the concerned workman, were employed by the Secretary of the Co-operative Society who was entrusted with execution of job by the employer and the wages etc. to the concerned workmen were all along paid by the Secretary of the Cooperative Society. However, the Cooperative Society in respect of the work done by it used to get A/c Payee cleque from the employer from their own arrangement for payment to their cooperative workers to which the management had no say and therefore no relationship of employer and employees existed between the workmen and the employer. Prior to raising the industrial dispute before A.L.C. (C) the concerned workmen never raised any demand before the employer for their regularisation. the concerned workmen used to be engaged by the said Cooperative Society purely on temporary basis against the nature of job and therefore the regularisation of these employees in the employer does not arise. The wages were never paid by the employer and they were paid by the Cooperative society. From the records it reveals that, during the financial year 1989-90 these Co-operative workers have been engaged time to time and after verifying their attendance and bill submitted by them it appears that these persons worked under Co-operative gang in the same manner as the contractors workers used to perform jobs. On enquiry it reveals that they had worked from 13-3-89 to September, 1990. Verifying their attendance from 13-3-89 to December, 1989 they were not engaged on any preliminary nature of job as alleged by the concerned workmen. For permanent nature of the job the management has get sufficient manpower to cope up with the usual work. These Co-operative workers were engaged in the miscellaneous job, such as, carrying materials, making stopping work, cleaning jobs as and when required based upto the period 13-3-89 to September, 1990. The concerned workers of the co-operative society were being engaged on the requisition issued to the concerned secretary and he was supposed to supply workers on requirement basis.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above, it has been prayed that the Hon’ble Tribunal be pleased to reject the relief prayed for by the concerned workmen.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other’s written statement.

5. The concerned workman produced WW-1 Jamuna Prasad, WW-2, Suresh Paswan and WW-3, Krishna Paswan.

The management produced MW-1, Jayant Kumar, to prove its case.

No document has been filed by either side.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that the 46 concerned workmen were working with the management in continuous nature of job of the colliery. They were paid wages through Co-operative Society for doing underground jobs of the company. But their wages are not paid at par with the regular employees. They should be regularised with the management.

Argument advanced on behalf of the management is that no payment is made to them by the management. They are workers of the Co-operative Society. Their works are not supervised by the management. So they cannot be regularised.

7. In this respect the evidence of WW-1, Jamuna Prasad, is very material, who has stated in his cross-examination that the Co-operative Society which we were engaged was being called 'Shramik Sahayog Samiti'. I do not know whether there was anyone working in the said Co-operative as its secretary or not. We were appointed through Co-operative Society. We used to be paid our wages through the said Co-operative. Leave also used to be granted to us by the said office bearer of the Co-operative. The power of disengaging or dismissing us used to vest in the office bearer. I was issued Identity Card also by the said Co-operative. I do not know about others whether they were also issued with Identity Card or not. We had not received any appointment letter from the side of the management.

WW-2, Suresh Paswan, stated in cross-examination that I was appointed in the Co-operative Society. I have no knowledge if the Co-operative Society used to get contract from the the company. Co-operative Society has not issued any Identity Card to me. I did not got any payment from the Co-operative Society.

WW-3, Krishna Paswan, stated in cross-examination that I was the member of Shramik Sahayog Samity. I was appointed by Shramik Sahayog Samity. Co-operative Society did not make no payment of wages. I have no Identity Card. I do not have any pay slip to show that I used to got wages from the company.

Above evidence of the workmen show that they have got no paper to show that they were getting payment from the management. It only shows that they have worked with the Co-operative Society. So they cannot be said that they have worked with the management.

8. In this respect the management has referred 2007 (4) JLJR 662 in which Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court laid down—"Labour and Industrial Laws- Regularisation-declaration in favour of workmen given by Tribunal on the basis of notification issued U/s.10(1) of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act dated 8-12-1976 prohibiting

engagement of contract labourers on sweeping, cleaning etc. namely prohibited category of jobs- only on the basis of prohibition contained in notification. 'Tribunal found the workers to be permanent workers- and notification having been held to be bad by Supreme Court in Steel Authority of India Ltd. Vs. National Union Waterfront workers case, Tribunal's finding was wrong- award having not attained finally, said judgement of Supreme Court would apply in this case- concerned workmen cannot be considered to have worked against prohibited category- also finding of the Tribunal that workers worked for more than 240 days on the basis of presumption is perverse- burden of proof was upon the workmen to prove that they worked for more than 240 days in a calendar year and that onus having not been discharged by loading cogent evidence by workmen, finding of Tribunal cannot be sustained -award quashed."

Another law referred on behalf of the management is 2007 (4) JLJR 341 in which Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court laid down—"Labour and Industrial laws- Regularisation of mine workers- only because an employee has been engaged temporarily or for a number of years, it cannot be held that such engagement has been made for depriving him from the status of permanent employee, and onus is on the workmen to prove such fact-only because the workman completed 240 days and there is violation of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, they do not become entitled to regularisation - Tribunal misdirected itself while directing for regularisation- award set aside."

Another law referred on behalf of the management is 2009 (1) JLJR 30 in which Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court laid down—"Labour and Industrial laws- Regularisation- relationship of employer and employee not proved- workmen engaged by intermediary-contractor cannot be allowed to claim regularisation with the company- award directing for regularisation set aside by Single Judge- appeal cannot be entertained."

Another law referred on behalf of the management is (2009) 1 Supreme Court Cases (L&S) 943, in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down -

"Constitution of India -Arts. 16 & 14 and 141- Public employment Rulings of Constitution Bench in Umadevi (3) case, (2006) 4 SCC 1- Binding effect of - Attempt in Pooran Chandra Pandey case, (2007) II SCC 92, a two-Judge bench decision, to water down binding effect of Umadevi (3) case, a Constitution Bench decision -Impermissibility of

Held by virtue of Art. 141, the judgement of the Constitution Bench in Umadevi (3) case is binding on all courts including the Supreme Court till the same is overruled by a larger Bench-

The attempt to dilute the rulings in Umadevi (3) by the suggestion in Pooran Chandra Pandey case that Umadevi (3) case cannot be applied to a case where regularisation has been sought for in pursuance of Art. 14, held, is obiter and the two-Judge Bench in Pooran Chandra

Pandey case had no occasion to make any adverse comment on the binding character of the Constitution Bench judgement in Umadevi (3) case -The said comments and observations made in Pooran Chandra Pandey case should be read as obiter and should neither be treated as binding by the High Courts, Tribunals and other judicial forum nor should they be relied upon or made the basis for hypassing the principles laid down in Umadevi (3) case- Absorption-Regularisation.

Constitution of India -Arts. 141 and 124 (6), 219 and 144- Binding effect of judgments of supreme Court- Judicial discipline- Cardinal importance of, strongly emphasised -total commitment to constitutional ideals by these who take oath to uphold it -High Courts or smaller Benches of Supreme Court ignoring or by passing ratio of larger Benches of Supreme Court including Constitution Benches - Impermissibility- Need to adhere to basics of judicial discipline, strongly emphasised-Need for predictability and certainty in the law- Impact of disrespect to constitutional ethos and breach of judicial discipline, spelled out -Held, discipline is a sine qua non for effective and efficient functioning of the judicial system- If the courts command others to act in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the rule of law, it is not possible to countenance violation of the constitutional principle by these who are required to lay down the law- Judiciary-Judicial discipline -Cardinal importance of- Precedents-Stare decisis -Rationale for doctrine of, explained.

High Courts- Precedents- Binding effects of rulings of coordinate/larger Benches of High Courts, reiterated.

Constitution of India -Arts. 16 and 14 and 32, 226 and 136- Public employment- Power of employer -Judicial review -Scope of -Though decision of employer to create or abolish posts or cadres or to prescribe source or mode of recruitment, etc. is not immune from judicial review, held, power of judicial review can be exercised in such matters only if it is shown that the action of the employer is contrary to any constitutional or statutory provision or is patently arbitrary or is vitiated by mala fide -Abolition/Reduction of posts. "

Another law referred on behalf of the management is (2009) 2 Supreme Court Cases (L&S) 259 in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down —“Regularisation—Entitlement to— Departmental instructions issued prior to and contrary to law laid down in Umadevi (3) case, (2006) 4 SCC 1—Applicability of—Hold, regularisation could not be claimed on the basis of such instructions—Appellants who were engaged as daily-rated casual labourers on Group C posts in Railway Electrification Project for long, held, could not claim regularisation—Railway Board Circular dated 11-5-1973, which supported their case, further held, was issued long before the law laid down in Umadevi (3) case that recruitment could not be made contrary to statutory recruitment rules and in violation of Arts. 16 and

14, and therefore such circular could not be given effect to—Ad hoc-Casual labour—Recruitment process—Service/Recritment Rules—Constituion of India. Arts. 16, 14 and 309 proviso and 162 & 73.

Casual labour/Daily Wager/Temporary Employee — Employment for project work on ex-cadre posts, reiterated, is not regular employment."

9. Considering the above facts and circumstances the concerned workmen have not been able to prove that they have worked with the management directly whether they worked through Co-operative Society. No Identity Cards have been filed which have issued by the Co-operative Society or by the management for doing the jobs of the management. Moreover, no payment receipts have been filed by the concerned workmen to show that they have been paid wages from the management.

10. In the result, I held that the demand of union for regularisation of S/Shri Suresh Paswan and 45 others, the names mentioned in the order of reference, Co-operative workers by the managment of Burragarh Colliery, Area No. VIII of M/s. BCCL, is not legal and justified. Accordingly, the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

This is my Award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 497.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं.-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 289/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/142/2000-आईआर (सी -I)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 497.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 289/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court -1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/142/2000-IR(C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s.10 (1) (d) (2A) of I. D.
Act, 1947

Reference No. 289 of 2000

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of
Govindpur Area III of M/s. B.C.C.Ltd.

AND

Their workmen

Present : Shri H. N. Singh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers: Shri B. M. Prasad, Advocate

For the Workmen: Shri T. P. Jha, Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated the 26-12-2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/142/2000-IR (C-I) dated 27-9-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Govindpur Area III of M/s. BCCL, Dhanbad in denying employment to Shri Dilip Kumar, S/o Late Moti Barhi on compassionate ground after the death of his father under clause 9.4.2 of NCWA is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned dependent son of the workman entitled?”

2. The case of the Union is that Late Moti Barhi was working as Canteen Cook of Koiridih Colliery under Govindpur Area III of M/s. BCCL since 11-10-1971. While in service Moti Barhi died on 27-8-1992 leaving behind his wife, four minor sons and a married daughter. All of them were wholly dependent on Late Moti Barhi and residing with them. As per provision of Clause 9.4.2 of NCWA-IV one of the dependent of Late Moti Barhi is entitled to get employment in M/s. B.C.C.Ltd. but at that time all the dependent sons of the deceased employees were minors, and therefore they were not in a position to be employed. The Oldest son of Late Moti Barhi, namely, Dilip Kumar, was 14 years age only at the time of death of his father. Smt. Paro Devi, widow of Late Moti Barhi vide letter dated 19-12-92 had informed the management that due to the reason of his eldest son Sri Dilip Kumar being minor, she could not submit necessary application for employment as per Clause 9-4-2 of NCWA-IV and employment claim would be submitted in future when his son would become adult. She also had filed affidavit to this effect. The letter was duly received by the management but it kept silent. As such at that it was presumed that the prayer of Smt. Paro Devi dated 19-12-92 was accepted by the management as no letter was received from the management rejecting her prayer. Dilip Kumar became adult in the year 1996 Smt. Paro Devi submitted application for employment of Dilip Kumar along with all necessary papers vide letter dated

15-10-1996 which was received by the management on 17-10-1996, but management after keeping the matter pending for about two years refused to give employment on the ground of delay. Thereafter the matter was taken by her Union with the management but all went in vain. It has been submitted that no time limit has been mentioned in NCWA or any other implementation instructions issued by JBCCI for employment to the dependents under Clause 9-4-2 of NCWA-IV. As such, the ground given by the management for rejecting the justified demand of employment is baseless and nothing but a mere excuse to deprive the person concerned from his justified claim for employment.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to direct the management to give employment to Shri Dilip Kumar, S/o Late Moti Barhi immediately.

3. The case of the management is that the present reference is not legally maintainable. There is no employer-employee relationship existed between the management and the concerned person, Shri Dilip Kumar and no industrial dispute can be raised on behalf of a person who is dead. It has been submitted that one workman, named, Moti Barhi was working in the Canteen of Block IV of Govindpur Area as Cook and he met his natural death on 27-8-92. The concerned person, Sri Dilip Kumar, was not in a position to undertake any job in a mine as he was a minor in the year 1992. He has raised the present demand through the Secretary of BCMS after he became a major, considering that a right exists for demanding employment on the basis of any provision of law. It has also been submitted that the demand for employment of dependents of workmen in a public sector undertaking is unconstitutional and, as such, no legal right can be conferred on the dependent of any workman to demand for his employment on any ground whatsoever. There is no provision for reserving any right of compassionate employment for any person if he is a minor at the time of death of his father. The compassionate employment is always provided as an immediate relief to the family whose only bread earner dies all of a sudden leaving the entire family to suffer starvation in the absence of any suitable income. Such relief cannot be considered to be kept reserved considering compassionate employment to be a vested right. The present case does not come within the purview of compassionate employment in strict sense and there is no vacancy for providing employment to extra hands, the management regretted to consider the case of the concerned person, Sri Dilip Kumar to be provided with employment.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass the award holding that the concerned person is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The concerned workman produced WW-1, Dilip Kumar, and proved documents as Exts. W-1 to W-5.

The management produced MW-1, Nagendra Yadav, in support of the case of the management.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the dependent son of Late Moti Barhi, is that his father died on 27-8-1992 in course of his employment and at that time the son of Late Moti Barhi was minor, about 14 years of age and his mother had given application dated 19-12-96 to the management about minority of his son as per Ext. W-3. She also gave another application as per Ext. W-4 dated 15-10-96 for employment of her son, Dilip Kumar, since he attained majority. But the management kept the matter pending and did not give employment to her son, Dilip Kumar. NCWA is a settlement and there is no limitation provided in the settlement for providing employment to the dependent son of the deceased workman. As per Clause 9-4-2 of NCWA-IV employment is given to one dependent to the worker who dies while in service.

7. The management's representative argued that he had applied late after death of his father. Compassionate appointment cannot be given on so much belated case so he cannot be given compassionate appointment in the public sector undertaking. It has also been argued that since there is no vacancy for providing employment so his claim has been regretted. There is no relationship with the management and the concerned person.

In this respect the evidence of the management MW-1 is material. He has stated in cross-examination that there was no time limit for giving employment in NCWA-IV. He has also stated that I cannot say if the widow of Moti Barhi had given application for compassionate employment and Moti Barhi died in the year 1992. He has also stated that I cannot say whether the dependent had moved application for his employment in 1992 and I do not know whether letter was given to the dependent denying employment. The deceased employee left 19 years of service.

Considering the above statement of the witness there is no time limit fixed for giving compassionate appointment. According to him, he got no knowledge is the widow of Moti Barhi had given application for compassionate appointment to his son. He has also no knowledge whether any application was moved by Dilip Kumar in 1992.

8. In this respect law referred on behalf of the petitioner is (2007) 2 Supreme Court Cases (1&S) 951 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down:—

“Compassionate appointment — Settlement— Employer, a PSU falling under Art. 12— Compassionate appointment provided under terms of binding settlement with workmen — Held, these fulfilling conditions precedent under the terms of the settlement have a right to obtain appointment on compassionate ground which encted from the settlement itself— PSU must act fairly, reasonably and in a bonafide manner — Bonafides of their prayer can be judged from whether it discharged its duty under the terms of settlement — Though the settlement did not provide for any limitation period for applying for compassionate appointment, circular issued by the employer prescribing a

limitation period with power of relaxation— Question whether the employer had jurisdiction to issue such circular need not be considered in this case — Even assuming that it has jurisdiction, such circular should be strictly complied with and should be read.

Keeping in view the settlement— Period of limitation should be reasonable — Held on facts, denial of compassionate appointment to appellant namely because of his Older brother having already been employed by respondent was in none- compliance with the terms of the settlement and was not fair, reasonable and bonafide — respondent directed to offer suitable post to appellant within 8 weeks— Period of limitation prescribed in the circular with power of relaxation was not imperative in character — Further, appellant being not in employment for a long time, entitled to cost throughout — Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Sec. 2(p), 2(S) and 18(3) — Constitution of India, Arts. 12, 14 and 16(1), Limitation— Mandatory or directory.”

The management failed to file any document that there is any limitation period in NCWA-IV. When there is no time limit in NCWA-IV which is a settlement, the settlement is binding on both the parties and continue to remain in force unless the same is altered.

9. Considering the above facts and law laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court, I hold that the action of the management of Govindpur Area III of M/s. BCCL in denying employment to Shri Dilip Kumar, S/o Late Moti Barhi on compassionate ground after the death of his father under clause 9-4-2 of NCWA is not justified. Management is directed to give employment to Dilip Kumar within 30 days from the date of publication of the award.

This is my Award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 498.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी.सी. सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 30/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/472/2001 आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 498.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 30/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court, 2, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/472/2001-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD****PRESENT :** Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute Under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 30 of 2002**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of Burragarh Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.**APPEARANCES :**On behalf of the workman : Mr. Shekhar Sharma,
Representative of the
workman.On behalf of the employers : Mr. U. N. Lal, Ld. Advocate
State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 14th Dec., 2011

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/472/2001-IR(C-I) dt. 10-4-2002.

SCHEDULE

“Kya Ko I Mines Engineering Association ki BCCL, Kustore Chatra ka prabandhtantra so mang ki Sri Prasadi Bhuiya, Tyndal Zamadar, Burragarh Colliery ki janam tarik barsa 1947 manteha hue usi ke anusar unki sevaneverthi ki tarik barsa 2007 may nirdharit ki jai, uchit awang nanya sangath hai? Yadi hayi, to Karmkar kis rehat ka patra hay?”

The case of workman as sponsored by the union concerned is that the date of birth of workman Prasadi Bhuiya, at the time of his joining was recorded only 1947 as also mentioned in the Identity Card, Service excerpt and all the documents issued by the Management. But for the first time the Management informed him of his retirement to lie from 30-6-2001. He was never informed of it earlier, rather bonafide believed in his retirement in the year 2007 according to his aforesaid recorded date of birth. The conciliation proceeding before the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad due to adamant attitude of the Management failed, but the Ministry of Labour firstly refused to refer for adjudication, then as per order of the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand passed on the writ petition (C) No. 1322/2002 of the Union, it was referred to the Tribunal for adjudication.

The union representative in the rejoinder has simply denied the allegations of the Management in respect of the workman's date of birth.

2. Whereas specifically denying the allegation of the union concerned, the contra pleaded case of the Management is that the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Kustore Area as per letter No. BCCL/Kustore Area/Pers./2001 dt. 23-7-2001 had intimated the workman of his position. The date of birth of the workman is recorded as 1941 in his Form 'B' I.D. Card Register, Service excerpt issued in 1947 which has been authenticated by the workman himself by putting his thumb impression thereupon. In the E.D.P/NEIS, the date of birth of the incumbent is 01-07-1941. As per policy of Company, 6 months' advance Notice of Retirement was given to the employee Prasadi Bhuiya, Tyndal zamadar, Burragarh Colliery and other employees of the Unit/Area/Company as per letter No. BCCL/KA/DCPM/2000-01-3376 dt. 10/12-01-2001. There is no supportive document available in the Company showing any other date of birth except 1941 which has been taken as 01-07-1941 as per provisions of the Implementation Instruction, and the workman has been accordingly superannuated w.e.f. 1-7-2001 on attaining his age of 60 years. The Management has no document showing his date of birth as 1947 which is unacceptable. In the year 1987 the Service excerpt was issued to all concerned indicating the details of service particulars including date of birth D.O. A. etc. available in the statutory records, service book service file of each and every individual employee of the company. The date of Birth of the incumbent under item 6 of his service excerpt has been correctly indicated as 1941 and Date of appointment as 17-10-1971 i.e. the same Date of birth and Date of Appointment available in the statutory Records of the company. The Industrial Dispute has been raised by the Union on behalf of the workman at the fag and of his service. The superannuation of the workman on 01-07-2001 on attaining his 60 years of age is legal, bonafide and justified. So the demand of the union for accepting his date of birth as 1947 is incorrect, illegal and as such the Management has rightly not accepted the same. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

3. The management in its rejoinder has pleaded that the demand of the workman was factitious and afterthought date of birth as 1947 at the end of his service. The workman never raised an objection in the Service excerpt when an open opportunity with all valid documents was given to all concerned workman. The case of the workman is not covered by Implementation Instruction 76.

FINDING WITH REASONING

4. In this case W.W. I Prasadi Bhuiya, the workman himself in behalf of the union, and M.W. I Jayant Kumar Manager (Personnel) and M.W.2 Satyanarayan Roy, the P.O.'s clerk, both of Burragarh Colliery, Kustore Area from the management side have been examined.

W.W. I Prasadi Bhuiya, the workman has stated in his deposition that he was appointed as Tyndal at

Burragarh Colliery under Kustore Area on 17-10-1971 and his date of birth was recorded 1947 by the Management, according to which his due superannuation was 2007, but the Management illegally and arbitrarily superannuated him in the year 2001. The workman in support of his claim proved his family card and Voter Identity Card issued by the Election Commission as Ext. W-1 and W-2 bearing 1947 and his 40 years as on 1-1-1995 respectively. The workman in his cross examination admitting the copy of Service excerpt under his signature marked as Ext. M-1 has accepted his case of appointment as 17-11-1971 and his birth year was 1941. He has also admitted to have received the copy of retirement notice marked as Ext. M-2. Though he claims to have raised an objection as per his representation to the Management, he did not produce any proof of it. This statement also revealed that he did not submit any comment over his recorded age in his service excerpt after its receipt.

5. On the other hand as per the statement of MW. I Jayant Kumar, Manager (Personnel), Burragarh Colliery, the date of birth of workman Prasadi Bhuiya was recorded as 1941 in his Form-B Register having Sl. No. 441 at page 440 under its column-4 (Ext.M-3) the witness noticed and according to which the date of his appointment 17-10-1971. According to witness, if no exact date of birth is written, the middle of year concerned is regarded as the period of superannuation of the workman.

The workman on completion of his 60 years was retired on 30-06-2001 as per his date of birth written in his Form-B Register. The Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Kustore Area of BCCL as per his letter dtd. 11-4-2001 (Ext.M-4) also represented the aforesaid facts before the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad for concerning workman date of birth recorded in the aforesaid register as per the rule I.I. No. 76 of N.C.W.III. The workman never raised any objection earlier. This witness has stated that the Identity Card quoted in plastic (Ext. W-1) issued by Kustore Area bears his birth as 1947. But the date of birth of the workman as recorded in Form-B Register (Ext. M-3), the statutory Register of the Management could not be rebutted on behalf of the workman by way of cross examining the aforesaid witness (M.W.I).

6. Though M.W.2 Satya Narayan Rai, as the Clerk to the P.O. at Burragarh Colliery has wrongly alleged the retirement of workman as Tyndal Zamadar 1-7-2007 he has proved the Identity Card of the Register of the colliery in the Court and accordingly asserted the name of Ex-workman Prasadi Bhuiya entered at page under Sl. No. 7780 bearing the date of birth as 1941 and its Sl. 7 and his L.T. I. as well as photograph (plain) under its column 14 & 15 respectively at page No. 9899 under the signature of Welfare officer of the said colliery (Ext. M-5 replaced by its Certified Copy). According to the witness (Ext. M.W.II) No other register including the aforesaid Identity Card Register bears the date of birth of the workman as 1947.

After seeing the Ext. W-4 (Family I Card), the witness also stated about it bearing his date of birth as 1947 but he denied his retirement was due in the year 2007.

7. Mr. Shekhar Sharma, the Ld. Advocate for the union/workman submits that workman was illegally superannuated by the Management on 29-6-2001 as per the Retirement Notice dtd. 10-1-2001 issued by the Management. Despite the proof of his date of birth as 1947 as mentioned in his Family I. Card (Ext. W-1) in his voter I. Card (Ext. W. 2) according to which his date of birth as 40 years as on 1-1-1995 so his all other documents contrary to it might be manipulated. Just contrary to it Mr. U.N.Lal, Ld. Advocate for the Management has to contend that the date of birth of the workman was 1941 recorded in Form-B Register and the I.D. Register and Service Excerpt in 1987 as also into the EDP/NEIS as 171941, he on attaining his 60 years of age was superannuated w.e.f. 1-7-2001. So the demand of the being not as per the aforesaid statutory records is at all justified.

7. On the consideration of the facts, I find that the claim of the Union for the workman is based on his personal Identity Card dtd. 10-8-1986 (Ext. W. I) his Election Voter Card (Ext. W-2). The family I. Card of the workman Prasadi Bhuiya stands rebutted by Ext.M.5 (extracts substituted copy of the I. Card Register of Burragarh Colliery related to workman which is in consonance with his Form-B Register and relevant documents.

Under the circumstance, it is held accordingly responded that the demand of the Union concerned for determination of the superannuation of Prasadi Bhuiya Tyndal Zamadar, Burragarh Colliery as per his claim date of birth 1947 for his due superannuation in the year 2007 is not at all legal and justified in any respect. Hence E-workman is not entitled to any relief.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 499.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स सी.सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 312/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/211/2000-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 499.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 312/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court-1, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to

the management of M/s. CCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/211/2000-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, AT DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 312 of 2000

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of
Kedla Open Cast Project of M/s. CC Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen

Present : SHRI H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri S. Bose, Treasurer,
Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh

State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dated, the 19th Dec. 2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/211/2000-(C-I) dated the 18th October, 2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Kedla Open Cast Project of M/s. CC Ltd., P.O. Kedla, Distt. Hazaribagh in dismissing the services of Shri Kamal Singh, Category-I is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he is a permanent employee of the management from period prior to take over of collieries by the Central Govt. At the time of take over of the mines, the management conducted verification of the employed persons including the concerned workman and were confirmed in respective job in 1973 and continued in employment. The management all on a sudden in 1978 filed an FIR before the local Police that Kamal Singh, Cat. I worker was an impersonator. Prior to lodging FIR to Police, the management did not conduct any enquiry from the workman nor any notice was served upon him. Upon the initiative of the management, the local police forwarded the workman for criminal trial and in a GR Case 1838/78 & TR Case No. 700/80, the workman was

convicted under section 419 of the Indian Penal Code and was sentenced to undergo Rigorous Imprisonment for one year by the Sub-Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Hazaribagh. The appeal of the workman before the Sessions Judge was dismissed by 2nd Addl. Sessions Judge, Hazaribagh by Judgement dated 26-8-83, was confirmed. Thereafter the workman filed a Criminal Revision Appeal before the Hon'ble Patna High Court, Ranchi Bench and by a Judgement dated 13-4-87, the Hon'ble High Court held that the judgement of the courts below is not sustainable in law and the same was set aside and the petitioner was set liberty. In view of the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court the workman approached the management for his employment but without any effect. The union of the workman also took up the matter with the management and failing to receive any reply from the management, an industrial dispute was raised on 11-12-97 before the A.L.C.(C), Hazaribagh, which ended in failure. Thereafter the dispute has been referred to this Hon'ble Tribunal for adjudication.

In such circumstances, the workman has prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award in favour of the workman directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman with full back wages and other benefits.

3. The case of the management is that the management did not pass any order of dismissal removing the concerned workman from his service, and as such, the present reference is without any basis and is liable to be summarily rejected. It is submitted that one person posed himself as Kamal Singh entered into the services of the company in the year 1973 at the time of take-over of the management of Kedla colliery by the Central Government. In the year 1978, on receipt of confidential information to the effect that the concerned workman was not genuine Kamal Singh and was impersonating the genuine workman, a FIR was launched before the Police which investigated the case and initiated criminal action against the concerned workman. He initially absconded from the colliery and was arrested by the Police and was sent for trial. He is not in employment from the year 1978 and he has raised the present dispute in the year 1998 alleging that he was dismissed by the management on the charge of impersonation. He failed to produce any document indicating that any chargesheet was issued to him and he was dismissed from service on the allegation of impersonation. Therefore, the present case taken up 20 years after alleged date of occurrence is not legally maintainable as because no industrial dispute exists between the management and a workman 7 years after the cause of action. In the instant case, as 20 years has already lapsed, it is difficult to preserve the relevant documents of that period to indicate the facts and circumstance under which the concerned workman impersonated and the reason for his leaving employment and not reporting for duties during the period of more than 20 years. It is submitted that

the concerned workman voluntarily left his employment as he was not the genuine worker and was impersonating the real Kamal Singh and he is not entitled to any relief.

Under such circumstances, it has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be graciously pleased to pass the award holding that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The concerned has produced himself as WW-1, Kamal Singh.

The management has not produced any evidence.

6. It has been argued on behalf of the concerned workman is that he was working with private management prior to 1973 which was taken over by the Central Govt. and vested the ownership, management and control with Central Coalfields Ltd.

It has also been argued on behalf of the workman that a criminal case was initiated against the concerned workman and he was convicted and he filed appeal before the Hon'ble Patna High Court, Ranchi Bench, and by a judgement dated 13-4-87 the Hon'ble High Court held that the judgement of the courts below is not sustainable in law and the same was set aside. But the management is not giving employment.

Argument of the management is that the concerned workman was convicted by judgement of the District Judge. Hon'ble Patna High Court, Ranchi Bench, by order dated 13-4-87 the conviction has been set aside. It has also been argued that the Hon'ble High Court has laid down that the prosecution has failed to prove the charge by under section 419 of I.P.C. and the Hon'ble High Court has given the judgement on the basis that the prosecution failed to give a proof of evidence under Section 419 IPC.

7. WW-1, Kamal Singh, in his cross-examination stated that I was working in Kedla North colliery before nationalisation which was a private colliery. I had got no appointment letter. The concerned workman has not filed any document which may show that he was working in private colliery before nationalisation. There is no papers including pay slip, I.D. Card and other documents issued by the private colliery to the concerned which may show that he working with the private management. Even he has not filed any appointment letter. So it cannot be presumed that he was working with the private colliery and this evidence can not be accepted on oral evidence given that he was working in private colliery though no document has been proved. No Identity Card, pay slip, Form 'B' Register or any type of document has been filed which may show that he was working with the private management nor he has given any evidence of private management,

who was taking work from him in private company before nationalisation.

Another argument advanced on behalf of the management that he has filed the case after 20 years. He has not filed any paper to show that he is real Kamal Singh. It shows that the concerned workman who was working with the colliery was not real Kamal Singh and was impersonating the genuine workman for which criminal case was initiated against him.

8. The enquiry was conducted by the management in which the concerned workman had not filed any paper which may show that he was employed by the private colliery.

9. Considering the above facts and circumstances it shows that the concerned workman failed to prove that he was working with the private colliery before nationalisation, so that after nationalisation he may be given employment by the management.

10. Accordingly, I render the following award—that the action of the management Kedla Open Cast Project of M/s. CC Ltd., P.O. Kedla, Distt. Hazaribagh in dismissing the services of Shri Kamal Singh, Category-I is legal and justified and the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 500.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) को धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स बी. सी.सी.एल. एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधि-करण/श्रम न्यायाय धनबाद-1, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/375/1998-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 500.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 59/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/375/1998-IR (C-1)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD**

In the matter of a references U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of I.D. Act

Reference No. 59 of 1999**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of
Hydro Mining, 5/6 Pits Balihari Colliery of
M/s. BCC Ltd.**AND****Their workmen****Present :** SHRI H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer**APPEARANCES:**

For the Employers : None

For the Workmen : Shri S. C. Gour, Vice President,
NCWC

State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dated, the 21-12-2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/375/98-IR(C-I) dated the 17-4-1999 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Hydro Mining 5/6 Pits Balihari Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not regularising Sri Ram Yash Yadav, Tyndal as Sand Munshi in clerical Gr.III and denial to give difference of wages of Grade-III and Cate-IV Tyndal Category is justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. Sri S.C. Gour, Vice President of the union, appearing on behalf of the concerned workman filed a petition on 18-8-11 stating therein that the concerned workman involved in this dispute is not appearing before this Court inspite if several reminders sent to him. It seems that he is not interested to contest the case further. In such circumstances, it has been prayed to pass a ‘No Dispute’ award in this reference case.

In view of such circumstances, I pass a ‘No Dispute’ Award in this reference case.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 501.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स सी.सी. एल. एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के

बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 43/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/253/1999-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 501.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 43/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court-I, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. CCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/253/1999-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD
LOK ADALAT**

In the matter of a reference U/s.10 (1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 43 of 2000**Parties :** Employers in relation to the management of
Bhurkunda Colliery of M/s. CCL**AND****Their Workmen****Present :** SHRI H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer**APPEARANCES:**

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri C. Prasad, Advocate

State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dated, 23-12-2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/253/99-(C-I) dated the 20-1-2000 the Central Govt. in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Bhurkunda Colliery of M/s. CCL in retiring Smt. Basmatia Bedia w.e.f. 28-4-94 is just and proper while no records pertaining to her date of birth are available and the parties have disputed over the correct date

of birth? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. This reference case was fixed on 14-9-2011 for adducing evidence by the management. On that date Sri C. Prasad, Advocate, appearing on behalf of the concerned workman filed a petition praying that she is not interested to contest the case and as such requested to pass necessary order in this case. Thereafter this case was fixed on 13-11-2011 at Lok Adalat for hearing. On 13-10-2011 though the Advocate of the management, Shri D. K. Verma was present but none appeared on behalf of the concerned workman.

3. In view of submission made on 14-9-2011 on behalf of the concerned workmen. I pass a 'No Dispute' Award is passed in this reference case.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 502.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स सी.सी. लिमिटेड एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद-नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 01/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/259/1993-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 502.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 01/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court-1, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. CCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/259/1993-IR(C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10 (1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 1 of 2005

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Central Coalfields Ltd., Tapin North Colliery.

AND

Their Workmen

Present : SHRI H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate,
State: Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dated, the 26th December 2011

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/259/93-IR (C-I) dated 8-12-2004 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Tapin North Colliery of M/s. CC Ltd. interminating the services of Ashique Hussain, Drill Operator vide order dated 13/14-3-1985 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he was appointed as a Drill Operator, in Category-III (Grade-E) on 28-4-1976. In the month of March, 1978, he suffered mental disorder and was under the treatment from 17-3-1978 to 2-7-1983 and it was informed to the management from time to time seeking leave for the same. He was under treatment of Dr. B.P. Sinha of Ranchi. On 2-7-83 he was finally examined by the Doctor of CCL and was found fit for duty. He reported for duty to the Project Manager, Tapin North Colliery on 4-7-1983 but was not allowed to join his duties. Since his case was not fit to be considered with the consent of the concerned workman was sent to the Joint Arbitrators through the Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC) the Joint Arbitrators had found that he had not actually fallen ill during the period in question and had tried to defy the termination by submitting leave applications on various grounds and therefore the Arbitrators had not found any merit in his case and had rejected. After the failure report of the ALC(C) the Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide letter dated 1-2-1995 refused to refer the dispute for adjudication and then the concerned workman filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court, Patna being CWJC No. 1080/1996, which was dismissed by the Hon'ble single Judge on 13-2-97. Thereafter the concerned workman filed LPA No. 201 of 1997. Ultimately the Hon'ble Division Bench allowed the appeal, set aside the judgement on CWJC No. 1080/96 (R) and directed the Government to refer the dispute for adjudication. Thereafter the dispute has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award in favour of the workman by directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman with full back wages and other benefits.

3. The case of the management is that the concerned workman raised the dispute after 20 years, so the reference is not maintainable. The present reference is hit by principle of res-judicata on the issue involved in the instant reference

already decided by the Joint Arbitration, which is binding to both the parties. The case of S/Sri Tulsi Viswakarma, Zitram Manjhi and Ashique Hussin of Hazaribagh area were taken up by the Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Sangh in corporate level meeting on 28-7-85. As agreed in the meeting it was decided that the case of the workman concerned alongwith others whose names mentioned above would be referred for Joint Arbitration under Code of Discipline. After hearing parties the Arbitrators passed the award in respect of the concerned workman which reads- "After going through the records and after hearing parties, the Arbitrators have come to the conclusion that Ashique Hussain had actually not fallen ill during the period in question and had tried to defraud the management by submitting leave application on false ground. Therefore, the Arbitrators do not find any merit in this case and hence rejected." The decision of the Joint Arbitrator was not challenged by the workman or the union, RCMS. The concerned workman was employed at Tapin North Colliery. He absented himself from duties w.e.f. 1-7-78. After lapse of about four months he sent an application dated 7-11-78 from Hazaribagh requesting leave on the ground of sickness without enclosing therein any sick certificate. He also sent several application for extension of sick leave without any sick certificate. In response to last leave application dated 17-5-79 he was directed to report to Colliery Medical Officer for medical check up. But he did not turn up. Thereafter some officers of the management visited the residence of the concerned workman on 15-6-79 at 4 P.M. but he was not available at his home. On enquiry his father informed the Committee members that he has gone out for treatment since long. But whereabouts of his son it was not known to his father. A chargesheet was sent to his home address under registered cover but the same was returned undelivered with postal remark "Out of station for long period". "After remaining absent continuously the concerned workman applied for resumption of his duty on 4-7-83 alongwith fitness certificate from Dr. B.P. Sinha of Ranchi Mansik Arayagsala certifying therein that he was under his treatment from 17-3-78 to 2-7-83, but he was allowed to resume his duty as his services were already dispensed with.

Under the facts and circumstances stated above, it has been prayed by the management before the Hon'ble Tribunal to pass an award holding that the termination of the concerned workman is legal and justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The management produced MW-1, Binod Kumar Sinha who proved documents as Ext. M-1 to M-6.

The concerned workman produced himself as WW-1 and proved documents as Ext. W-1 series.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that he has been dismissed from service without fair and proper enquiry. He was ill and was not able to perform his duties and in 1978 he suffered mental disorder. He was appointed as a Drill Operator, in Category-III (Grade-E) on 28-4-76. He was under treatment from 17-3-78 to 2-7-83 of Dr. B.P. Sinha of Ranchi. On 2-7-83 he was finally examined by the Doctor of C.C.L. and was found fit. He reported for his duty on 4-7-83 but was not allowed to join his duties. Ultimately on 14-3-85 management informed him that his case is not fit to be considered on the ground that on the consent of the petitioner his case was sent to the Joint Arbitrators through the RCMS Union and the Joint Arbitrators had found that he had not actually fallen ill during the period in question and had tried to defy the termination by submitting leave applications on various grounds and therefore the Arbitrators had not found any merit in his case and had rejected. He had not given any consent to the Joint Arbitrators of the Union to consider his case under the Code of Discipline but the Arbitrators took up the case of the concerned workman alongwith two other workman. When the conciliation failed the concerned workman agreed for the Arbitration under the I.D. Act as well as under the Code of Discipline but the management declined to accept it. He filed a writ petition in CWJC No. 1080 of 1996 and in Appeal i.e. LPA No. 201 of 1999 (K) the management of the Union failed to submit any paper or any authority showing that the concerned workman had authorised the Union. He wrote letter to the Project Manager and others of C.C.L. requesting them to reinstate him in service and his request was not considered. Ultimately has been dismissed from service.

As per paper Annexure-II the A.L.C.(C) filed failure report to the Government dated 31-3-93 stating therein that there is no amicable settlement for the dispute.

7. The management argued that the concerned workman started absenting from duty w.e.f. 1-7-78 and after 20 years of his dismissal raising of dispute is a stale dispute. It has been argued that the concerned workman alongwith others were referred for deciding the case to Joint Arbitrator of Sri B.R. Prasad, C.M. D., CCL and Sri Damodar Pandey, General Secretary, RCMS under Code of Discipline. Later on, Sri B.R. Prasad was substituted by Sri R.D. Roy, the then Director (Technical), CCL. After hearing the parties the Joint Arbitrator passed the following award dated 6-5-88 -

"After going through the records and after hearing the parties, the Arbitrators have come to the conclusion that Sri Ashique Hussain had actually not fallen ill during the period in question and had tried to defraud the management by submitting leave application on false ground. Therefore, the Arbitrators do not find any merit in this case and hence rejected."

The concerned workman absented from duty w.e.f. 1-7-78 and after a lapse of about four months he sent application dated 7-11-78 from Hazaribagh requesting leave on the ground of sickness without enclosing any sick certificate. At regular interval of about one month he used to send application dated 8-12-78, 6-1-79, 9-2-79, 16-3-79 and 17-5-79 from Hazaribagh by post requesting thereto extension of sick leave without sick certificate. But he failed to report to the Colliery Medical Officer and action was taken against him because he has not turned up before Colliery Medical Officer. One letter dated 7-6-79 was sent from Colliery management at his home address under registered cover intimating him that a team of officers including medical officer will visit his residence on 15-6-79 to see his physical condition with view to arrange specialised treatment. But the letter under reference was returned back undelivered. The team of officers consisting of colliery medical officer, colliery manager and Labour Welfare Officer visited the residence of the concerned workman on 15-6-79 but he was not available at his home. On enquiry the father of the concerned workman informed the committee members that the concerned workman had gone out for treatment since long. He further informed that whereabouts of his son is not known to him as he is out of Hazaribagh. Being convinced that the concerned workman had given false information regarding his sickness, a chargesheet dated 29-6-79 was issued to the concerned workman for unauthorised absence since 1-7-78, which was sent to his home address under registered post, but the same was returned undelivered with postal remark "out of station for long period". So, the concerned workman was not interested for the job. He had given false application for sick leave. He could not prove that he was really ill. Under such circumstances his service was dispensed with.

8. In this respect the evidence of the concerned workman is material. He has stated in cross-examination that the dispute was raised after termination of service of 20 years. He has also stated that he absented from duty w.e.f. 1-4-78 without leave application stating that he was ill. It is not a fact that I did not enclose any medical certificate with my application. I had applied for Pass Port. I have not enclosed any medical certificate along with my application. All the applications were not written by me. All the application were sent in the pen of my wife which I have signed, Ext. W-1 series. It shows that he had actually gone out of country and he had given an application for leave stating his illness without any medical certificate and other applications were by his wife to the management and he was not present at his residence when the officers of the management visited his home. Moreover, he has not filed details of his treatment by Dr. B.P. Sinha, which may show that he was actually ill. He had only signed by giving application. It does not disclose any prescription or treatment from 17-3-78. Moreover, this certificate does not

bear any number or L.T.I. of the concerned workman that he was actually ill and got treatment from Dr. B.P. Sinha of Ranchi.

9. The management's evidence is very much material. They had gone to the residence of the concerned workman for his treatment and found absent and his father informed that he has gone outside since long for treatment. So at last his service was terminated.

10. On behalf of the concerned workman 1998 LLR 1097 has been referred in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—"Show cause notice - Service of—By publication in newspaper not shown to be popular in the area—Compliance of—not sufficient—Initiation of disciplinary proceedings upon such effective service held had." Also referred 2007 (115) FLR 675 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—"Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Section 10(1) read with section 12 - Reference -If delayed by several years—Reference made about 16 years later—Labour Court not entertained the dispute on ground of delay in making reference—Judgment of this Court in Ajai Singh lays down the correct law—Order of Court below is set aside—Labour Court will proceed with reference." Another law reference on behalf of the concerned workman is 2000(2) L.L.N. 405 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down - Termination of service in 1981 in violation of mandatory requirement of law—Dispute questioning termination raised in 1989 after a delay of eight years—Effect - Held delay would not wipe out dispute." Another law referred is 2001 LLR 900 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court held—"Though no time limit is fixed for making the reference for a dispute for adjudication, could any state Government revive a dispute which had submerged in slum by long lapse of time and rekindled by making a reference of it to adjudication? The words 'at any time' as used in the section are prime facie indicator to a period without boundary. In this case when the Government have chosen to refer the dispute for adjudication under Section 4K of the U.P. Industrial Disputes Act, the High Court should not have quashed the reference merely on the ground of delay. Of course the delay for making the adjudication could be considered by the adjudicating authorities while moulding its relief. That is a difference matter altogether."

11. On behalf of the management 2004 S.C.C (L&S) 1097 has been referred in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—"Generally—sympathy or sentiment—Held cannot be a ground for passing an order when there is a miserable failure to establish a legal right—While being sympathetic to persons who come before a court, the courts cannot of the same time be unsympathetic to the large number of eligible persons waiting for a long time in a long queue seeking employment—Regularisation—Claim based on invocation of sympathy of court and not on any established legal right—Maintainability—Reinstatement—Back wages/Arrears—Back wages."

Another law referred on behalf of the management is 2003 Supreme Court (L&S) 87 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—"Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—S.10—Reference—Delay in making—when fatal—Termination of service—Reference made more than nine years later—There was a serious dispute or doubt as to the relationship between the parties as employer and employee and thus record of the employer become relevant in such circumstances, the long delay, held, would impede the maintenance of records - Hence, Labour Court rightly rejected the reference on the ground of delay." Another law reference on behalf of the management is 2006 S.C.C (L&S) 1142 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—"Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—Ss.10(1) and 25-F (b) & (a)—Reference—Delay in seeking/making—Effect, if any, on maintainability of reference—Held, no formula of universal application can be laid down in that regard—The effect would depend on the facts of each individual case—In the present case, reference as to the justifiability of retrenchment of the workman was sought and made after the delay of eight long years—Such delay, in the absence of justifiable reasons, held disentitled the workman to relief—Rajasthan Public Works Department (Buildings and Roads) including Garden, Irrigation, Water—Works and Ayurvedic Departments, Works—charged Employees service Rules, 1963, R. 26."

12. Considering the facts and circumstances stated above, it shows that the management has found in the enquiry that the concerned workman was not sick, he was not available at his home when the officers of the management visited his residence. He left himself the service of the management. Chargesheet was sent at his home address but he was not available at his home and registered cover was returned undelivered and the officials of the management visited his home and his father told them he had gone out and it was not known to him whereabouts of his son. He has not filed any paper which may show that he was ill from 17-3-78, only certificate has been filed to show that he is ill.

13. Considering the above facts and circumstances I hold that the action of the management of Tapin North Colliery of M/s. C.C. Ltd. in terminating the services of Ashique Hussain, Drill Operator, vide order dated 13/14-3-1985 is legal and justified. Accordingly, the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief.

This is my Award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 503.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद नं. 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 42/2010)

को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 9-1-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/113/1998-आईआर (सी-I)]

डी. एस. एस. श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 503.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 42/2010) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court, No. 1, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 9-1-2012.

[No. L-20012/113/1998-IR (C-I)]

D. S. S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s 10(1) (d) (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 42 of 2010

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Pindra Colliery of M/s. C.C. Ltd.

AND

Their workman

PRESENT: Shri H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate

For the Workman : Shri U. N. Lal, Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated 30-12-2011

AWARD

By Order No. L -20012/113/1998-IR (CM-I) dated 27-8-2010 in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7-A read with sub-section (1) of Section 33-B of the I. D. Act, 1947, has transferred the dispute from the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Dhanbad to this Tribunal for adjudication the dispute with following schedule :

"Whether the action of the management of Pindra Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited in dismissing Sri Sarju Saw, Clerk Gr. II from the services of C.C.L. w.e.f. 5-9-97 is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workman is that he was arbitrarily and wrongfully dismissed from service as per order dated 5-9-97 by the General Manager (K), Kujua Area who was not delegated with any appointment or

disciplinary powers. On 22-7-97 the Project Officer, Pindra Colliery suspended the concerned workman on the most flimsy ground that he did not report for duty upto 4-25 P. M. The Project Officer came to the office in inebriate condition abused the concerned workman contrary to the ordinary norms of decency and official decorum and for reason of objecting to such behaviour the Project Officer assaulted and throw down the workman causing injury. On account of injuries suffered on account of assault by the Project Officer the workman had to take medical treatment. In the mean time on 28-7-97 on false and fabricated allegations as F.I.R. was lodged by the Project Officer. After treatment and taking bail in the Mandu (Kuju) P. S. Case No. 218/97 the workman when reported to duty on 14-8-97, a notice for alleged departmental enquiry was served on him whereas till 14-8-97 no charge-sheet was issued or served on the concerned workman. On 16-8-97 and 20-8-97 the workman submitted a written application to the Enquiry Officer for a copy of the charge-sheet, which was refused. Refusal of copy of charge-sheet deprived the workman an opportunity to defend himself. On the same set of facts a criminal case was instituted. As per settled law when the criminal case and departmental proceedings were entirely based on same set of facts, it was obligatory on the part of the disciplinary authority to wait for the decision of the criminal case. It has been submitted that the purported show-cause notice dated 3-9-97 was served on the workman on 9-9-97, whereas the so-called enquiry report under cover of the letter dated 4-9-97 and dismissal order dated 5-9-97 were served on the workman on 5-9-97. According to documents furnished by the management before Conciliation the charge-sheet was issued by the General Manager, Kuju. No document showing constitution of so-called enquiry was furnished.

The so-called enquiry report also does not indicate to whom it was submitted or who considered it or whether any authority accepted or rejected it. The findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer is not only erroneous but also grossly perverse.

The report of the Enquiry Officer is perverse. The said enquiry report and order of dismissal of workman concerned from service cannot be sustained on fact or law. In the above facts and circumstances, it has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to hold that the action of the management in dismissing the workman is arbitrary and unjustified and pass an award by directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman with retrospective effect w.e.f. 5-9-97 with full back wages with other consequential benefits.

3. The case of the management is that the concerned workman committed a serious misconduct on 22-2-97 for which a charge-sheet dated 23-7-97 was issued to him. On 22-7-97 the Project Officer of Pindra Colliery Sri Virendra Singh inspected now Khas Soam Incline and observed that the concerned workman was not found on duty at 4 P.M. and he came late for his duty at about 4.30 P.M.

When Sri Virendra Singh, the Project Officer asked the reasons for coming late on duty, the concerned workman instead of explaining the reasons for delay, challenged his authority and threatened him and abused him with dire consequences if he would call any explanation from him for coming late on duty.

The concerned workman observed that Sri R. B. Sengupta, S O M was returning from Datra Top Seam at about 5 P.M. and he stopped his Jeep, dragged him out of the Jeep and abused him with filthy languages and threatened him with dire consequences if the officers would question him for coming late on duty. The concerned workman at about 5.30 P.M. entered into the office of the Personnel Officer where Sri Virendra Singh, Project Officer was holding discussion and issuing same directions to the Personnel Officer and started abusing with filthy languages to the aforesaid Project Officer. He was accompanied by his son and relatives while entering into the chamber of the Personnel Officer and with the help and assistance of his son and his relatives, he assaulted Sri Virendra Singh brutally causing serious injury on his right cheek and left hand. The injuries so received caused profuse bleeding from the person of Sri Virendra Singh. The charge-sheet was issued containing the aforesaid allegations and charging him for commission of serious misconduct under the Model Standing Orders applicable to the establishment. The concerned workman was also kept under suspension with immediate effect. The concerned workman avoided to receive the charge-sheet issued to him and consequently the management by order dated 26-7-97, appointed Sri N. Kumar, Project Officer, Topa Colliery as Enquiry Officer to hold departmental enquiry relating to the charge-sheet dated 23-7-97 issued to the concerned workman. As the concerned workman refused to receive the charge-sheet, it was presumed that he avoided to submit any reply to the charge-sheet, and consequently, there was no jurisdiction to wait for his reply to the charge-sheet before appointing the Enquiry Officer for conducting departmental enquiry. The Enquiry Officer issued notice of enquiry dated 1-8-97 fixing the date of enquiry on 6-8-97 at 4 P. M. in the office of Topa Colliery. The concerned workman did not attend the enquiry on 6-8-97. The Enquiry Officer issued second notice dated 7-8-97 of enquiry fixing the date of enquiry on 13-8-97 at 4 P.M. in the office of the Project Officer, Topa Colliery. The concerned workman did not attend the enquiry. The Enquiry Officer issued third notice of enquiry dated 18-8-97 fixing the date of enquiry on 20-8-97 at 4 P.M. in the office of the Project Officer, Topa Colliery. The concerned workman did not attend the enquiry on any date, as a result the enquiry was held *ex parte*. It has been submitted that the notices of enquiries were sent both at his home address as well as local address through Peon Book as well as through registered post and last, the notice was also published in the local newspaper having wide circulation. The concerned workman after receipt of notice

of enquiry, approached the enquiry officer and declined to attend the enquiry alleging that he did not receive the chargesheet and criminal case was pending against him on the basis of FIR lodged by the officers of the management. It has been submitted that the Enquiry Officer after holding proper enquiry gave his finding holding that the concerned was guilty of the charges levelled against him. He was supplied with the copy of the enquiry report before imposing penalty upon him.

The concerned workman committed a serious misconduct on 22-7-97 and his past conduct was not satisfactory, the management had to pass the order of dismissal against him and, accordingly, he was dismissed from his service by order dated 5-9-97.

It has been prayed that the Hon'ble Tribunal be graciously pleased to pass the award holding that the concerned workman is not entitled to any relief

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. The enquiry was held to be fair and proper by order dated 16-9-2011.

6. The Management produced W-1, Nagendra Kumar and proved documents as Exts.M-1 to M-16 and 'X' for identification.

The concerned workman produced himself as WW-1, (Sarju Saw) and proved documents as Exts. W-1 to W-13.

7. Main argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that the management has held *ex parte* enquiry and dismissed him from service.

8. In this respect management's representative argued that the enquiry was conducted after giving due notice.

In this respect management produced W-1 who stated in cross-examination at page 3 that I do not remember if charge-sheet was issued and served to the concerned workman or not. During hearing of enquiry proceeding Mr. R. B. Sengupta did not submit any medical papers to show about his treatment for the injuries sustained by him over the incident in question. I do not know if the disciplinary authority sent report of the enquiry and relevant papers to the concerned workman after completion of the enquiry proceeding.

The management has not proved that they have sent registered letters to the concerned workman for giving enquiry notice.

9. Law has been referred on behalf of the management is (2008) 1 Supreme Court Cases (L&S) 890 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down :-

"Industrial Disputes Act, 1947—S. 11-A—Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal cannot act as if it were an appellate body—Appreciation of evidence—Held, where two views are possible on evidence, Industrial Tribunal

should be very slow in interfering with the findings arrived at in domestic enquiry—Standard of proof in domestic enquiry is preponderance of probabilities and not proof beyond reasonable doubt—It was improper for the Tribunal to interfere with the finding of domestic enquiry on the ground that there was no independent evidence apart from Management witness — Plea of alibi accepted by the Tribunal in this case, also not based on evidence — Award of the Tribunal therefore set aside and dismissal order passed by Management restored — However, general proposition of law accepted that Labour Court can award lesser punishment in a given case."

In this law The Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down that the management has stopped to serve charge-sheet to the concerned, simple effort is not sufficient. Moreover, management has not proved. The publication of the notice in the local newspaper is not sufficient proof.

10. Another argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that he received his dismissal order on 5-9-97 at 6 P. M. but his dismissal order has been passed as per Ext.W-5 on 5-9-97. It shows that the compliance of giving enquiry report and show cause notice has not been supplied as per law laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Current Labour Report (SC) 1991 page 61 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down that supply of a copy of the enquiry report alongwith recommendations, if any, in the matter of proposed punishment to be inflicted would be within the rules of natural justice.

Moreover, in this respect the management has stated that it has been served through Peon Book. The concerned Peon has not been examined. Final dismissal order is Ext. M-15 and the Peon Book through which it is said that the enquiry report has been sent at page 33 in enquiry report that on 3-9-97 letter No. GM(K)/PD-Disc./97/17/403 has been sent to the concerned workman in which it has been stated by the peon that the concerned workman was not met but his wife did not take it. It shows that the compliance has been made giving enquiry report and proceeding though it has been mentioned in Ext. M-15 that enquiry report was sent on 4-9-97 which was received on 5-9-97. It only shows that the management has not given sufficient time even a week or 7 days to give and take reply of the concerned workman to show cause notice and enquiry report which has not been done by the management which may show that on 5-9-97 before passing dismissal order any show cause notice has been served with the enquiry report, rather it has been mentioned in Ext.W-5 or Ext.M-15 that another letter was sent with enquiry report on 4-9-97 which does not find place in the Peon Book whether any letter has been sent on 4-9-97 which has been received by the concerned workman.

Another argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman is that no FIR report has been filed by the management regarding abuse, physical assault on Sri Virendra Singh or Sri R. B. Sengupta.

11. MW-1 stated in cross-examination at page 3 that Sri R. B. Sengupta did not submit any medical papers to show about his treatment for the injuries sustained by him over the incident in question. Regarding enquiry report and proceeding MW-1 stated at para 3 that I do not know if the disciplinary authority sent report of the enquiry and relevant papers to the concerned workman after completion of the enquiry proceeding.

It only shows that the management has hurriedly without following natural justice dismissed the concerned workman w.e.f. 5-9-97 when on 5-9-97 at 5 P. M. he got enquiry report and proceeding.

12. Considering the above facts and circumstances it shows that the concerned workman was dismissed from service without following natural justice. Moreover, Sri Virendra Singh or Dr. R. B. Sengupta which the management said to be assaulted by the concerned workman, but no injury report has been filed which may show that the concerned workman assaulted them and the enquiry was concluded on 5-9-97 and 5-9-97 at 6 P. M. the concerned workman received the enquiry report. It shows that the management without giving proper opportunity to show cause notice and before getting his reply the management dismissed him from service and it is not possible for him to reply for show cause which was issued by the management received by the concerned workman on 5-9-97 at 5 P. M. when on 5-9-97 dismissal order was passed and the concerned workman could not give reply against show cause notice issued to him. This fact also shows that this is false itself that a man can say lie but the management cannot.

13. In the result, I hold that the action of the management of Pindra Colliery of M/s. Central Coalfields Limited in dismissing Sri Sarju Saw, Clerk Gr. II from the services of M/s. C.C.L. w.e.f. 5-9-97 is not justified. Accordingly the concerned workman is entitled to be reinstated in service with 75% back wages. Since the concerned workman has crossed the age of superannuation, the management is directed to pay him 75% back wages from the date of his dismissal from service till the date of his superannuation.

This is my Award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 504.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक, के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 26/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 28-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/88/2005-आई आर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 504.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 26/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bhubaneswar now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 28-12-2011.

[No. L-12012/88/2005-IR (B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

Present :

Shri J. Srivastava,

Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 26/2005

Date of Passing Award - 19th December, 2011

Between :

The Asstt. General Manager,
Indian Bank, Circle Office,
117/118, Station Square,
Bhubaneswar (Odisha) -751001

...1st Party-Management.

(And)

Shri Minaketan Dalai,
S/o. Narahari Sethi, At./Po. Thanual,
Via Haridaspur, Dist. Jajpur, Orissa.

....2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES:

Shri A. V. Subbarao,
Authorized Rep.

...For the 1st Party-
Management.

Shri Minaketan Dalai.

...For himself the 2nd
Party-Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of labour in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred an industrial dispute existing between the management of Indian Bank and their workman vide their letter No. L-12012/88/2005-IR (B-II), dated 19-09-2005.

2. The dispute referred to as given in the schedule of letter of reference is quoted below :

“Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank in dismissing the services of Shri Minaketan Dalai, Ex-Clerk/Shroff in relation to their Saudia Branch is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

3. The 2nd Party-workman filed his statement of claim and stated that he was appointed as an Award staff under the Indian Bank through due selection process. He has been working under the 1st Party-Management in different branches of the Bank since last fifteen years. When he was working as a cashier at Saudia Branch some allegations of misappropriation of funds and irregularities were brought against the workman on false and concocted report of the concerned Branch Manager out of personal grudge. He was issued with a charge-sheet on 4-10-1999. Without giving opportunity to submit explanation the 1st Party-Management also appointed Inquiry Officer in the letter of charge-sheet and directed the workman to attend the enquiry. He was also placed under suspension vide order dated 24-12-1998. The Inquiry Officer held preliminary enquiry and regular domestic enquiry simultaneously against the principles of natural justice and without adopting the correct procedure codified under settlement of Sastri/Desai Award. The Enquiry Officer being biased prepared the enquiry report basing on the statement of the presenting and reporting officer without giving opportunity to the delinquent to cross-examine them and adduce evidence in defence and submitted the enquiry report on 26-11-1999. Thereafter the Enquiry Officer again started the preliminary enquiry without completing the earlier enquiry.

4. The Enquiry Officer while submitting the departmental enquiry report on 26-11-1999 stated that since the charge-sheeted employee has made voluntary admission of guilt the enquiry came to an end. On the very same date the Enquiry Officer issued directions that preliminary enquiry shall be taken up at Tulasipur branch of the Bank on 17-12-1999 at 10.30 A.M. But on that date the workman could not attend the enquiry and hence the date was adjourned and it was ordered that the next date of enquiry shall be intimated later. On the next date the enquiry officer gave his findings that charge-sheeted employee pleaded guilty, hence no further enquiry is required. Accordingly he submitted his enquiry report. But again de-novo enquiry was held by the same Enquiry Officer on 25-7-2000 which was completed with the submission of report on 4-12-2000.

5. During the enquiry, the version of the workman was not correctly recorded. The report regarding admission of guilt is not true. The true fact is that there was difference of Rs. 9000 in the STD account which was brought to the knowledge of the workman. The concerned Branch Manager tried to convince the workman to deposit the

amount for adjustment of the STD Account under the threat of dismissal from service. The workman agreed to pay the said amount on good faith and submitted his statement in writing out of fear of dismissal and consequential misery of unemployment. On receipt of the enquiry report of the Enquiry Officer, the workman complained to the authority concerned about the lapses and unfairness of the enquiry and non-observance of proper procedure. Thereafter the authority directed de-novo enquiry but the same Enquiry Officer was entrusted with the de-novo enquiry. The de-novo enquiry was also not conducted in proper and fair manner and was completed without examining any other witness except the reporting officer who himself is responsible for the alleged fraud and irregularities in the Bank as Branch Manager. The action of the Management in dismissing the workman is not only illegal and un-justified, but also discriminatory, whimsical and arbitrary. The punishment of dismissal does not commensurate with the gravity of misconduct even if proved. His representation in reply to show cause notice was also not considered by the disciplinary authority. The Management witnesses were examined in absence of the workman. He has not been given opportunity to cross-examine them. The Enquiry Officer has not given him opportunity to defend his case and to explain whether statement made by him was out of free volition or by force. It is well settled by law that in case of admission of guilt or confession the fact must have been proved beyond reasonable doubt, but in the instance case nothing of this sort has been followed. Therefore his dismissal from service be declared illegal and unjustified and he be reinstated with back wages and all service benefits.

6. The 1st Party-Management has replied through its written statement that Shri Minaketan Dalai while working as a Clerk/Shroff at Saudia Branch had received cash amounting to Rs. 1,10,000 from certain customers for issue of STD/RIP receipts on various dates by putting cash receipt stamp on the deposit challans but without making entry in the rough cash book, the deposit receipts being written by him and destroying the vouchers after issuing the deposit receipts and thus misappropriated a sum of Rs. 1,10,000 committing gross misconduct under clause 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-1966. He was charge-sheeted vide letter dated 4-10-1999 and a departmental enquiry, was ordered. Since the vouchers were destroyed by the said workman and it was not affecting the adjustment of day book etc. the fraud could not be detected shortly but it was detected only at a later date. When the facts came to light, the workman admitted on his own volition that he had received cash of Rs. 9000 from a customer Shri Rangadhar Das on 18-5-1998 and also gave an undertaking letter to refund the same.

Taking into consideration the seriousness of the matter the workman was placed under suspension on 24-12-1998 pending enquiry. The workman Shri Dalai admitted his guilt on his own volition during the course of enquiry and the Enquiry Officer submitted his report on 3-2-2000. Shri Dalai had also undertaken to pay entire defrauded amount in 50 equal monthly installments. Although charges were proved fully on admission of Shri Dalai, but to prove the charges more conclusively and to provide him adequate opportunity as per the principles of natural justice, de novo enquiry on the same charge-sheet was ordered on 30-6-2000 by the Disciplinary Authority. The proceedings of the enquiry were conducted as per the principles of natural justice. Shri Dalai participated in the enquiry proceedings in full. The Enquiry Officer submitted his findings on 4-12-2000 stating that Shri Dalai is guilty of charges framed against him. Shri Dalai was allowed fair opportunity to state and defend his case during the enquiry proceedings. He was allowed to cross-examine the witnesses and bring in witnesses in his defence. He was also given adequate opportunity to accept or contradict the relevant documents and statements prejudicial to him, but he could not bring anything to the contrary. He on his own volition had stated that the enquiry proceedings were conducted to his satisfaction. His allegations are false and are an attempt to cover up his act of misconduct. During the entire proceedings the workman had not disputed the mode and manner in which the enquiry was conducted. At no point of time there was any coercion on the part of the Management and the records available will go to prove this fact. Before awarding the punishment a personal hearing was provided to the workman. The disciplinary authority only after considering all the relevant facts and also after providing him a personal hearing awarded the punishment of "dismissal without notice". The workman has also filed an appeal against the award of punishment which was duly considered by the Appellate Authority and the same was dismissed by order dated 15-5-2004 communicated to the workman vide letter dated 17-5-2004. Therefore his claim is liable to be rejected.

7. On the pleadings of the parties following issues were framed.

ISSUES

1. Whether the reference is maintainable?
2. Whether the domestic enquiry conducted by the management was fair and proper?
3. Whether the punishment by way of dismissal imposed on the disputant was proportionate to the charges?
4. If not, what relief the disputant is entitled to?

8. The 2nd Party-workman Shri Minakanta Dalai examined himself as W.W.-I and produced documents marked as Ext.-I to Ext.-19.

9. The 1st Party-Management examined Shri H.K. Srikanta as M.W.-I and relied upon the documents which were produced in evidence during the course of enquiry.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. 1

10. Since this issue is neither based on any pleadings nor any point of law is involved regarding maintainability of the reference, this issue is struck off.

ISSUE NO. 2

11. The 2nd Party-workman was charge-sheeted on 4-10-1999 while working as a cashier at Saudia Branch with the allegations that he had received cash amounting to Rs. 1,10,000 from 13 different customers for issue of STD/RIP receipts on various dates by putting cash receipt stamp on deposit challans which were mostly written by the charge-sheeted workman, but without making entry in the rough cash book he had destroyed the vouchers after issuing deposit receipts, thus misappropriated the cash so received causing gross misconduct under Clause 19.5 (j) of the Bi-partite Settlement dated 19-10-1966. Firstly a preliminary enquiry was conducted on 26-11-1999 and 31-1-2000 in which the 2nd Party-workman pleaded guilty to all the 13 charges levelled against him. Hence the preliminary enquiry was closed and the enquiry officer submitted his report to the disciplinary authority, who ordered de-novo enquiry by the same enquiry officer viz. Shri L.N. Mishra, Branch Manager, Gunupur. The latter conducted the domestic enquiry extending to different dates. The presenting officer was duly appointed who conducted the case on behalf of the Management on each date when the enquiry proceedings were held. The 2nd Party-workman took part in it. The Presenting Officer submitted before the Enquiry officer all the documents relating to the charges and supplied copies to the 2nd Party-workman whereupon the charge-sheeted employee was asked to produce the list of witnesses and documents to be submitted, if any, in defence. But he neither submitted any document nor examined any witness, instead submitted a letter to the Zonal Manager, Calcutta expressing sorrow over the incident and undertaking to repay the amount involved in 50 equal monthly instalments after his reinstatement and also assured him that no such incident will happen in future.

12. In the domestic enquiry two witnesses namely Shri Padma Charan Bhuyan, Asst. Manager, Cuttack Branch and Shri Jayant Kumar Adhikari, Asst. Manager Saudia Branch were examined, who proved confession letter dated 30-11-1998, ledger extracts of RIP, cash receipts, photostat copies of cash deposit and rough cash book, photostat copies of some other letters and deposed that most of the extracts of photostat copies of rough cash book are in the handwriting and signature of

Shri Minaketan Dalai i.e. the 2nd Party-workman. According to the statement of the witness Shri Minaketan Dalai has received the cash and released the voucher in the counter after issuing STD receipts. Before scrolling the voucher he destroyed the STD receipt voucher secretly without the knowledge of the Manager and Asst. Manager and thus misappropriated the amount. The 2nd Party-workman was asked to cross-examine the witnesses, but he did not cross-examine any of the two witnesses. Then the 2nd Party-workman was asked to give his statement. He was asked several questions on the documents relied upon by the Presenting Officer. He sought for an opportunity to verify all the original documents of which photocopies were produced by the Presenting Officer, which was granted to him and he was even permitted to go to Saudia Branch to verify the documents and submit his document to defend his case. He went to Saudia Branch and verified the documents. He filed one counter foil of cash receipt dated 12-6-1998 being the cash remitted by Shri Jaya Krushna Jena amounting to Rs. 10,000 towards opening of RIP Account and rough cash book extract dated 12-6-1998. He then admitted and replied that he is satisfied with the genuineness of the documents presented by the Presenting Officer. He was also asked questions regarding certain extracts of rough cash book to which he replied that he had not accounted for the cash receipts in the rough cash book. He has also admitted that though he had not accounted for the cash receipts vide Ext.-M/14 and M/15 and wrote RIP certificates for the respective depositors and the certificates were finally issued to the depositors after obtaining the signatures of the officers. He has also admitted that the officer has signed the deposit receipts pertaining to deposit accounts as mentioned in the charge-sheet and not accounted for in the rough cash book because the officer has confidence on him. He has further admitted that he had held back the cash receipt challans after showing to the officer and issuing the receipts (certificates) to the concerned depositors. He has destroyed the cash challans, which were not entered in the rough cash book. He was then asked to cross-examine the Presenting Officer but he refused to cross-examine the Presenting Officer and on being asked as to whether he is satisfied with the enquiry proceedings and the way it was conducted he replied in the affirmative.

13. From all these detailed discussions it is found that the domestic enquiry was conducted by the 1st Party-Management with propriety and fairness and the charge-sheeted employee i.e. the 2nd Party-workman was given every chance to cross-examine the witnesses of the Management and even the Presenting Officer and to produce his evidence either oral or documentary or both in his defence, but he did not avail of any opportunity and failed to lead any evidence in his defence. Therefore it cannot be said by any stretch of imagination that the domestic enquiry was not conducted fairly and properly

by the 1st Party-Management. No principle of natural justice was even broken. The charge-sheeted employee was afforded every opportunity as per law and as per principles of natural justice to defend himself which was required to be afforded to the delinquent employee in a domestic enquiry. As such it is held that the domestic enquiry conducted by the Management was fair and proper. Issue No. 2 is thus decided in favour of the 1st Party-Management and against the 2nd Party-workman.

ISSUE NO. 3

14. Under Issue No. 2 we have come to a conclusion that the domestic enquiry conducted by the 1st Party-Management was fair and proper. The evidence on record establishes that the 2nd Party-workman has defrauded the Bank and misappropriated the amount of Rs. 1,10,000 received in cash from several customers on various dates in the year 1998 for which punishment of "dismissal from service without notice" was awarded to him. Before passing the order of punishment, the 2nd Party-workman was issued a show cause notice and an opportunity for personal hearing was afforded, but the defence excuses put forward by him did not warrant any merit. Hence after careful consideration of the facts of the case, charges levelled against him, evidence found in the departmental proceedings findings of the enquiry report and submissions made by the 2nd Party-workman the disciplinary authority passed an order of punishment of "dismissal without notice" in terms of clause 6(a) of Memorandum of Settlement on Disciplinary Procedure for Workman dated 10-4-2002. The 2nd Party-workman filed an appeal against the order of punishment with the General Manager/Appellate-Authority, who after analyzing all the necessary materials in the light of points raised by the 2nd Party-workman found no merit in the appeal and observed that "honesty and integrity are the prime factors considered essential for a job in a financial institution, like Bank dealing with public money. When an employee acts dishonestly and indulges in fraudulent misappropriation of money from Bank/Public, it calls for severe and deterrent punishment". Thus by indulging in such fraudulent activities the 2nd Party-workman has lost trust and confidence of both the employer and the public at large. Therefore such a person cannot be retained in service and his dismissal is quite justified. The punishment awarded by the 1st Party-Management to the 2nd Party-workman is commensurate with the act of fraud and misappropriation of public money committed by him in gross misconduct under clause 19.5(j) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-1966. Therefore this issue is decided against the 2nd Party-workman.

ISSUE NO. 4

15. In the circumstances of the case and the findings recorded above the disputant workman is not entitled to any relief.

16 The reference is answered accordingly.

Dictated & Corrected by me.

J. SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 505.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय -2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/89/2008-आई आर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 505.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-No. II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 19-12-2011.

[No. L-12011/89/2008-IR (B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF SHRI SATNAM SINGH PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, KARKARDOOMA, DELHI

ID No.11/09

In the matter between:

The President,
Bank of India Staff Union UP &
Uttarakhand Branches, C/o Bank of India,
59-6- G.T.Road, Ghaziabad, UP.

...Workmen

Versus

The Zonal Manager,
Bank of India Zonal Office,
B-32, Sector 62, Distt.Gautam Budh Nagar,
Noida UP.

...Management

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-12011/89/2008- IR (B-II) dated 06-02-2009 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“Whether the action of management of Bank of India, Zonal Office, Noida not to give Rs.400 as ‘Development Allowance’ to the staff members of non-subordinate cadre is valid and justified?”

2. Statement of claim was filed by the workmen Union. Thereafter written statement was filed by the management bank Rejoinder was also filed by the union. In between a memorandum of settlement dated 2-06-2005 was also filed by the workmen as Annexure I along with statement of claim. The said document too was admitted by the management. However, today i.e 15-11-2011 Shri Ashok Marwah, President of the union has prayed that the matter may be treated as closed in view of the resolution dated 12-11-2011 passed by the Bank of India staff union. A copy of the resolution has also been placed on record in which it is mentioned that the Council Meeting of the Bank of India staff union was held on 25-10-2011 and it has been decided in the said meeting that the present ID No. 11/2009 pending before this CGIT may not be pursued further. As Shri Ashok Marwah has requested to treat the matter as closed the dispute between the union and the management bank is treated as closed and the reference sent by the Govt. of India to this Tribunal stands disposed of accordingly.

Dated: 15-11-2011

SATNAM SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 506.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोलकाता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 04/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-32011/12/2004-आई आर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 506.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 04/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Kolkata now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kolkata Port Trust and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-12-2011.

[No. L-32011/12/2004-IR (B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA

Reference No. 04 of 2005

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of
Kolkata Port Trust

AND

Their workmen

Present: Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of the : : Mr. G. Mukhopadhyay,
Management Industrial Relations Officer.

On behalf of the : : Mr. Animesh Bhadury, executive
Workmen committee member of the Union.

State: West Bengal. Industry: Port & Dock.

Dated: 20th December, 2011.

AWARD

By Order No.L-32011/12/2004-IR(B-II) dated 16-12-2004 the Government of India Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Kolkata Port Trust in awarding punishment of reducing pay by three stages for period of three years with cumulative effect and not allowing to draw increment for the above period in respect of Shri Ashok Kumar Rai on the basis of such inspection and enquiry reports is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. In the written statement of claim filed on behalf of the workman. It is stated that the workman belonged to D.M.D's Department in the capacity of Lascar, Dock Master. The workmen union representing the workman raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer who is provided with all related documents including charge-sheet, defence statement of the charged workman, finding of the Enquiry Officer, order of disciplinary authority, representation of the charged workman to the appellate authority and representation of the charged workman to the review authority and the conciliation proceeding ended in failure. The workman alleged that he had no information about the contents of inspection report of the inspection team, on the basis of which charges against the workman concerned was framed and so it was fictitious. It is also alleged that the findings of the Enquiry Officer were fractured and the entire game-plan of the management was founded on ill-designed motivation and pre-conceived mind and so the order of the management imposing punishment upon the charged employee is totally unjustified and wrongful. So, the workmen union has raised this industrial dispute praying for order directing the

management to set aside the punishment being arbitrarily imposed upon the present workman as the charged employee and has also prayed for grant of monthly compensation for mental and physical loss.

3. The management on the other side stated in its written statement of reply that the workman, Shri Ashok Kumar Rai was governed under the framework of Kolkata Port Trust Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulation, 1987. It is further stated that the Kolkata Port Trust maintains and administers number of Class-IV Mazdoor Lines in different areas including one at Taratala known as Taratala Mazdoor Line and all the quarters of this Mazdoor Line were electrified and each quarter was provided with electric meter to record consumption of electricity. On his application, the workman Ashok Kumar Rai was allotted a quarter in the said Taratala Mazdoor Line, Kolkata Port Trust takes bulk supply of electricity from the CESC Ltd. and distributes the same in the Mazdoor Lines including Taratala Mazdoor Line and the electricity consumed by any individual line the said electrified quarter is recorded through an electric meter installed in the said quarter and the electricity charges are recovered from the concerned employee through salary bills. Quarter No. 23 and 24 in Block No. 44 was allotted to the present workman having electric meter No. 143556 to quantify the amount of electricity consumed by him. In August, 2000, a team of officers of Kolkata Port Trust conducted physical inspection of the quarters in different Mazdoor Lines to detect unauthorized tapping of electricity and in course of such inspection the quarter allotted to Shri Rai was found to have an unauthorized electric connection by way of tapping from the power source by passing the electric meter and so consumption of such unauthorized electricity consumption was not being registered in the electric meter provided in his quarter and so the act of the worker is an act of misconduct on his part and he was chargesheeted over that finding by the disciplinary authority and a disciplinary proceeding was initiated against him. Such disciplinary proceeding was done fully in consonance with the Kolkata Port Trust Employee (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulations, 1987 and the Enquiry Officer appointed by the Port Trust held enquiry proceeding in respect of the charges framed against the workman concerned in terms of the said Regulations of 1987 and the concerned workman extended with every opportunity to defend his case and the workman participated in the enquiry and was assisted by a defence assistant. On the conclusion of the enquiry, Enquiry Officer submitted his report finding the workman Shri Rai as guilty of the charges as levelled against him. The disciplinary authority agreed with the said report and passed order of reducing pay of the workman Shri Ashok Kumar Rai and placed him at the bottom of the existing scale of pay for five years without cumulative effect. The workman preferred appeal to the appellate authority against the order of punishment which was duly

considered by such authority and the appeal was rejected with finding on merit and thereafter the workman made representation to the review authority which was also considered and such reviewing authority passed the orders to reduce the pay of Shri Rai by three stages for three years with cumulative effect. The management of Port Trust claimed that natural justice was extended to the workman at every stage. The management claimed that the workman was found guilty of grave misconduct and the punishment was inflicted upon him was a lenient one and the disciplinary proceeding was fair, legal and justified and the finding of the Enquiry Officer was passed on oral and documentary evidence adduced in course of the enquiry.

4. In course of his submission, the authorized representative of the workmen union Mr. Bhadury submitted that there had been a preliminary investigation prior to framing the chargesheet against the workman, such copy of the investigation report of the investigating team was not supplied to the workman concerned though he made repeated claims for such a copy and it is further submitted that such investigation/enquiry report should have been annexed with the charge-sheet so that the workman concerned could have an idea about the basis on which charges of misconduct was framed against him. This act on the part of the management is claimed to be denial of natural justice by Mr. Bhadury. Mr. Mukhopadhyay, the authorized representative of the management Port Trust submitted that firstly the investigation/enquiry report, if any, was for a fact finding by the team of enquiry by the management and the report of that team of enquiry was not submitted or produced before the Enquiry Officer in course of the domestic enquiry and so it never became a part of the relied upon documents of the management and therefore, the workman cannot claim supply of copy of the said inspection report.

5. Mr. Bhadury further submitted that the copies of the documents as filed and relied upon by the management in course of domestic enquiry was not supplied to the workman being the charge-sheeted employee there nor he was called upon to inspect the same. In reply to that Mr. Mukhopadhyay, submitted that three documents were placed in support of the charge-sheet from the management and copies of all those documents were supplied to the C.S.E. in course of the enquiry and referred to the proceeding summary of the Enquiry Officer on 29-8-2001 which has been marked as Ext. M-06 in the present reference. There it is found in paragraph 10 that three documents which were marked as Ext. M-01, M-02 and M-03 before the Enquiry Officer, copies were served upon the workman concerned.

6. In respect of supply of copy of preliminary enquiry report, it is found that in a decision reported in AIR 1964 SC 1854 (Champak Lal v. Union of India) the Hon'ble Apex Court has held that the preliminary enquiry is being taken up actually for the satisfaction of the employer to decide

whether any punitive action should be taken against an employee before taking up the regular enquiry and that sub- preliminary enquiry is being done for the purpose of collecting facts in relation to the conduct and work of the workman. So, preliminary enquiry is not an act compulsorily to be done by the employer for a decision whether to hold any domestic enquiry or not. The employer can directly or straightway frame a charge-sheet on the basis of a complainant and proceed for a domestic enquiry against erring employee. Since the preliminary enquiry can be taken up in *ex parte* the workman has got no right to be heard nor he has got any right to get any copy of the report of such preliminary enquiry as it has no character of a mandatory or compulsory nature. Since the preliminary enquiry is only for the subjective satisfaction of the employer, any defect in such enquiry does not create any ground to vitiate the regular domestic enquiry. Since the employer is not expected to work whimsically, its acts are bound by some reasons to frame a charge-sheet against an employee workman alleged to have done a misconduct. So, I cannot accept the plea of Mr. Bhadury that natural justice was denied to the workman concerned in course of domestic enquiry by not supplying the copy of the preliminary enquiry report.

7. Next comes other issues over which the workman concerned has complained of denial of natural justice. In this respect as discussed in foregoing paragraphs, the claim of the workman concerned through Mr. Bhadury that the copies of documents relied upon and produced from the side of the management before the Enquiry Officer were not supplied to him, does not stand since the Enquiry Officer has stated in the proceeding dated 29-8-2001 referred earlier that such copies were served upon the workman concerned. Further, the workman in course of his cross-examination nowhere strongly denied that copies of documents relied upon by the management were not supplied to him.

8. Practically, in the entire written statement of claim besides alleging non-supply of the copy of the investigation report, the workman has raised no point of denial of natural justice besides one comment that the report of the Enquiry Officer was "fractured". This Tribunal feels helplessness to find what the workman concerned meant to say by using the word fractured. In course of his oral examination as WW- 01, the workman also did not elaborately stated the incidents or instances wherefrom he felt that he was denied with natural justice besides one when he stated that he was not supplied with the copy of the investigation report.

9. So it is found that the workman concerned could not prove any incident in course of the domestic enquiry from which it can be revealed that natural justice was denied to him in course of the said enquiry, nor the report of the Enquiry Officer is found to be perverse or biased. In such circumstances, I have no hesitation to hold that the

domestic enquiry was done in such a way that it can be treated as validly done and natural justice in all course was sufficiently extended to the workman concerned.

10. When the validity of the domestic enquiry is upheld, natural course comes on the way in a reference to fix a date of hearing on the point of adequacy or proportionity of the punishment. But, in the present reference, the punishment imposed upon the workman concerned by his disciplinary authority was by way of reducing pay by three stages for a period of three years with cumulative effect and not allowing him to draw increment for the above period. The adequacy or punishment is heard under the provision of Section 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which is an amended provision in the said Act and that was limited only in respect of punishment of dismissal and discharge. In respect of all other punishment excepting dismissal and discharge Industrial Disputes Act nowhere provides any scope of interference by the Industrial Tribunal or the Labour Court and so this Industrial Tribunal is out of jurisdiction to decide whether the punishment imposed upon the present workman was sufficient, proportionate or adequate. Since there is no scope to take up hearing on the point of adequacy or proportionity of the punishment in the Industrial Dispute Act in respect of the present nature of punishment, there is no reason to fix any date for hearing on the point of adequacy or punishment.

11. Since the domestic enquiry is found to have been validly done, the present reference is deemed to have ended here by way of disposal with the above finding. In view of such finding, the workman concerned is found not to be entitled to any relief as prayed for.

An Award is passed accordingly.

Kolkata, Dated
20th December, 2011

Justice MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer
नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 507.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2007) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/100/2006-आई आर (बी-II)]
शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 507.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 23/2007) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour

Court-II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government of 19-12-2011.

[No. L-12012/100/2006-IR(B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF SHRI SATNAM SINGH, PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, KARKARDOOMA

ID. No. 23/2007

Dated: 28-11-2011

Smt. Rajo Rani,
W/o Shri Vinod Kumar,
R/o 1571, Gali Rodgran,
Farashkhana, Delhi.

.... Workman

Versus

The Chief Manager,
UCO Bank, Service Branch,
5 Parliament Street, Basement,
New Delhi-110001

.... Management

AWARD

1. The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Order No.L- 12012/100/2006-IR(B-II) dated 1-5-2007 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether Smt. Rajo Rani is a regular and permanent employee of the UCO Bank? Whether not engaging her in the new premises w.e.f. 1-5-2004 and asking to apply afresh by the bank management is just, fair and legal? If so to what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. The case of the workman as disclosed in the statement of claim is that she was employed with the management since 16-10-1988. That an LCA No.17/2001 between the parties was adjudicated upon by CGIT-cum-LC-II New Delhi on 15-12-2005 and the workman was held entitled to get full scale wages from 6-11-1999. The CGIT-cum-LC-II also awarded a sum of Rs.99,469.04 to the workman as arrears of unpaid wages along with interest at the rate of 8% per annum. The said order was honoured by the management and the amount ordered was paid along with interest. It is further the case of the workman that during the pendency of LCA No. 17/2001 the management coerced her for withdrawing the said LCA or to face dire consequences. That in the month of May, 2004 the management shifted the branch premises to new address with the entire staff including the applicant/workman. That the workman was engaged in the new premises with all the previous duties and she also performed her duties diligently and without complaint from any corner at the new premises.

That the workman was also paid her wages and other dues from the new premises for the further period of April, 2004. That due to non withdrawal of LCA No.17/2001 by the workman she was removed from service without notice and without assigning any reason. That the removal from service was without seeking any permission from the Labour Court where LCA No. 17/2001 was pending. That the action of the management in removing the workman from service was/is in gross violation of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and as such illegal and unlawful. That thereafter the workman has remained unemployed. The workman therefore, has prayed for reinstatement in service with full back wages on full scale wages.

3. In reply to the claim made by the workman in this case the management has submitted that the applicant was engaged as part time sweeper/daily wagger on consolidated wages to sweep the floor of the bank premises at 1855 Wazir Singh Estate, Chuna Mandi, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi by the manager and she was required as per the terms of her engagement/contract to be on duty for a total period of not less than six hours in a week. That the said premises being a rented one and on account of certain difficulties the management closed the functioning there in February, 2004 and handed over the possession of the premises to the landlord on 30-4-2004. That the engagement of the complainant/applicant automatically stood rescinded/terminated as she was not a regular part time sweeper and was engaged in sweeping the area of a particular place and of a particular measurement on the basis whereof her wages were fixed. That Section 33 has no application to the case of the applicant. It is further averred that management nationalized bank showed magnanimity and told her that in case she desired to sweep the area of the service branch at the new premises at Sansad Marg, New Delhi she should give an application but she preferred not to give any such application and the opposite party was constrained to retrench her on account non availability of work at the place after 30-4-2004. It is submitted that the management bank has retrenched the application under Section 25-F of the Act. Subsequently the bank made payment by Cheque dated 6-4-2006 for Rs. 99,469 in compliance of the order passed by CGIT-cum-LC-II. The bank again made the payment of Rs. 33,819 to the applicant vide pay order dated 6-9-2004 for Rs.33819. Subsequently the bank again made the payment of Rs.5475 by way of pay order dated 20-12-2006. The management has asserted that the workman has been removed in accordance with the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and she has been paid the amount and wages. The management, therefore, has prayed for the dismissal of the claim of the workman.

4. The workman by filing a rejoinder has submitted that she thankfully acknowledges the admission and the truthfulness of the facts mentioned by the management in their reply/written statement that the retrenchment of the workman was done under Section 25-F of the Industrial

Disputes Act,1947. It is asserted that the retrenchment suffers a very inherent defect of non compliance of the mandate of Section 25-F of the ID Act which entitles the workman for reinstatement in service with full back wages on full scale wages from the date of illegal termination of service till the date of payment. That the workman was not given one month's notice in writing communicating reasons for retrenchment nor the workman was paid in lieu of such notice wages for the period of notice. Further, the workman was not paid at that time the retrenchment compensation which ought to have been equivalent to 15 days average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof. That the workman was/is always ready to work but she has been kept away from work on account of invalid act of the employer. The workman has reiterated her prayer made in the statement of claim.

5. After the completion of the pleadings this case was fixed for recording of evidence. The workman has filed her affidavit by way of evidence in this case. The management was to cross-examine the workman. However, despite many opportunities granted to the management to cross-examine the workman they have failed to do so. In fact, from 15-9-2009 none appeared from the side of the management on various dates of hearing fixed in the case. The workman thus has not been cross-examined in this case by the management. Ultimately on 18-8-2010 the management was ordered to be proceeded ex parte. On 12-5-2011 the workman tendered her evidence on affidavit in this case which is Ex. WWI/A. By her affidavit the workman has fully supported her case as has been set up in this case. She has asserted on oath that she was employed with the management in the year 1988 and she has rendered more than 16 years of continuous service till the date of her illegal retrenchment from service. That her LCA No.17/2001 was adjudicated upon by the CGIT-cum-LC-II on 15-12-2005 and it was ordered that she was entitled to full scale wages from 6-11-1999 and as a result of that order the management paid her Rs. 99,469 by way of Cheque dated 6-4-2006. It may be noted here that my Learned Predecessor in his order dated 15-12-2005 has also observed as under:

"She has been asked to sweep the area twice a day and it has been mentioned in the letter of appointment that she shall be deemed to be a regular employee of the bank."

That during the pendency of the LCA the management unlawfully and illegally retrenched the workman without compliance with the mandate of Section 25-F of the ID Act. Here it may be noted that the management in its reply has also stated that the workman was removed from service by way of retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 after 30-4-2004. The workman Smt. Rajo Rani has also asserted on oath that she was not given one month's notice in writing communicating the reasons for her retrenchment nor she was paid at the time of retrenchment any compensation. According to her she is unemployed ever

since the date of her retrenchment. She has asserted that her retrenchment is illegal and against the settled law of the land and so she may be reinstated in service with full back wages on full scale wages as if there was no break in service.

6. The above evidence of the workman remains un rebutted as the management is being proceeded ex parte in this case. As the workman has been retrenched by the management they were required to follow the mandate of Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which states as under:

“25-F. No workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under the employer, shall be retrenched by the employer until:—

- (a) The workman has been given one month notice in writing indicating reasons for retrench and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of notice;
- (b) The workman has been paid at the time of retrenchment compensation which shall be equivalent of fifteen days of average pay for every complete year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months.”

7. Admittedly the workman was not given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for her retrenchment nor she has been paid wages in lieu of such notice. She was also not paid retrenchment compensation at that time which was required to be paid and which should have been equivalent to 15 days of average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months. Even if the workman is taken to be a part time employee she still continues to be a workman and falls within the definition of workman. A workman employed on part time basis but under the control and supervision of a employer is a workman in terms of Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act and entitled to claim protection of Section 25-F of the Act and would also be entitled to the benefit of continuous service under Section 25-B. Reference in this connection is also invited to the authorities reported as JT2008 (11) SC 128 and (1981) 3 Supreme Court Cases 225.

8. In view of the above discussion it is abundantly clear that the workman has a good case against the management and she has to be held as a regular and permanent employee of the UCO Bank and not engaging her in the new premises with effect from 1-5-2004 and asking her to apply afresh by the bank management cannot be held to be just, fair and legal. The management bank, therefore, is directed to reinstate the workman Smt. Rajo Rani in service with effect from 1-5-2004 with full back wages and all consequential benefits.

Dated : 28-11-2011

SATNAM SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 508.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स दी न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड भिलाई के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक/श्रम न्यायालय, दुर्ग के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/1/2006-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th January, 2012

S.O. 508.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 06/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Durg Now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s New India Assurance Co. Ltd. (Bhilai) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-12-2011.

[No. L-17012/1/2006-IR(M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secy.

अनुबंध

न्यायालय : न्यायाधीश, अंतर्गत आई डी एक्ट श्रम न्यायालय
दुर्ग छ. ग.

प्रकरण क्रमांक 06/आई.डी. एक्ट/2006 रिफरेंस

एन. विजयन आचारी आ. के. नानू आचारी,
उम्र-46 वर्ष, भू.पू. डेक्कलपमेंट ऑफिसर,
दी न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
डिवीजन ऑफिस, भिलाई, जिला-दुर्ग छ. ग.

निवासी-237, बी स्ट्रीट-6 स्मृतिनगर,
दुर्ग (छ. ग.)

... प्रथम पक्ष/आवेदक

विरुद्ध

दी रीजनल मैनेजर,
(डिसिप्लिनरी अथारिटी),
दी न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड,
क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय (450000) पर्यावासन भवन,
द्वितीय तल, ब्लॉक नं. 3, अरेरा हिल्स,
भोपाल, (मध्य प्रदेश)-462011

... द्वितीय/पक्ष अनावेदक

अधिनियम

(आज दिनांक 12-12-2011 को पारित)

1. प्रथमपक्षकार एवम् द्वितीय पक्षकार के मध्य में औद्योगिक विवाद उत्पन्न हो जाने के कारण से गर्वनमेंट ऑफ इंडिया/भारत सरकार, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ लेबर/श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के द्वारा आदेश क्रं. एल. 17012/1/2006 दिनांक 2-6-2006 के द्वारा औद्योगिक

विवाद को अधिनिर्णयार्थ इस न्यायालय को सौंपा गया है। दोनों पक्षों के मध्य में निहीत औद्योगिक विवाद की संदर्भित अनुसूची निम्नानुसार है :—

अनुसूची

क्या अनावेदक संस्थान न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी लिमिटेड जो भोपाल जोन से संबंधित है के द्वारा प्रथम पक्ष श्री एन. विजयन आचार्य डेक्कलपमेंट ऑफिसर भिलाई को पत्र दिनांक 20-1-03 संशोधित आदेश 6-2-04 द्वारा सेवा से पृथक किया जाना वैध एवं न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं तो संबंधित कर्मकार क्या सहायता प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी है ?

2. रिफरेंस प्राप्त होने उपरांत उभयपक्षों को विधिवत् सूचना पत्र प्रेषित किए जाने के उपरांत प्रथम पक्ष ने अपना स्टेटमेंट ऑफ क्लेम प्रस्तुत किया है जिसका द्वितीय पक्ष द्वारा जवाब प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

3. प्रथम पक्ष का स्टेटमेंट ऑफ ऑफ क्लेम संक्षिप्त में इस प्रकार है कि प्रथमपक्षकार ने द्वितीय पक्ष के अधीन 19-3-85 से कार्यरत था जिसे द्वितीय/पक्ष ने अपने आदेश दिनांक 20-1-03 संशोधित 6-2-04 के द्वारा बिना किसी औचित्यपूर्ण कारण एवम् आरोप के प्रमाणित किये सेवा से मुक्त कर दिया है। इस संबंध में प्रथमपक्ष ने सहायक श्रमायुक्त केन्द्रीय रायपुर के समक्ष समझौता हेतु आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था। समझौता नहीं होने पर प्रथमपक्ष का प्रकरण गर्वनमेंट ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा संदर्भित किया गया है। प्रथमपक्ष औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के तहत "कामगार" की परिभाषा में आता है। प्रथम पक्षकार को मेमोरैंडम दिनांक 14-8-2002 के अनुसार आरोपित किया गया है, तथा जनरल इश्योरेंस कंडक्ट डिस्सिप्लीन एंड अपील रूलस 1975 के नियम- (i) (ii) (iii) नियम 4 (1) (5) (6) (20) के अंतर्गत दुराचरण के आरोप लगाये गये हैं। प्रथम पक्षकार ने भिलाई कार्यालय में आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था जानकारी दी थी कि उसका स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाने के कारण वह कार्यालय में उपस्थित नहीं हो सका किन्तु फील्ड कार्य का निष्पादन लगातार करता रहा है। फील्ड कार्य निष्पादन के दौरान कच्हर नोटबुक तथा संबंधित एकत्र राशि समय-समय पर जमा न कर एकमुश्त दिनांक 16-12-2001 को जमा किया गया। जिसमें प्रथम पक्षकार की कोई दुर्भावना नहीं है। मुख्य कारण स्वास्थ्य की खराबी है, प्रथम पक्षकार द्वारा एकमुश्त राशि जमा किये जाने पर अनावेदक कंपनी को कोई क्षति नहीं हुई है। अनावेदक द्वारा 14-8-2002 को आरोप पत्र जारी किया गया है, जिसका प्रथमपक्ष ने वस्तुस्थिति स्पष्ट करते हुए जवाब दिनांक 11-11-2002 को दिया था तथा अनावेदक कंपनी को आश्वस्त किया था कि भविष्य में कोई पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होगी। उसके पश्चात् अनावेदक की ओर से श्री बी. एन. नायक को जांच अधिकारी नियुक्त कर जांच कार्यवाही में आवेदक को दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर प्रदान नहीं किया गया है। अभियोजन पक्ष की ओर से प्रस्तुत दस्तावेजों को भी नहीं दिया गया है। अभियोजन पक्ष द्वारा आरोपों को प्रमाणित भी नहीं किया गया है तथा आवेदक का बचाव कथन भी लिपिबद्ध किये बिना जांच अधिकारी द्वारा प्राकृतिक

न्याय सिद्धांतों का पालन किये बिना जांच प्रक्रिया की गई जांच अधिकारी ने आवेदक को आश्वस्त किया था कि यदि वह आरोपों को स्वीकार करता है तो उसे माइनर पनिसमेंट से दंडित किया जावेगा। जिससे आवेदक दिग्भ्रमित हो गया और आरोपों को स्वीकार कर लिया। जांच अधिकारी ने जांच कार्यवाही निष्पक्ष नहीं किया और न ही जांच प्रक्रिया का पालन किया। जिससे कार्यवाही अनुचित एवं अवैध है। अतः उसके पश्चात् डिस्सिप्लीनरी अथारिटी द्वारा आवेदक को सेवाच्युत किया जाना अवैध एवम् अनुचित है। आवेदक ने प्रार्थना की है उसे दंडादेश को निरस्त किया जाकर संपूर्ण पिछले बकाया वेतन सहित सेवा में पुनर्स्थापित किया जावे।

4. प्रकरण में अनावेदक पक्ष की ओर से जवाबदावा पेश किया गया है, जिसके संक्षिप्त अभिवचन इस प्रकार है कि-द्वितीयपक्ष ने प्रारंभिक आपत्ति उठाई है कि आवेदक औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 की धारा-2 (एस) के अनुसार कामगार की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है क्योंकि वह विकास अधिकारी है। जिससे आवेदक का यह प्रकरण प्रचलन योग्य न होने से निरस्त किया जावे। विकास अधिकारी का काम अनावेदक कंपनी के व्यवसाय को बढ़ाना है जिससे विकास अधिकारी को उनका क्षेत्र बांट दिया जाता है जो अपने क्षेत्र में व्यवसाय कर अपने एजेंटों का सुपरविजन करते हैं। आवेदक ने सहायक श्रमायुक्त के यहां संराधन कार्यवाही हेतु आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया था, जिससे अनावेदक द्वारा स्वीकार किया गया था। आवेदक का मासिक वेतन 12747 रु. है जबकि इस न्यायालय के अंतर्गत आने वाले कामगारों का वेतन 1600 रु. तक होना चाहिये इससे भी माननीय न्यायालय को क्षेत्राधिकारी ना होने से आवेदक का आवेदन निरस्त किये जाने योग्य है। आवेदक अपने शेष कथनों को न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रमाणित करे। आवेदक ने कभी भी अपने बीमारी के संबंध में सूचना अनावेदक को नहीं दिया था। बल्कि अपने दिनांक 11-11-2002 के पत्र के द्वारा सूचित किया था कि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं थी तथा उसके रिश्तेदार की तबीयत खराब होने से वह अपने पैतृक निवास स्थान गया था। अपने बाद में कच्हर नोटबुक तथा प्रीमियम की राशि जमा करने से अनावेदक को आर्थिक क्षति हुई। आवेदक ने स्वेच्छा से अपने आरोपों को जांच अधिकारी के समक्ष स्वीकार किया था। आवेदक ने प्रीमियम की एकत्र राशि को स्वेच्छा से जमा नहीं किया था जिससे उसकी दुर्भावना प्रगट होती है। जांच कार्यवाही नियमानुसार की गई थी, जिसमें आवेदक को बचाव का पूरा मौका दिया गया था। आवेदक ने जांच कार्यवाही में भाग लिया है। आवेदक द्वारा स्वेच्छा से अपराध स्वीकार करने के कारण आवेदक को सेवा से पृथक किया गया है। आवेदक अनावेदक से कोई भी सहायता प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है। अतः आवेदक का आवेदन सव्यय निरस्त किया जावे।

5. उभयपक्षों के अभिवचनों के आधार पर तात्कालिक विद्वान

न्यायाधीश महोदय द्वारा दिनांक 15-2-2007 को निम्नलिखित वाद प्रश्नों का गठन किया है जिन पर मेरा सकारण निष्कर्ष निम्नानुसार है :—

वाद प्रश्न	निष्कर्ष
1. क्या प्रथमपक्ष कामगार औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा-2 (एस) के अंतर्गत परिभाषित "कामगार" की श्रेणी में नहीं आता है? प्रभाव?	नहीं (आदेश दि. 24-10-2009)
2. क्या प्रथमपक्ष कामगार के विरुद्ध आयोजित की गई विभागीय जांच अनुचित एवं अवैध है?	हां (आदेश दि. 24-10-2009)
3. क्या प्रथमपक्ष आरोप पत्र में वर्णित दुराचरण का दोषी है?	हां
4. क्या प्रथमपक्ष को दिया गया दण्ड उचित एवं वैध है?	नहीं/आदेशानुसार
5. क्या प्रथमपक्ष का सेवापृथक्कीकरण वैध है?	नहीं/आदेशानुसार
6. क्या प्रथमपक्ष पिछला वेतन पाने का अधिकारी है?	नहीं
7. सहायता एवं व्यय ?	आदेशानुसार ।

6. वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 एवं 2 को प्रारंभिक वाद प्रश्न घोषित किया जाकर वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 एवं 2 पर साक्ष्य अंकन किया जाकर तात्कालिक विद्वान न्यायाधीश द्वारा पृथक से पारित आदेश दिनांक 24-10-09 के द्वारा वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 एवं 2 का निराकरण आवेदक के पक्ष में निराकृत किया है। इस तरह वर्तमान में वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 एवं 2 निराकृत किया जाना शेष नहीं है।

7. वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 1 एवं 2 के निराकरण पश्चात् दुराचरण के बिंदु पर अनावेदक ने साक्षी शिव प्रकाश के कथन तथा आवेदक ने अपने स्वयं के कथन अभिलेख पर अंकित कराया है।

8. वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 03, 04, 05 एवं 06

वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 03, 04, 05, एवं 06 एक-दूसरे के पूरक होने से सुविधा को दृष्टि से उनका निराकरण एक साथ किया जा रहा है। दुराचरण के प्रश्न पर अनावेदक शिवप्रकाश ने अपने कथनों में बताया है कि वह आवेदक को जानता है। आवेदक न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कंपनी भिलाई में डेव्हलपमेंट ऑफिसर के पद पर कार्यरत था। वह अस्थायी रूप से कंपनी की रकम का गबन कर लिया था। जिस संबंध में जाँच कार्यवाही की गई थी। आवेदक प्रदर्श पी 6 में बताए अनुसार कंपनी की रकम रोक ली थी जिस संबंध में आवेदक को नोटिस दी गई थी जिसका जवाब आवेदक द्वारा दिया गया था। जो प्रदर्श डी. 5 है। जांच उपरांत आवेदक की सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई। आवेदक द्वारा कंपनी की रकम 36359 का भुगतान नहीं किया था।

आवेदक प्रीमियम कलेक्ट कर अपने पास रख लेता था। इस साक्षी ने अपने प्रतिपरीक्षण के दौरान स्वीकार किया है कि विभागीय तौर पर एजेंट की नियुक्ति बीमा कंपनी द्वारा की जाती है जो डेव्हलपमेंट ऑफिसर के अंतर्गत रखा जाता है। एजेंट द्वारा बीमित व्यक्तियों से प्रीमियम की राशि कलेक्ट की जाती है और उसे डेव्हलपमेंट ऑफिसर को दी जाती है जिसे डेव्हलपमेंट ऑफिसर द्वारा कव्हर नोट के साथ विभाग में जमा किया जाता है। उन्होंने इस बात की जानकारी न होना व्यक्त किया है कि आवेदक के अंडर में कितने एजेंट कार्यरत थे। आगे यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि आवेदक द्वारा वसूल की गई राशि 36,359 रुपये स्वयं के द्वारा खर्च नहीं की गई थी। आगे बताया है कि वसूली राशि को विभाग में देर से जमा किया गया था। आगे इस बात की जानकारी न होना व्यक्त किया है कि विभाग को क्या आर्थिक क्षति हुई। आगे स्वीकार किया है कि प्रदर्श डी 5 में आवेदक द्वारा अपने बीमार रहने के संबंध में लिखा है और राशि जमा न करने संबंधित, असमर्थता का कारण बताया है। यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि प्रदर्श डी. 6 आवेदक द्वारा प्रीमियम की राशि जमा करने के बाद जारी किया गया है। 24 घण्टे के भीतर प्रीमियम जमा करने बाबत नियमावली प्रकरण में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

9. आवेदक ने अपने न्यायालयीन कथन में बताया है कि अभिकर्ता से प्राप्त बीमा प्रीमियम की राशि लगभग 36,000 वह 45 दिवस के पश्चात् विभाग में जमा किया है। विलंब से जमा किए जाने के कारण स्वास्थ्य खराब होना बताया है।

उपरोक्त विवेचना से स्पष्ट एवं अविवादित है कि आवेदक द्वारा 36,359 बीमा प्रीमियम की राशि विभाग में लगभग 45 दिन के पश्चात् जमा कराई है यह भी अविवादित है कि उक्त राशि जमा कराए जाने के पश्चात् अनावेदक द्वारा आवेदक को प्रदर्श डी 6 का नोटिस प्रेषित किया है। आवेदक द्वारा प्रीमियम की राशि जमा न किए जाने का मुख्य कारण स्वास्थ्य की खराबी होना बताया है। किंतु आवेदक ने स्वास्थ्य खराब होने के संबंध में कोई चिकित्सकीय प्रमाण अभिलेख में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। इस तरह आवेदक द्वारा निश्चित रूप से राशि विलंब से जमा कराई गई है इसलिए आवेदक आरोपित दुराचरण का दोषी पाया जाता है।

10. जहां तक आवेदक को सेवा पृथक्करण के दंड से दण्डित किया गया है। उक्त संबंध में मैं हस्तक्षेप करना न्यायौचित समझता हूँ। अनावेदक द्वारा आरोपित आरोप पत्र में इस बात का कहीं भी उल्लेख नहीं किया है कि आवेदक द्वारा कलेक्शन किए गए प्रीमियम की राशि विलंब से जमा कराए जाने के कारण अनावेदक को क्या हानि हुई तथा क्या क्षति उठानी पड़ी अनावेदक द्वारा आवेदक को राशि जमा करने के संबंध में कोई सूचना पत्र भी प्रेषित किया जाना प्रतीत नहीं होता है। आवेदक के उपर जो भी कार्यवाही की गई है वे आवेदक के द्वारा राशि जमा किए जाने उपरांत की गई है। ऐसी स्थिति में तथा आरोपित आरोप की प्रवृत्ति को देखते हुए आवेदक को अनावेदक द्वारा दिया गया सेवा पृथक किए जाने का दण्ड वैध एवं उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता है। मेरे मत में न्याय के उद्देश्य की पूर्ति आवेदक के दो इन्कीमेंट संचयी प्रभाव से रोके जाने से तथा पिछला वेतन नहीं दिलाए जाने से भी हो जावेगी।

अतः आवेदक को दी गई सेवा पृथक्करण के दण्ड को अवैध घोषित किया जाता है।

11. वाद प्रश्न क्रमांक 07

प्रकरण की परिस्थितियों एवं अभिलेख में आयी साक्ष्य के आधार पर प्रथमपक्ष का स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम आंशिक रूप से स्वीकार किया जाकर द्वितीयपक्ष को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि वे प्रथम पक्ष को उसके दो इन्क्रीमेंट संचयी प्रभाव से रोकते हुए बिना किसी पिछले नेशन के पूर्व पद पर पुनः स्थापित करें। आदेश का पालन उद्घोषणा दिनांक से 30 दिवस के भीतर हो।

अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 12-12-2011 मेरे निर्देशन में रिकॉर्ड किया गया।

(प्रदीप कुमार सोनी, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 509.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 58/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/4/2011-आई आर (बी-II)
शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2012

S.O. 509.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 58/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Baroda and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government of 13-12-2011.

[No. L-12011/4/2011-IR(B-II)]
SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Friday, the 9th December, 2011

Present : A. N. JANARDANAN Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 58/2011

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947),

between the Management of Bank of Baroda and their Workman.]

BETWEEN

The General Secretary : 1st Party/Petitioner Union
Bank of Baroda Staff Union
C/o Bank of Baroda
Tambaram Branch,
3, Bakthavachalam Street
Chennai-600045

Vs.

The Dy. General Manager
Disciplinary Authority, Bank of Baroda
Chennai Metro Region, 1st Floor
90, C.P. Ramasamy Road, Alwarpet
Chennai-600018 : 2nd Party/Respondent

Appearance:

For the 1st Party/
Petitioner Union : Sri S. Balasubramanian,
Authorized Rep.

For the 2nd Party/
Management : M's T.S. Gopalan & Co.,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12011/4/2011-IR (B-II) dated 13-6-2011 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is:

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda, Chennai in imposing punishment of bringing down the basic pay by one stage without cumulative effect in the scale of pay by one year and withdrawal of present special pay drawn upon Sri S. Balasubramaniam, Clerk is legal and justified? What relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as I.D. 58/2011 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance, First Party through Authorized Representative (the concerned workman), President of the Union and Second Party through Advocate and filed their Claim and Counter Statement as the case may be.

3. The Claim Statement averments briefly read as follows:

Our Union issued a letter BOBSU-2007/1 dated 13-1-2007 to the Dy. General Manager, Bank of Baroda, Chennai Metro Region alleging discrimination among the employees on the basis of community in the sanction of scholarship to the children of employees. A circular was also issued by the Staff Union letter No. BOBSU:2007/02 dated 16-1-2007 warning that Bank of Baroda should not

be Bank of Brahmins and exhorted the OBC, SC & ST Welfare Association in the bank to be alert. To this Bank Management issued charge sheet No. RO:CMR:HRMD:43/714 dated 14-3-2007 to the employee who issued the above letter and circular on behalf of the Union in its capacity as an Office Bearer of the Union. At the end of the enquiry two increments were cut and one allowance was permanently stopped. The monetary loss to the employee is Rs. 2,000 per month for one year and Rs. 500/- per month for the remaining 10 years of his service. In conducting the departmental enquiry the Enquiry Officer refused to uphold the contention of the Disciplinary Authority that the sanction of scholarship for the children of staff for the year 2006-2007 was in order stating that "it will be an omnibus exercise necessitating going through records of all the applications etc. which is out of my purview". It is requested that an enquiry should be ordered into the sanction of scholarship to bring out the truth. The offer of scholarship was not communicated to employees in a satisfactory manner. Moreover while many incomplete applications were rejected some of them were favourably considered for sanction of scholarship. Petitioner's intention in sending the letter and circular was to provoke the Bank Management to positive action and corrective measures. Unfortunately Management responded with negative and punitive measures instead of solving the problem. Nothing has happened in the Bank in the last 4 years to justify the assumption of the Management and their allegation that the petitioner had "the intention to create unrest and disharmony among the employees as well as to disturb the communal cohesion in the region/bank". Petitioner has not cast aspersions on any community including Brahmins and has not done any harm to the Bank by appealing to OBC, SC & ST employees. It is not agreed with the Bank's contention that Union of Employees airing a grievance among members/fellow employees is an act of instigation. It is to be approved as a legitimate Trade Union activity. The Bank of Baroda Staff Union was registered in 1965 with the Bank's Chennai Main Office address only. Whenever Secretary was transferred, the address of the Union was also changed. Objecting to a 40 years old practice only shows the Management's intolerance of the union and union activity. Legal opinion is that failure to reply to a Show Cause Notice does not constitute misconduct. Petitioner's advocate Mr. K.M. Ramesh may be heard. Hence the action may be held as illegal and unjustified and to direct the Second Party to restore the Special Pay from the date it was withdrawn with arrears and costs.

4. The Counter Statement averments briefly read as follows:

To the knowledge of the Respondent Petitioner Union has only one employee of the region i.e. he himself, on its rolls as against the total strength of approximately about 787 employees in the region. The Union has no

representative character to take up the case of Sri. S. Balasubramanian. There is no valid Industrial Dispute raised by substantial section of workmen. The Respondent/Bank sets apart a part of its profits for the welfare measures and the fund is managed by the Staff Welfare Fund Committee which includes grant of scholarship to eligible wards of the employees. Immediately after the commencement of every academic year the bank issues a circular inviting applications from the employees for availing the benefit of scholarship also specifying the date for submission of the applications. HR Department of the Regional Office processes the applications, draws up a list of eligible employees and the scholarship amount payable to them and the list is forwarded to the Head Office for approval. The entire process of preparation of eligible employees for availing the benefits of scholarship is done in a transparent manner without being influenced by any extraneous consideration. All these welfare measures are extended voluntarily by the bank and they are not part of service conditions and as such no employee can claim the welfare benefits as a matter of right or as a matter of course. They are also outside the purview of Bipartite Settlements. On 19-6-2006 Bank issued circular inviting applications for grant of scholarship and the applications were to be submitted on or before 1-7-2006 to the Branch and the branches were to verify the contents and then forward to the Regional Office on or before 8-7-2006. On 19-7-2006 the concerned employee who was working in Tambaram Branch submitted application for scholarship to his Son for B.Com. study without mentioning date in the application. The Branch Manager after informing the employee regarding the belatedness of the application, however, upon insistence by the employee forwarded the application under a covering letter stating that the employee has been informed about the application being belated to the Regional Office. The application together with 6 others were rejected for being belated. On 17-10-2006 the concerned employee represented to the General Manager, South Zone, Zonal Office, Chennai to condone delay. In the said letter it was specifically mentioned the date on which Tambaram Branch forwarded his application may be treated as the date of his application. On 19-2-2007 he was informed that the rejection of his application was communicated to him by the Branch and all the applications which were submitted beyond the due date were rejected by the Branch. On 13-1-2007 employee sent a letter to Dy. General Manager, Regional Office accusing that Regional Office had rejected applications of children belonging to non-forward community, while accepting the applications of children belonging to forward community, even though their children had scored less marks and he demanded the full list showing beneficiaries of the scholarship and also details of the rejected applications. The letter addressed by the employee was in the letter head of one Bank of Baroda Staff Union (INTUC). It was also threatened that if no satisfactory reply was received he will report the matter to

the Ministry of Finance, Government of India for suitable action. This was a direct affront to the image and reputation of the officials of the Regional Office in the matter of dealing with the applications of employees for scholarship. On 16-1-2007 the employee claiming to be the President of the Bank of Baroda Staff Union issued a circular to all the employees of the Region that the Bank of Baroda, Chennai Metro Region was acting like a Bank of Brahmins. A perusal of the letter would show that the object of the letter was to raise the issue of his grievance against non-consideration of his application for scholarship and to cover up he has raised totally irrelevant and ill-informed subjects. He had imagined that by reference to his self-styled August position of the President of a Trade Union he could make any false allegation with immunity and evade disciplinary action on the ostensible reason that he made the allegation as an Office Bearer of the Trade Union. On 18-1-2007 a Show Cause Notice was issued to the concerned employee with reference to his letter dated 13-1-2007 and 16-1-2007 calling upon him to show cause why disciplinary action shall not be taken. He did not give any reply. On 14-3-2007 a charge sheet was issued to the concerned employee relating to the above allegations directing him to appear for enquiry. The only question whether the concerned employee had committed act of misconduct in making false accusation in the letters dated 13-1-2007 and 16-1-2007 and whether writing the letter claiming the President of Union would immune him. There was very little scope for oral evidence. The Enquiry Officer accepted the materials on the issue concluded the enquiry. On 29-11-2007 a report was given holding that he cannot claim immunity and that he being first and foremost an employee of the Bank was bound to substantiate the allegation and he having failed to do so, he was guilty of misconduct. Furnishing copy of report his comments were invited. He expressed regret which letter was signed only as the President of the Union. After considering his representation on 23-10-2008 punishment of bringing down the Basic Pay by few stages without cumulative effect by one year and withdrawal of present Special Pay drawn by him permanently was ordered, which in the appeal was reduced by one stage. Punishment is valid and fully justified and it does not merit interference. The claim is to be rejected.

5. Points for consideration are: —

- (i) Whether the punishment of bringing down the Basic Pay by one stage without cumulative effect by one year and withdrawal of present Special Pay drawn by Sri S. Balasubramanian, Clerk is legal and justified?
- (ii) To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?

6. Evidence consists of Ex.W1 to Ex.W11 on the petitioner's side and Ex.M1 to Ex.M25 on the Respondent's side, both sets marked on consent with no oral evidence adduced on either side.

Points (i) & (ii)

7. Heard both sides, perused the documents, records and the written arguments on behalf of the petitioner. Both sides keenly argued in support of their respective contentions. Petitioner's arguments inter-alia are that the Scholarship Circular was not shown to all the employees and some of them complained as to that. Respondent should explain why they selectively kept some employees in the dark about the offer of scholarship. In respect of three incomplete applications from employees of R.K. Nagar branch they were asked to re-submit the same after modification and scholarship was sanctioned to them. It is in protest that the Bank of Baroda Staff Union issued the letters as warning to the Bank of Baroda and exhorting the other associations to be alert. They were issued in the capacity of the workman as Office Bearer of the Union. Due to the punishment there is monetary loss to the tune of Rs. 2,000 per month for one year and at Rs. 500 per month for the remaining 10 years of service. The Regional Office should have discussed with the Office Bearers and convinced them regarding the allegation which was not done. No harm is done to the Bank by the communications. Nothing has happened in the bank by way of prejudice or harm for the last 4 years. It cannot be act of instigation but is a legitimate Trade Union activity. Not replying to Show Cause Notice is not a misconduct. The non-existence of the Union is not alleged by the Respondent as a reason for charges framed against the employee. The Bank of Baroda Staff Union resolved that in the absence of General Secretary the President should defend himself. The Union cannot take away the right of Sri Balasubramanian as an employee to represent his grievance to the higher authorities. The Union in the larger interest of everyone publically apologized for the issuance of the letter and circular to soothe the Management's anger and fury but the Bank did not show the grace to accept it. Offence and punishment should be proportionate, if not punishment is illegal and unjustified.

8. The contra arguments on behalf of the Respondent are that there is no scope for interference with the punishment since Section-11A of the ID Act is not applicable. Among the six instances of applications for scholarship which were rejected the workman alone felt frustrated. His grievance was that students with lesser marks got scholarship. He did not become successful for his child's scholarship due to his delay for which Bank is not responsible. He participated in the enquiry and there is no whisper from him against the enquiry. The reference is also bad in law. The workman's dispute is not an Industrial Dispute but is only an individual dispute which cannot be espoused by the Union. Here the concerned workman is the sole member of the Union in the region and it is for him to prove its competency to act for the workman. Reliance was placed on the decision of the Supreme court in *Ixmi Devi Sugar Mills Ltd. vs. Nand Kishore Singh* (1956-II-

LLJ-439) wherein the apex court held "even though he happened to occupy what he considered to be the August position of the vice-president of the union he did not cease to be an employee of the appellant and the attempt to distinguish between his capacity as the steno-typist and his capacity as the vice-president of the union was absolutely puerile." in *Jai Chand Bansal vs. Industrial Tribunal (N.A. Athalye), Maharashtra*, and another (1966-1-LLJ-289) high court of Bombay held "an employee as vice-president of the employees' union writing a letter to the director of the company containing offensive remarks against the director-Permission applied for under S.33 (3) for dismissal of such employee for such misconduct-Tribunal granting permission and directing employer to pay three month' wages-Validity of tribunal's order challenged in writ-order granting permission, held, valid". In the management of *Madura Mills Company Ltd. vs. the Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Madras and Others (1973-2-LLJ-341)* Madras High Court held "writ petition to quash an award- dispute referred was whether the demand for abolition of the contract system of employment is justified- management's contention that the dispute was not an industrial dispute within the meaning of Rs. 2k-tribunal held the dispute was an industrial dispute as the majority of the employees of the petitioner-company was behind the dispute—writ petition to quash the said finding—held, on the vague evidence it was not possible to uphold the conclusion of the Tribunal—Order of Tribunal quashed and matter remitted for dealing with the matter afresh after giving parties an opportunity to adduce additional evidence". In the Management of *Kavarakkal estate, NEPC vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Coimbatore and Others (2002-1-LLJ-217)* the High Court of Madras held "Labour Court has no powers to interfere with punishment imposed in absence of allegations of victimization or unfair labour practice—Section 11-A applicable in case of discharge or dismissal or removal which is not the case here".

9. On an anxious consideration of the rival contentions I am led to the conclusion that there is no force in the contentions of the petitioner against the finding of guilty and punishment imposed on him by the Management. The enquiry held is fair and proper. The finding entered is just and legal. Though the bank might have determined itself to treat the petitioner with a lenient or liberal approach in imposing the punishment with a still lesser punishment, with a view to promote a conducive employer-employee relationship with better efficacy in the wake of an apology tendered on the fond expectation of the petitioner that the same would find acceptance but having not so supervened, yet the punishment imposed is just and legal and within the competence of the Management and is not assailable before this forum in view of the statutory inhibitions, in the absence of allegations of victimization and unfair labour practice. Judicial review extends only to the process of decision making and not to the very decision itself especially when

the punishment falls short of a dismissal, discharge or removal by way of termination of service where only Section-11 A can be invoked for interference upon a proper case being made out as to the punishment being disproportionate to the gravity of the offence or the same as one shocking to the conscience of the Court. To the impugned punishment in question the power of this Tribunal does not extend to interfere and therefore the claim is only to be dismissed and I do so. The action of the Management is legal and justified and the petitioner is not entitled to any relief.

10. Reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 9th December, 2011)

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:

For the 1st Party/Petitioner Union	None
For the 2nd Party/Management	None

Documents Marked:

On the petitioner's side

Ex. No.	Date	Description
Ex.W1	19-06-2006	Offer of Scholarship by Bank of Baroda
Ex.W2	13-01-2007	Staff Union Letter
Ex.W3	16-01-2007	Staff Union Circular
EX.W4	18-01-2007	Show Cause Notice
EX.W5	14-03-2007	Charge Sheet
EX.W6	28-05-2007	Gist of Preliminary Hearing
EX.W7	29-11-2007	Report of the Enquiry Officer
EX.W8	23-10-2008	Disciplinary Authority's Final Order
EX.W9	18-05-2009	Order of the Appellate Authority
Ex.W10	-	Bank's address used by other Employee Organization
EX.W11	-	Staff Union Registration Certificate

On the Management's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
EX.M1	21-05-2007	Notice of Enquiry in respect of Preliminary hearing on 28-05-2007
EX.M2	28-05-2007	List of copy of documents filed by the Presenting Officer
EX.M3	14-03-2007	Charge Sheet
EX.M4	19-06-2006	Circular to branches in CMR, Chennai regarding sanction of Scholarship for 2006-2007

EX.M5	Application for sanction of Scholarship by S. Balasubramanian	Ex.M22 5-9-2007	Statement of defence of S. Balasubramanian
EX.M6 19-07-2006	Letter of Senior Branch Manager, Tambaram addressed to Deputy General Manager, CMR, Chennai-18 enclosing the application received from S. Balasubramanian	EX.M23 14-9-2007	Arguments of Presenting Officer enclosing ME-11 and ME-12
EX.M7 29-09-2006	Letter from Dy. General Manager to Senior Branch Manager returning the application of S. Balasubramanian	EX.M24 1-10-2007	Balasubramanian's letter to Enquiry Officer and Presenting Officer in respect of his reply to Presenting Officer's arguments
EX.M8 19-02-2007	Letter addressed to S. Balasubramanian rejecting his application for Scholarship	Ex.M25 29-9-2008	Returning Scholarship claim of 6 other staff
EX.M9 13-01-2007	Letter from S. Balasubramanian to Dy. General Manager, RO, Chennai-600018	नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2012	
EX.M10 16-01-2007	Circular addressed by S. Balasubramanian to his colleagues	का.आ. 510.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एलसी/ आरसी/04/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।	
EX.M11 18-01-2007	Reply to Dy. General Manager addressed to S. Balasubramanian in reference to his letter dated 13-1-2007 and circular dated 16-1-2007	[सं. एल-39025/1/2010-आई आर (बी-11) शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी New Delhi, the 10th January, 2012	
EX.M12 19/22-02-2007	Letter from Dy. General Manager addressed to S. Balasubramanian	S.O. 510.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. DGIT/LC/RC/4/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government of 8-12-2011	
Ex.M13 28-05-2007	List of documents submitted by S. Balasubramanian addressed to Enquiry Officer	[No. L-39025/1/2010-IR(B-II)] SHEESH RAM, Section Officer	
EX.M14 26-05-2007	Submission of S. Balasubramanian	ANNEXURE	
Ex.M15 01-03-2007	Letter from S. Balasubramanian to Dy. General Manager	BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR	
EX.M16 25-12-2006	Letter from S. Balasubramanian to C&MD, Mumbai	No. CGIT/LC/RC/4/2011	
EX.M17 17-10-2006	Letter from S. Balasubramanian to General Manager, South Zone, Chennai	PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI MOHD SHAKIR HASAN	
EX.M18 28-05-2007	Letter from Mr. K. Ramadoss, Senior Branch Manager enclosing copy of gist of hearing in respect of conduct of preliminary enquiry	The Gajraj Singh, S/o Shri Bhawani Singh, Ex. Workman, Central Bank of India, Bareilly, Distt. Raigarh, MP : ... Workman	
EX.M19 25-8-2007	Letter from S. Balasubramanian to Enquiry Officer in reply to Enquiry Officer's letter dated 21-8-2007 to conduct the enquiry on a different date	Versus	
Ex.M20 1-9-2007	Letter from Enquiry Officer to Senior Manager, Tambaram Branch to advise S. Balasubramanian to attend enquiry on 5-9-2007	Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, 9, Arera Hills, Jail Road, Bhopal : ... Management	
EX.M21 5-9-2007	Gist of regular hearing held on 5-9-2007		

AWARD

Passed on this 29th day of November, 2011

1. The Reference Court Case No. CGIT/LC/RC/4/2011 has been initiated of the following dispute under the provision of Section 2A(2 & 3) of the Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Act, 2010 read with Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for adjudication by this tribunal:—

“Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Bareilly Branch, Distt. Raibari MP in terminating the services of Shri Gajraj Singh w.e.f. 28-4-2010 is justified? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. The case of the workman in short is that he was working on the post of peon against vacant post from 1-1-93. He was orally terminated from service w.e.f. 28-4-2010 without any notice. He worked more than 240 days in twelve calendar months preceding the date of reference of the case to the Court. It is stated that he had been illegally terminated. It is submitted that the workman be reinstated with back wages.

3. The workman filed an application stating therein that he does not want to proceed with the case and no dispute award be passed. He has filed his evidence wherein he has stated that the management is considering his case and therefore he does not want to raise dispute and wants to withdraw the case. Since now the dispute is not being raised by the workman, the reference is accordingly disposed off.

4. In the result, no dispute award is passed without any order to costs.

5. Let the copies of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment as per rules.

MOHD. SHAKIR HASAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 511.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआईटी/एनजीपी/ 116/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-12-2011 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/223/2002-आई आर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2012

S.O. 511.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/

NGP/116/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Bank of Maharashtra and their workman, which was received by the Central Government of 13-12-2011.

[No. L-12011/223/2002-IR(B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE SHRI J. P. CHAND, PRESIDING
OFFICER CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR**

Case No. CGIT/NGP/116/2003

Date: 7-12-2011

Party No.1 : The General Manager (Personnel),
Bank of Maharashtra,
Central Office, 1501, Lokmangal,
Shivaji Nagar,
Pune - 411005

Versus

Party No.2 : The General Secretary,
Bank of Maharashtra Employees Union,
Mahabank Bhavan, C-3 N-1, Town Centre
CIDCO, Aurangabad - 431002

AWARD

(Dated: 07th December, 2011)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) (“the Act” in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Bank of Maharashtra, and their workman, Shri D. M. Kulkarni as per letter No.L-12011/223/2002-IR (B-II) dated 17-3-2003, with the following schedule:—

“Whether the management of Bank of Maharashtra through the Regional Manager, PO & Distt. Latur (MS) is justified in dismissing the workman, Shri D.M.Kulkarni, Clerk from service w.e.f. 27-3-2001? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?”

2. The workman, Shri D.M.Kulkarni, who was working as a clerk at Vivekanand Branch of Bank of Maharashtra was charge sheeted on 11-7-2000 on the allegation of making fraudulent entries and various changes/alterations in the books of accounts of the bank and a departmental enquiry was made against him basing on the said charge sheet, which was culminated in passing the punishment of dismissal from service. The workman has challenged the legality and propriety of the punishment imposed against him by the appropriate authority of the bank.

3. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the workman, Shri D.M. Kulkarni, (“the workman” in short) filed his statement of

claim and the management of Bank of Maharashtra ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

4. According to the case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim, the enquiry was not properly conducted and principals of nature justice were not observed in dealing with the case and the charges leveled against him are vague and the charge sheet was issued without application of mind and documents were exhibited without getting the same proved in the course of the enquiry and the entire enquiry was conducted in one sitting and the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverted and the punishment is excessive.

5. The party No. 1 on the other hand, has stated in its written statement that the enquiry was held by following the principles of natural justice and every opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself in the enquiry and the charges leveled against the workman are not vague and reasons have been assigned by the Inquiry Officer in support of the findings and the findings are not perverted and punishment of dismissal from service and other punishment imposed against the workman are just and proper.

6. It is necessary to mention here that after filing of the statement of claim, on most of the days, the workman remained absent. Even though, chance had been given to the workman to adduce evidence, the workman did not adduce any evidence. Both the parties also remained absent since 30-7-2009, so the case was closed and posted for passing of award.

7. As this is a case of dismissal of the workman from services after holding a departmental enquiry, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken for consideration as a preliminary issue and by order dated 30-6-2011, the enquiry held against the workman was found to be just and proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice.

8. It is well settled that if a party challenges the legality of an order, the burden lies upon him to prove illegality of

the order and if no evidence is produced, the party invoking the jurisdiction of the court must fail. Whenever a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of service, it is imperative for him to file the statement of claim before the Industrial court, setting out the grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case and if the workman fails to appear or file written statement or produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he would not be entitled to any relief.

In this case as the workman has challenged the dismissal from services and has not adduced any evidence to prove as to how the order of dismissal from services is illegal, he is not entitled to any relief.

Moreover, on perusal of the documents relating to departmental proceedings, it is found that this is not a case of no evidence and the enquiry officer after assessing the evidence adduced in the department proceeding has arrived at the findings. Cogent reasons have been assigned in support of such findings. Hence, the findings of the enquiry officer cannot be said to be perverse.

So far the question of punishment is concerned, the workman, an officer of the bank betraying the trust reposed on him committed grave misconduct and misappropriated money of the bank and such misconduct has been proved in a properly held departmental enquiry. Hence, the punishment imposed against the workman cannot be said to be shockingly disproportionate, calling for any interference. Hence, it is ordered :—

ORDER

The management of Bank of Maharashtra through the Regional Manager, PO & Distt. Lature (MS) is justified in dismissing the workman, Shri D.M. Kulkarni, Clerk from service w.e.f. 27-3-2001. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer